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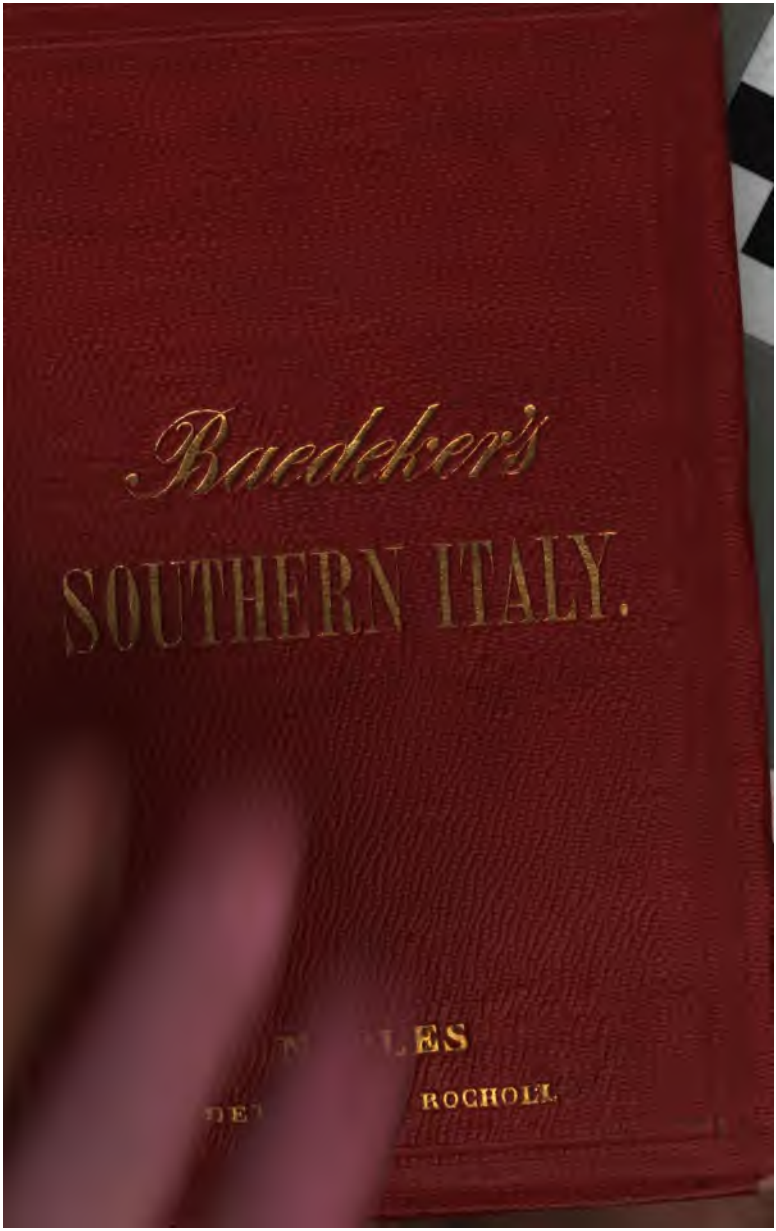
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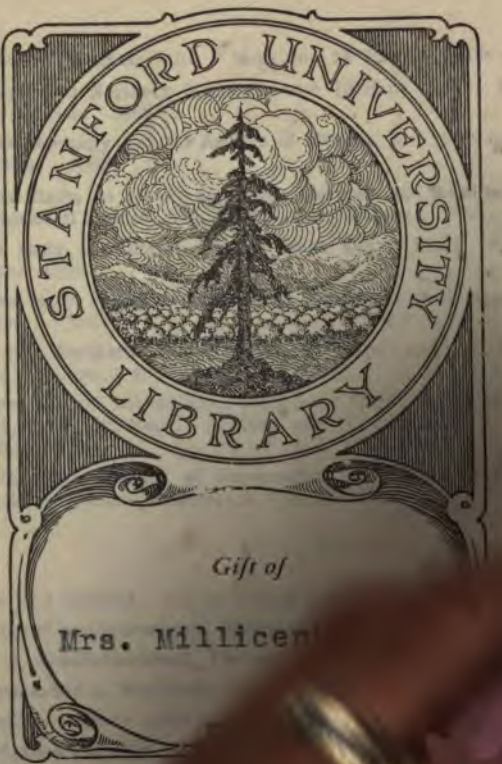

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SOUTHERN ITALY,

SICILY ETC.

MONEY-TABLE (comp. p. XI).

Approximate Equivalents.

Italian.		American.		English.		
Lire.	*Centesimi.*	*Dollars.*	*Cents.*	*L. St.*	*Shillings.*	*Pence*
—	5 (= 1 soldo)	—	1	—	—	1/2
—	25 (= 5 soldi)	—	5	—	—	2 1/2
—	50 (= 10 „)	—	10	—	—	5
—	75 (= 15 „)	—	15	—	—	7 1/4
1	— (= 20 „)	—	20	—	—	9 3/4
2	— ——	—	40	—	1	7 1/4
3	— ——	—	60	—	2	5
4	— ——	—	80	—	3	2 1/2
5	— ——	1	—	—	4	—
6	— ——	1	20	—	4	9 3/4
7	— ——	1	40	—	5	7 1/2
8	— ——	1	60	—	6	5
9	— ——	1	80	—	7	2 1/2
10	— ——	2	—	—	8	—
11	— ——	2	20	—	8	9 3/4
12	— ——	2	40	—	9	7 1/2
13	— ——	2	60	—	10	5
14	— ——	2	80	—	13	2 1/2
15	— ——	3	—	—	12	—
16	— ——	3	20	—	12	9 3/4
17	— ——	3	40		13	7 1/2
18	— ——	3	60	—	14	5
19	— ——	3	80	—	15	2 1/2
20	— ——	4	—	—	16	—
25	— ——	5	—	1	—	—
100	— ——	20	—	4	—	—

Mrs. Millicent Sears

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Isole Eg
Maritime
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3

MONEY-TABLE (comp. p. XI).

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5	— ——	1	—	—	4	—
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7	— ——	1	40	—	5	7 1/2
8	— ——	1	60	—	6	5
9	— ——	1	80	—	7	2 1/2
10	— ——	2	—	—	8	—
11	— ——	2	20	—	8	9 3/4
12	— ——	2	40	—	9	7 1/2
13	— ——	2	60	—	10	5
14	— ——	2	80	—	13	2 1/2
15	— ——	3	—	—	12	—
16	— ——	3	20	—	12	9 3/4
17	— ——	3	40		13	7 1/2
18	— ——	3	60	—	14	5
19	— ——	3	80	—	15	2 1/2
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ITALY.

HANDBOOK FOR TRAVELL

BY

K. BÆDEKER.

PART THIRD:

SOUTHERN ITALY, SICILY,

and excursions to the

LIPARI ISLANDS, TUNIS, SARDINIA, MALTA AND A

With 6 Maps and 7 Plans.

SECOND EDITION, REVISED AND AUGMENTED.

COBLENZ.
KARL BÆDEKER.
1869.

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"Go, little book, God send thee good passage,
And specially let this be thy prayere
Unto them all that thee will read or hear,
Where thou art wrong, after their help to call,
Thee to correct in any part or all."

CHAUCER, 1380.

PREFACE.

The object of the present Handbook, like that of the editor's other works of the same description, is to render the traveller as independent as possible of the services of guides, valets-de-place and others of the same class, to supply him with a few remarks on the progress of civilization and art among the people with whom he is about to become acquainted, and to enable him to realize to the fullest extent the enjoyment and instruction to be derived from a tour in Italy.

The Handbook is, moreover, intended to place the traveller in a position to visit the places and objects most deserving of notice with the greatest possible economy of time, money, and, it may be added, temper; for in no country is the traveller's patience more severely put to the test than in some parts of Italy. The editor will endeavour to accompany the enlightened traveller through the streets of the Italian towns, to all the principal edifices and works of art; and to guide his steps amidst the exquisite scenery in which Italy so richly abounds.

With a few trifling exceptions, the entire Handbook is framed from the editor's *personal experience*, acquired at the places described. As, however, infallibility cannot be attained, the editor will highly appreciate any *bonâ fide* information with which travellers may favour him. That already received, which in many instances has been most serviceable, he gratefully acknowledges.

The Maps and Plans, the result of great care and research, will abundantly suffice for the use of the ordinary traveller. The inexperienced, when steering their course

with the aid of a plan, are recommended, before starting, to mark their point of destination with a coloured pencil. This will enable them to avoid many a circuitous route. Those who desire a more intimate acquaintance with the country than the following pages will enable them to attain should purchase the admirable *Supplementary Sheets of G. Mayr's Atlas of the Alps* (for Central and Southern Italy). They are most easily procured in Germany (price, mounted, 2 dollars each). For Naples the map of the *Real Officio Topografico* (Naples, 1835) will be found useful.

Altitudes are given in Parisian feet (1 Par. ft. = $^{1}/_{15}$ Engl. ft.).

Distances are generally given in English miles. The Italian "miglio" varies in different districts. Approximately it may be stated that 1 Engl. M. = $^{6}/_{7}$ Ital. migl. = $^{1}/_{14}$ Roman migl.

Railway, Diligence and Steamboat Time-tables. The most trustworthy are contained in the "*Guida-Orario ufficiale di tutte le strade ferrate d'Italia contenente anche le indicazioni dei Piroscafi* (steamboats), *Corrieri*, *Diligenze*" etc., with map, published at Milan (price 40 c.).

Hotels. In no country does the treatment which the traveller experiences at hotels vary so much as in Italy, and attempts at extortion are probably nowhere so outrageous. The asterisks are therefore to be regarded as indicating those hotels which the editor believes to be *comparatively* respectable, clean and reasonable. The average charges stated in the Handbook will at least enable the traveller to form a fair estimate of the demands which can be justly made.

CONTENTS.

Introduction.

Page

I. Travelling Expenses. Monetary System XI
II. Period and Plan of Tour XIII
III. Language XIV
IV. Passports and Custom-houses XIV
V. Public Safety. Mendicity XV
VI. Traffic XVI
VII. Locomotion XVIII
VIII. Hotels XXII
IX. Restaurants and Cafés XXIII
X. Churches, Theatres, Shops etc. XXV
XI. Postal Arrangements XXV
XII. Calculation of Time XXVI
XIII. Climate. Mode of Life XXVI

Route

1. From Rome to Naples. Railway by Velletri, San Germano and Capua 1
   1. Alatri. Grotto of Collepardo. Pozzo d'Antullo. Veroli . 3
   2. Nola. Palma. Sarno. San Severino 12
   3. Avellino. Monte Vergine. Amsanctus Lake. Ariano . 12
   4. Valley of the Liris. Isola. Arpino 13
   5. Sora. Atina. Lago Fucino 14
   6. Avezzano. Celano. Alba 15
2. From Rome to Naples. By the Pontine marshes, Terracina, Gaeta and Capua 16
   1. Sezza. Piperno 18
   2. Promontorio Circeo 19
   3. Sperlonga 21
   4. Ponza Islands 22
3. From Rome to Naples by sea 24
4. Naples 25
5. Pozzuoli, Baiæ, Misenum, Cumæ 87
6. Procida and Ischia 100
7. Mount Vesuvius 105
   1. Herculaneum 111
8. Pompeii 112
9. Castellamare, Sorrento and Capri 136
   1. Monte Sant' Angelo 138

Route		Page
10.	From Naples to Salerno, Pæstum and Amalfi	145
	1. Corpo di Cava	146
	2. Ravello	154
	3. From Amalfi to Sorrento	155
	4. From Scaricatojo to Sorrento	155
	5. From Positano to Sorrento	155
	6. From Amalfi to Castellamare by the Little S. Angelo	156
11.	From Ancona to Brindisi and the Apulian Peninsula	156
	1. Fermo	157
	2. Ascoli	158
	3. Teramo. Gran Sasso	158
	4. From Termoli to Maddaloni. Campobasso	160
	5. Manfredonia	161
	6. Canosa. Andria. Ruvo	162
12.	From Ancona to Naples by Pescara, Popoli, Solmona and through the Abruzzi	166
	1. Chieti	167
	2. S. Pelino	167
13.	From Ancona by Foggia to Naples	169
14.	From Terni to Naples by Aquila and through the Abruzzi	172
	1. Leonessa. Cascia. Norcia	173
	2. S. Vittorino	175
15.	From Naples to the Coast of the Adriatic by Eboli, Potenza, Melfi, Venosa and Canosa	175
16.	From Bari to Taranto	179
	1. From Taranto to Lecce	180
17.	From Naples to Reggio by Eboli. The Calabrian Peninsula	181
	1. Metapontum	182
	2. Corigliano. Rossano. Strongoli	183
	3. Catanzaro. Squillace. Gerace	183
	4. Nicastro	185
	5. S. Stefano del Bosco	186
	6. Aspromonte Range	188

Sicily.

	General Remarks	189
	Geography and Statistics	192
	Historical Notice	194
	1. Political History	194
	2. History of Civilisation and Art	199
18.	From Naples to Sicily	202
	A. To Messina	202
	B. To Palermo	204

Route		Page
19.	Palermo	205
20.	Environs of Palermo	213
	a. Monreale. S. Martino. La Zisa	213
	b. Monte Pellegrino. The Favorita	216
	c. The Bagaria. Solanto. S. Maria di Gesù	218
	1. Ustica	219
21.	Excursion from Palermo to Tunis	219
	1. Pantellaria	220
	2. Carthage	222
22.	From Palermo to Segesta, Castelvetrano and Selinunto	223
23.	From Palermo to Segesta, Trapani, Marsala and Castelvetrano	228
24.	From Castelvetrano (Selinunto) to Girgenti	234
25.	From Girgenti to Syracuse by Palma, Licata, Terranuova, Modica *(Val d'Ispica)* and Palazzolo	241
	1. From Modica to Syracuse by Noto	246
26.	From Girgenti by Caltanisetta to Castrogiovanni and to Catania	247
27.	From Girgenti to Palermo	247
	1. From Palermo to Sciacca by Corleone	248
28.	From Palermo to Catania through the interior of the island	249
	1. From Castrogiovanni to Catania by Caltagirone	255
29.	From Palermo to Messina by Termini, Cefalù, Patti and Melazzo	256
	1. Tyndaris	261
	2. From Termini to Leonforte	263
30.	Messina	264
	1. Excursions from Messina. Faro	269
31.	From Messina to Catania	270
	a. Railway viâ Taormina, Giarre and Aci-Reale	270
	b. By Taormina, Piedimonte and Adernò	276
32.	Catania	278
33.	Mount Ætna	282
34.	From Catania to Syracuse by Lentini	288
35.	Syracuse and the Environs	290
36.	Excursion to Malta	302
37.	The Lipari Islands	305

Route		Page
38.	Sardinia	309
	Cagliari. Pula. Iglesias	313
	From Cagliari to Sassari	316
	Sassari. Porto Torres	319
	From Cagliari to Nuoro, with excursions into the Mountains of La Barbagia	320
39.	Excursion to Athens	322
	From Messina to the Piraeus	323
	From Brindisi to the Piraeus by Corfu and the Isthmus of Corinth	325
	Excursions from Athens. Eleusis. Cephissia. Penteli. Phyle. Kaessarani. Piraeus	356

Maps and Plans.

1. Map of Italy, facing title-page.
2. Plan of Naples, between pp. 26 and 27.
3. Map of the Environs of Naples, between pp. 86 and 87.
4. Plan of Pompeii, between pp. 112 and 113.
5. Map of Sicily, at the end of the book.
6. Plan of Palermo, between pp. 204 and 205.
7. Plan of Girgenti, between pp. 236 and 237.
8. Plan of Messina, between pp. 264 and 265.
9. Map of Ætna, between pp. 282 and 283.
10. Plan of Syracuse and Environs, between pp. 290 and 291.
11. Map of Sardinia, between pp. 308 and 309.
12. Map of the Environs of Athens, between pp. 324 and 325.
13. Plan of Athens, between pp. 328 and 329.

Abbreviations.

N. S. E. W. = north, northern, northwards — south etc. — east etc. — west etc.

M. = Engl. mile. R. = bedroom. B. = breakfast. D. = dinner. W. = wine. S. = supper. L. = light. A. = attendance.

r. = right. l. = left. hr. = hour. min. = minute.

Asterisks

are employed to denote objects especially worthy of the traveller's attention.

INTRODUCTION.

"Thou art the garden of the world, the home
Of all Art yields, and Nature can decree;
Even in thy desert, what is like to thee?
Thy very weeds are beautiful, thy waste
More rich than other climes' fertility,
Thy wreck a glory, and thy ruin graced
With an immaculate charm which cannot be defaced."
Byron.

From the earliest ages down to the present time Italy has ever exercised a powerful influence on the denizens of more northern lands, and a journey thither has often been the fondly cherished wish of many an aspiring traveller. At the present day this wish may be gratified with comparative facility. Northern Italy is now connected by a direct "iron route" with the southern portion of the peninsula, as far as Naples and Brindisi, and the approaching completion of the great network of railways will soon enable the traveller to penetrate into the interior of provinces hitherto untrodden by the ordinary tourist. Prior to 1860 the peninsula possessed but few railways, and these of insignificant extent, and exclusively of local importance. Rapidity of locomotion is not, however, the sole advantage which has been attained since that period. A single monetary system has superseded the numerous and perplexing varieties of coinage formerly in use; the annoyances inseparable from passports and custom-houses, with which the traveller was assailed at every frontier, and even in many an insignificant town, have been greatly mitigated; and energetic measures have been adopted in order to put an end to the extortions of vetturini, facchini, and other members of this irritating class. Whilst those in search of adventure and excitement will miss many of the characteristic elements of former Italian travel, those who desire the more rational enjoyments derived from scenery, art or science will not fail to rejoice in the altered state of the country.

I. Travelling Expenses. Monetary System.

The cost of a tour in Italy depends of course on the traveller's resources and habits. Generally it may be stated that the expenses need not exceed those incurred in the more frequented parts of the continent. The average expenditure of a single traveller may be estimated at 25 l. (francs) per diem, or about half *that sum when* a prolonged stay is made at one place. Travellers *acquainted with* the language and habits of the country may sue-

ceed in reducing their expenses to still narrower limits. Persons travelling as members of a party may effect a considerable saving. Where ladies are of the party the expenses are always unavoidably greater; not merely because the better hotels, and the more comfortable modes of locomotion are selected, but because the Italians regard the traveller in this case as wealthier, and therefore a more fitting object for extortion.

In the *Kingdom of Italy* the French monetary system is now universal. The franc (lira or franco) contains 100 centesimi. 1 l. 25 c. = 1 *s.* = 10 silbergroschen = 35 German kreuzer = 50 Austrian kreuzer. The silver coins in common circulation are Italian pieces of 1 and 2 l., and Italian or French 5 l. pieces; gold coins of the Italian or French currency of 10 and 20 l. are the commonest (those of 5 and 40 l. rare). Since the war of 1866 a paper-currency, at a compulsory rate of exchange, has been introduced, in consequence of which the valuable metals have entirely disappeared from ordinary circulation. Copper and banknotes down to 2 l. are almost exclusively employed. The change for gold or silver should always be given in silver; and paper should be declined, unless 6—7 per cent in excess of its nominal value be proffered, a premium which the money-changers generally give. In the same way paper may be exchanged for gold or silver, at a loss of 8—10 per cent. Two points, however, should in the latter case be observed: (1) the notes of small amount (2 and 5 l.) should be preferred, owing to the difficulty of changing those of greater value in ordinary traffic; (2) public and railway offices refuse to give change when payment is made in paper. In the latter case the precise sum should be tendered, as any amount in excess, or short of the fare is alike declined. In case of emergencies, the traveller should of course be provided with a reserve of silver. French banknotes are on a par with gold. — *States of the Church*, see Part 2nd of the Handbook.

In some parts of Italy the former currency is still employed in keeping accounts, and the coins themselves are occasionally seen. Thus the francesconi and crazie of Tuscany, the Roman scudi and bajocchi still used in Umbria, the piastri and grani of Naples, and the uncie and tari of Sicily. An acquaintance with these now nearly obsolete currencies is, however, not essential unless the traveller diverges from the beaten track, in which case the necessary information will be afforded by the Handbook.

The traveller should, before entering Italy, provide himself with *French Gold*, which he may procure in England, France or Germany on more advantageous terms than in Italy. *Sovereigns* (equivalent to 27—28 lire in paper) are received at the full value by most of the principal hotel keepers, but this is not the case in the less frequented districts.

II. Period and Plan of Tour.

The *season* selected, and the *duration* of the tour must of course depend on the traveller himself. Suffice it to remark that the colder months are those usually preferred. The majority of travellers bound for the South cross the Alps in September and October, and arrive in Rome about the beginning of November. Rome is the favourite winter-residence of strangers until the Carnival, but at the commencement of Lent the city is deserted by many for the gayer scenes of Naples. At Easter it is again inundated by a vast concourse of visitors, who flock thither in order to witness the sumptuous ecclesiastical pageantry of the "Holy Week", and depart as soon as their curiosity has been gratified. Some then proceed to Naples, Florence or other parts of Italy; the majority, however, prepare to quit the country before the commencement of summer. In this vast and ever-varying influx of travellers the English element is always greatly predominant.

No month in the year can be pronounced absolutely unfavourable for travelling in Italy, but the seasons recommended are the late autumn months (Sept. 15th to Nov. 15th), and April and May. The rainy winter months should, if possible, be avoided for the commencement of a tour, and may be most profitably spent in one of the larger cities, of which Rome offers by far the most numerous and varied attractions. June, July and August are hardly less unfavourable for a tour. The scenery indeed is then in perfection, and the long days are hailed with satisfaction by the active traveller; but the fierce rays of an Italian sun seldom fail to exercise a prejudicial influence upon the physical and mental energies. This result is not occasioned so much by the intensity, as by the protracted duration of the heat, the sky being frequently cloudless, and not a drop of rain falling for several months in succession. The first showers of autumn, which fall about the end of August, again commence to refresh the parched atmosphere.

The *Plan* of a tour in Italy must be framed in accordance with the object which the traveller has in view. Florence, Rome and Naples are the principal centres of attraction; the less frequented districts of the interior, however, are also replete with inexhaustible sources of interest. In order to obtain a more than superficial acquaintance with Italy, the traveller must not devote his attention to the larger towns exclusively. The farther he diverges from the beaten track, the better opportunities he will have of gaining an insight into the characteristics of this fascinating country.

III. Language.

The time and labour which the traveller has bestowed on the study of the Italian language at home will be amply repaid as he proceeds on his journey. It is by no means impossible to travel through Italy without an acquaintance with Italian or French, but in this case the traveller cannot conveniently deviate from the ordinary track, and is moreover invariably made to pay *(alla Inglese)*, by hotel-keepers and others, considerably more than the ordinary charges. A knowledge of French is of very great advantage, for the Italians are extremely partial to that language, and avail themselves of every opportunity of employing it. For those, however, who desire to confine their expenditure within reasonable limits, a slight acquaintance with the language † of the country is indispensable.

Nowhere more than in Italy is the traveller who is ignorant of the language so much debarred from the thorough enjoyment of travelling, and from the opportunity of forming an independent opinion of the country, its customs, history, literature and art.

IV. Passports and Custom-houses.

On entering the kingdom of Italy, the traveller's passport is rarely demanded; but it is unwise not to be provided with one of these documents, as it may occasionally prove useful. Registered letters, for example, will not be handed over to strangers, unless they exhibit a passport as a guarantee of their identity. In the remote districts, too, where the public safety demands a more rigorous supervision, especially in the southern provinces, the traveller who cannot exhibit his credentials is liable to detention. — As for the Papal States, see Part 2nd.

The examination of luggage at the Italian Custom-houses is usually extremely lenient. Tobacco and cigars are the articles especially sought for. Books and photographs are the principal objects of suspicion in the States of the Church, on the frontier of which the scrutiny is occasionally rigorous. The questions of the officials are best answered by *"sono libri di professione"*. Books in the Italian language are often inspected one by one.

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† *"Baedeker's Manual of Conversation in four Languages (English, French, German and Italian) with Vocabulary etc."* (19th Edit.) will be found serviceable for this purpose. With the addition of a pocket-dictionary, the traveller may safely encounter the difficulties of the situation. — In addressing persons of the educated classes "lei", with the 3rd pers. sing., should always be employed (addressing several at once, "loro" with the 3rd pers. pl.). "Voi" is used in addressing waiters, drivers etc., "tu" by those only who are proficient in the language. "Voi" is the commonest mode of address employed by the Neapolitans, but is generally regarded as inelegant or uncourteous.

V. Public Safety. Mendicity.

Italy is still frequently regarded as the land of Fra Diavolo's and Rinaldo Rinaldini's — an impression fostered by tales of travellers, sensational letters to newspapers etc. The fact, however, is, that travelling in Northern and Central Italy is hardly attended with greater hazard than in any of the more northern European countries. At the same time the traveller may be reminded of the danger of seeking quarters for the night in inferior or remote inns in large towns. Rome and Naples are deservedly notorious in this respect. Even in the most secure districts temporary associations of freebooters are occasionally formed with a view to some predatory enterprise, but the attacks of such bands are directed against wealthy inhabitants of the country, who are known to be travelling with large sums of money, and seldom if ever against strangers, with whose resources and plans such marauders cannot easily be acquainted. Strangers, however, especially when accompanied by ladies, should not neglect the ordinary precaution of requesting information respecting the safety of the roads from the authorities, gensdarmes (carabinieri, generally respectable and trustworthy) etc.

The *Brigantaggio*, strictly so called, is a local evil, which the traveller may always without difficulty avoid. Owing to the revolution of 1860 it had increased in the Neapolitan provinces to an alarming extent. The Italian Government has done its utmost to suppress this national scourge, and its efforts have in a great measure been crowned with success; but the evil still resembles a conflagration which has been imperfectly extinguished, and from time to time bursts forth anew. The demoralisation of the inhabitants of the southern provinces is still deplorably great, and the brigandage there is not only fostered by popular discontent and a professed sympathy for the Bourbons, but is actually carried on as a speculation by landed proprietors. These "gentry" frequently equip and harbour gangs of banditti, with whom they share the spoil; or they at least aid and abet them, on condition that their own property is respected. The evil is moreover favoured by the mountainous character of the country, into the remote recesses of which troops cannot easily penetrate. The most notorious districts are the frontier range of mountains between the Neapolitan provinces and the present States of the Church, the mountains of Campania and the whole of Calabria. Sicily has also of late years been much infested by brigands, especially the provinces of Palermo and Girgenti; but even in the most dangerous localities those who adopt the ordinary precautions may travel with tolerable safety. Weapons cannot legally be carried without a licence. For the ordinary traveller they are a mere *burden, and in* case of a rencontre with brigands only serve *greatly to increase* the danger.

Mendicity, countenanced and encouraged according to the former system of Italian politics, still continues to be one of those national nuisances to which the traveller must habituate himself. Begging in Italy is rather a trade than a genuine demand for sympathy. The best mode of liberation is to bestow a small donation, a supply of the smallest coin of the realm being provided for the purpose. A beggar, who in return for a donation of 2 c. thanked the donor with the usual benedictions, was on another occasion presented with 50 c., an act of liberality, which, instead of being gratefully accepted, only called forth the remark in a half-offended tone: "ma signore è molto poco!"

VI. Traffic.

Travelling in Italy differs essentially in many respects from that in France, Germany, Switzerland etc., and experience acquired in these countries here avails comparatively little. An acquaintance with the language will prove the best aid in supplying the deficiency.

The traveller is regarded by landlords, waiters, drivers, porters, and others of the same class, as their natural and legitimate prey. Deception and imposition are regarded as very venial offences by Italians of the lower class, who view a successful attempt as a proof of superior sagacity. The traveller, therefore, who submits complacently to extortion is regarded with less respect than he who stoutly resists the barefaced attempt upon his credulity. Among the Swiss Mountains the judicious traveller knows well when to make the tender of his cigar-case or spirit-flask; in this country such amiable manifestations are only calculated to awaken a further spirit of cupidity and discontent.

On the principal routes, and especially in Naples, the insolence of this mercenary fraternity has attained to such an unexampled pitch, that the doubt not unfrequently presents itself to the traveller's mind whether such a thing as honesty is known in Italy. A more intimate acquaintance with the people and their habits will, however, satisfy him that his misgivings apply to the above classes only, and not to the community generally.

In Italy the highly pernicious custom of demanding considerably more than will ultimately be accepted is universal; but a knowledge of the custom, as it is based entirely upon the presumed ignorance of one of the contracting parties, tends greatly to mitigate the evil. Where tariffs and fixed charges exist, they should be carefully consulted. In other cases in which an average price is established by custom, the traveller should make a precise bargain with respect to the service to be rendered, and never rely on the equity of the other party.

Those individuals who appeal to the generosity of the stranger,

or to their own honesty, or who, as rarely happens, are offended by the traveller's manifestation of distrust, may well be answered in the words of the proverb: "*patti chiari, amicizia lunga*". In the following pages the prices, even of insignificant objects, are stated with all possible accuracy; and although liable to constant fluctuations, they will at least often prove a safeguard against gross extortions. The Editor ventures to offer the homely hint, that the equanimity of the traveller's own temper will greatly assist him if involved in a dispute or bargain, and no attention whatever should be paid to vehement gesticulations or an offensive demeanour. The slighter his knowledge of the Italian language is, the more careful should he be not to involve himself in a war of words, in which he must necessarily be at great disadvantage.

It need hardly be observed that the representations of drivers, guides etc., with whom even the inhabitants of the place often appear to act in concert, are unworthy of the slightest reliance. Thus in Naples the charge for a single drive is $^1/_2$ l. and yet the driver would find no difficulty in summoning 20 individuals ready to corroborate his assertion that the proper fare is 5 l. In such cases the traveller may generally implicitly rely on the data in the handbook. Where farther information is required, it should be sought from fellow-travellers, gensdarmes, respectably dressed persons present, occasionally from landlords, but seldom or never from waiters.

Caution is everywhere desirable in Italy; but, if exaggerated, it may be construed as the result of fear or weakness on the part of the traveller, whose best safeguard is often his own self-confidence; and it must be admitted, that, the preliminaries once adjusted, the trustworthiness exhibited by members of the fraternity in question is often greater than at first anticipated.

An abundant supply of copper coins should always be at the traveller's command in a country where donations trifling, but very frequent are everywhere expected. Drivers, guides, porters, donkey-attendants etc. invariably expect, and often demand as their right, in addition to the hire agreed on, a gratuity (*buona mano, mancia, da bere, bottiglia, caffè, fumata*), varying according to circumstances from 2—3 sous to a franc or more. The traveller need feel no embarrassment in limiting his donations to the smallest possible sums. Liberality is often a fruitful source of future annoyance and embarrassment. Half-a-franc bestowed when two sous would have sufficed may be fraught with disagreeable results to the injudicious traveller; the fact speedily becomes known, and other applicants make their appearance, whose demands it becomes utterly impossible to satisfy. It may be laid down as a rule, that the exercise of a certain degree of parsimony, however repugnant to the feelings of the traveller, will tend essentially to promote his comfort and enjoyment.

The demeanour of the stranger towards the natives must be somewhat modified in accordance with the various parts of the country through which he travels. The Italians of the north resemble the inhabitants of the south of France, and those of Italian Switzerland. The character of the Tuscans is more effeminate, their language and manners more refined. The bearing of the Roman is grave and proud. With all of these, however, the stranger will find no difficulty in associating; and acts of civility or kindness will not be misplaced, even when conferred on persons of the lower ranks. With the class of Neapolitans with whom the traveller generally comes in contact the case is entirely different. Dishonest and perfidious to an almost incredible extent, cringing and obsequious, they seem to conspire to embitter the traveller's enjoyment of their delightful country. It is to be hoped that a better era is dawning under the present regime, and that the "policy" of honesty will at length begin to penetrate the Italian mind.

VII. Locomotion.

Railways. With regard to the rapid advance of this modern essential of civilisation the remarks already made (p. XI) may suffice. — It may be added that the greatest speed attained by the trains is extremely moderate.

Porters who convey luggage to and from the carriages are sufficiently rewarded with a few sous, where there is no fixed tariff. It is a wise, and often necessary precaution (see p. XII) to be provided with the exact fare before taking tickets.

The most trustworthy information respecting hours of starting, fares etc. is afforded by the "*Guida-orario ufficiale di tutte le strade ferrate d'Italia*" (see p. VI), with which the traveller should not fail to provide himself. The local time-tables of the Tuscan, Roman, and Neapolitan lines will also be found useful, and may be procured at the railway-stations for a few sous.

Steamboats. A voyage on the Mediterranean or Adriatic is almost inseparably connected with a tour in Italy and Sicily, irrespective of the fact that the latter can be reached by water only. If the vessel plies near the coast, the voyage is often extremely entertaining; and if the open sea is traversed, the magnificent Italian sunsets, which light up the deep blue water with their crimson rays, present a scene not easily forgotten.

Tickets should be purchased by the traveller in person at the office of the company. The ticket is furnished with the purchaser's name and destination, the name of the vessel, and the hour of departure. Fares, duration of voyage etc. are stated in each instance in the following pages. Family-tickets for the first or second class, for not fewer than three persons, are issued by all the companies at a reduction of 20 per cent on the fare, but not on the cost of food. A child of 2—10 years pays half-fare, but in

this case must share the berth of its attendant. Two children are entitled to a berth for themselves. The tickets of the Messageries Impériales are available for four months, and the voyage may be broken at the passenger's discretion. It may here again be remarked that the rival French companies Fraissinet and Valéry reduce their fares from 20 to 30 per cent according to circumstances. At the same time it should be borne in mind that these vessels usually stop to discharge their cargoes during the day, and proceed on their voyage at night.

The saloons and berths of the first class are comfortably and elegantly fitted up, those of the second tolerably. Passengers of the second class have free access, like those of the first, to every part of the deck.

Luggage. First-class passengers are allowed 100 kilogr. (= 2 cwt.), second class 60 kilogr. (= 135 lbs.), but articles not intended for the passenger's private use are prohibited.

Food of good quality and ample quantity is included in the first and second-class fares (except in the vessels of the Florio Co.). The difference between that provided for first and for second-class passengers is inconsiderable. Déjeûner à la fourchette is served at 10, consisting of 3—4 courses, tolerable table wine ad libitum, and a cup of coffee. Dinner is a similar repast between 5 and 6 o'clock. At 7 p. m. tea is served in the first, but not in the second class. Passengers who are too ill to partake of these repasts are furnished with lemonade etc. gratuitously. Refreshments may of course be procured at other hours on payment.

Fees. The steward expects 1 l. for a voyage of 12—24 hrs., more if the passenger has made unusual demands upon his time or patience.

Embarcation. Passengers should be on board an hour before the advertised time of starting. The charges for conveyance to the steamboat (usually 1 l. for each pers. with luggage) are fixed by tariff at all the sea-ports, and will be found in the Handbook. Passengers should therefore avoid all discussions on the subject with the boatmen, and simply direct them to row "al Vaticano", "alla Bella Venetia", or whatever the name of the vessel may be. En route, the boatman generally makes a demand extravagantly in excess of the tariff: "Signore, sono cinque lire!" to which the passenger may simply reply: "avanti!" On arriving at the vessel, payment should not be given to the boatman until the traveller with all his luggage is deposited on deck. The wild gesticulations of the boatman, who has perhaps calculated upon the credulity of his passenger, but receives no more than his due (which is ample remuneration), may be enjoyed with malignant serenity from the deck, as on that "terra sacra" disputes are strictly *prohibited*.

On board the passenger gives up his ticket, receives the number of his berth, superintends the stowing away of his luggage, and finally repairs to the deck to observe the progress of the vessel as it quits the harbour, of which a fine view is generally obtained.

Diligences. *Corrieri* are the swifter conveyances which carry the mails, and accommodate two or three passengers only at high fares. *Diligenze*, the ordinary stage-coaches, convey travellers with tolerable rapidity, and generally for the same fares as similar vehicles in other parts of the continent. They are in the hands of private speculators, and where several run in competition the more expensive are to be preferred. When ladies are of the party the coupé (1/3rd dearer) should if possible be secured. The importunities of the coachmen at the end of each stage should be disregarded.

The communication between many towns is maintained by **Vetturini**, who convey travellers neither very comfortably nor rapidly, but at moderate cost. Inside places cost somewhat more than those in the cabriolet. The driver receives a trifling fee, the ostler 1 soldo; for the removal or replacement of luggage 2 soldi. The ordinary tourist will probably rarely have occasion to avail himself of a mode of conveyance rapidly becoming obsolete. The vetturini are generally respectable and trustworthy, and show no less zeal for the comfort and safety of their employers than in the care of their cattle. With three horses and a vehicle to accommodate six passengers 35—40 M. are daily accomplished. At midday a halt of several hours is made. The vetturini also engage to provide the traveller with hotel accommodation, which, when thus contracted for, is considerably less costly than when the traveller caters for himself. In this case it is advisable to draw up a carefully worded contract, to which the vetturino affixes his signature or mark. This should also be made to include the gratuity (tutto compreso); and, if satisfaction is given, an additional fee may be bestowed at the termination of the journey. The entire vehicle, or the interior only, may be engaged. It should be distinctly arranged before starting, where the night is to be passed, where breakfast and dinner taken. The agreement having been concluded, the vetturino gives the traveller a small sum as earnest-money (caparra), by which both parties are bound. The following formula will serve as a basis for a contract of this nature.

Contratto tra il Sgr. N. N. e il Vetturino N. N.

Io sottoscritto Vetturino m'obbligo, di condurre il Sgre. N. N. e sua famiglia etc. in una buona carrozza con tre etc. buoni cavalli, ed incaricare la loro roba di viaggio così ben servata, che non prenda nessun danno, e non si perda niente, da . . . . per . . . . a . . . . in . . . . giorni, cioè a dire il primo giorno a . . . . il secondo a etc. ed arrivare sempre a buon ora, sotto le seguenti condizioni:

La vettura tutta intiera (non eccettuato il gabrioletto, or if the traveller *engages the* interior only, *eccettuato il g.*), appartiene per questo viaggio ai

detti Sgri. Passeggieri. Al vetturino non è permesso, di prendere un altro viaggiatore, sotto qualunque nome sia.

Gli passeggieri ricevono ogni giorni di viaggio salvo quello dell' arrivo al conto del vetturino in un albergo di prima qualità la cena di (sei) *piatti e . . . stanze separate ben ammogliate e pulite con . . . . letti netti e buoni.*

Il sopradetto Signore spende al sopradetto vetturino la somma di . . . . senza altera obbligazione di pagare mancia, pedaggio, barriera, cavalli, bovi, poste o altra cosa sia. Il pagamento detto sara pagato nelle proprie mani del medesimo vetturino . . . . dopo l'arrivo a . . . .

La partenza da . . . . è fissata per il . . . . del mese . . . .

In caso che il vetturino non tenga un punto del contratto, il viaggiatore non è tenuto di pagare un quattrino.

Date . . . . Signature of the vetturino, or . . . . *per non sapere scrivere fece la croce.*

A single traveller may also bargain with a vetturino for one seat, the charge for which varies. The back-seats are "i primi posti", which are generally secured by the first comers, who are first consulted with regard to the arrangement of the journey. For a single traveller a written contract is hardly necessary. A previous understanding should, however, be made with regard to the gratuity; and a separate room (stanza separata) at the inns should be stipulated for, otherwise the traveller will run the risk of being compelled to share the apartment of his travelling companions.

Besides the above-mentioned conveyances, carriages may be hired everywhere (with one horse about 65 c. per Engl. M.).

Pedestrianism. An Italian never walks if he can possibly drive; to him it is an inexplicable mystery how walking can afford pleasure. The remark has been frequently made to the Editor: "*lei è signore e va a piedi?!*" In the more frequented districts, such as the vicinity of Rome, the inhabitants are accustomed to this mania of strangers, who may wander in the Campagna, and among the Sabine and Alban Mts. without exciting much surprise. Excursions on foot in other parts of Italy also possess their peculiar attractions, and among other advantages that of procuring for the pedestrian the enviable reputation of being a *pittore*, or needy individual from whom little is to be extorted.

Prolonged walking-tours, such as are undertaken in more northern climates, and fatiguing excursions will be found wholly unsuitable to the Italian climate. Cool and clear weather should if possible be selected, and the sirocco carefully avoided. The height of summer is totally adverse to tours of this kind.

A *horse* (cavallo) or *donkey* (sommaro, Neapol. ciucio; sicil. vettura, applied to both animals), between which the difference of expense is inconsiderable, often affords a pleasant and inexpensive mode of locomotion, especially in mountainous districts, where the attendant (pedone) also acts as a servant for the time being. A previous bargain should be made, tutto compreso, a gratuity being added if the traveller is satisfied.

VIII. Hotels.

The idea of cleanliness in Italy is in arrear of the age; t brilliancy of the southern climate perhaps in the opinion of t natives neutralizes dirt. The traveller will not, however, suff much annoyance in this respect in hotels and lodgings of th best class. Those who quit the beaten track, on the other hand must be prepared for privations. In the villages the pig (and male nero) appears as a domestic animal, and a privileged in mate of the houses, to which the poultry also have free access. Iron bedsteads should if possible be selected, as affording less accommodation to the active class so hostile to repose. Insect-powder (*polvere di Persia*, or Keating's) or camphor somewhat repels their advances. The *zanzare*, or gnats, are a source of great annoyance, and often suffering, during the autumn months. Windows should always be carefully closed before a light is introduced into the room. Light muslin curtains (zanzieri) round the beds, masks for the face, and gloves are employed to ward off the attacks of these pertinacious intruders.

In all the more frequented places good hotels of the first class are always to be found, the landlords of which are frequently Swiss and German. Rooms $2^1/_2$—5 l., bougie 75 c. — 1 l., attendance 1 l., table d'hôte 4 l., and so on. Families, for whose reception the hotels are often specially fitted up, should make an agreement with the landlord with regard to pension (8—10 l. each). Strangers are expected to dine at the table d'hôte, otherwise the price of the room is raised, or the inmate is given to understand that it is "wanted". French spoken everywhere. Cuisine a mixture of French and Italian.

The second-class inns are thoroughly Italian, rarely very clean or comfortable; charges about one-half the above: no table d'hôte, but a trattoria will generally be found connected with the house, where refreshments à la carte may be procured at any hour. These establishments will often be found convenient and economical by the voyageur en garçon, but are of course rarely visited by ladies.

In hotels in the Italian style, especially in the smaller towns, it is advisable to institute enquiries as to charges beforehand. If exorbitant demands be made, they may be generally reduced without difficulty to reasonable limits. An extortionate bill may even be reduced although no previous agreement has been made, but this is never effected without long and vehement discussions.

The best hotels have fixed charges. Attendance, exclusive of boots and commissionnaire, is charged in the bill. This is not the case in the smaller inns, where 1 l. per diem is usually divided between the waiter and the facchino, or less for a prolonged stay. Copper coins are never despised by such recipients.

Hôtels Garnis are much frequented by those whose stay extends to 10—14 days and upwards, and the inmates enjoy greater

quiet and independence than at a hotel. The charges are moreover considerably more moderate. Attendance about $^1/_2$ l. per diem.

Lodgings of various degrees of comfort and accommodation may also be procured for a prolonged residence. Here, likewise, a distinct agreement respecting the rent should be made beforehand. Where a whole suite of apartments is hired, a written contract should be drawn up with the aid of some one acquainted with the language and customs of the place (e. g. a banker). For single travellers a verbal agreement with regard to attendance, linen, stoves and carpets in winter, a receptacle for coal etc., will generally suffice.

A few hints may be here added for the benefit of the less experienced: If a prolonged stay is made at a hotel the bill should be demanded every three or four days, by which means errors, whether accidental or designed, are more easily detected. When the traveller contemplates departing at an early hour in the morning, the bill should be obtained on the previous evening, but not paid until the moment for starting has arrived. It is a favourite practice to withhold the bill till the last moment, when the hurry and confusion render overcharges less liable to discovery.

The mental arithmetic of waiters is apt to be exceedingly faulty, though rarely in favour of the traveller. A written enumeration of the items charged for should therefore be required, and accounts rejected in which, as not unfrequently happens, "*colazione*, *pranzo*, *vino* etc." figure in the aggregate.

Information obtained from waiters, and others of a similar class can never be implicitly relied upon. Enquiries should be addressed to the landlords and even their statements received with considerable caution.

IX. Restaurants and Cafés.

Restaurants *(trattorie)* are chiefly frequented by Italians, and travellers unaccompanied by ladies. Dinner may be obtained à la carte at any hour between 12 and 7 or 8 p. m., for $1^1/_2$ —3 l. The waiters expect a gratuity of 2—4 soldi. The diner who desires to confine his expenses within reasonable limits should refrain from ordering dishes not comprised in the bill of fare.

The following list comprises most of the commoner Italian dishes:

Zuppa, soup.
Consumè, broth or bouillon.
Santè, or *minestra*, soup with green vegetables and bread.
Gnocchi, small puddings.
Riso con piselli, rice-soup with peas.
Risotto, a species of rice pudding (rich).
Maccaroni al burro, with butter; *al pomidoro*, with paradise-apples.
Manzo, boiled beef.
Fritti, fried meat.
Arrosti, roasted meat.
Bistecca, beefsteak.
Coscietto, loin.
Arrosto di vitello, roast-veal.
Testa di vitello, calf's head.
Fegato di vitello, calf's liver.
Bracciolетta di vitello, veal-cutlet.
Costoletta alla minuta, veal-cutlet with calf's ears and truffles.
Patate, potatoes.
Quaglia, quail.
Tordo, field-fare.
Lodola, lark.
Sfoglia, a species of sole.
Principi alla tavola, hot relishes.

Funghi, mushrooms (often too rich).
Presciutto, ham.
Salami, sausage.
Pollo, fowl.
Pollastro, turkey.
Umidi, meat with sauce.
Stufatino, ragout.
Erbe, vegetables.
Carcioft, artichokes.
Piselli, peas.
Lenticchie, lentils.
Cavoli fiori, cauliflower.
Fave, beans.
Fagiuolini, French beans.
Mostarda, simple mustard.
Senape, hot mustard.
Ostriche, oysters (good in winter only).
Giardinetto, fruit-desert.
Crostata di frutti, fruit-tart.
Crostata di pasta sfogla, a species of pastry.
Fragole, strawberries.
Pera, pear.
Persiche, peaches.
Uva, bunch of grapes.
Limone, lemon.
Portogallo, orange.
Finocchio, root of fennel.
Pane francese, bread made with yeast (the Italian is made without).
Formaggio, cheese.
Vino nero, red wine; *bianco*, white; *asciutto*, dry; *dolce*, sweet; *nostrale*, table wine.

Cafés are frequented for breakfast and lunch, and in the evening by numerous consumers of ices. Café noir *(caffè nero)* is usually drunk (10—20 c. per cup). *Caffè latte* is coffee mixed with milk before served (20 c.); or caffè *e* latte, i. e. with the milk served separately, may be preferred (30—40 c.). *Mischio* is a mixture of coffee and chocolate (15—20 c.), considered wholesome and nutritious. The usual viands for lunch are ham, sausages, cutlets and eggs *(uova da bere*, soft; *toste*, hard; *uova al piatto*, fried).

Ices *(gelato)* of every possible variety are supplied at the cafés (30—90 c. per portion); a half portion *(mezza)* may always be ordered. *Granita*, or half-frozen ice *(limonata*, of lemons; *aranciata*, of oranges), is especially in vogue in the forenoon. The waiter *(bottega)* expects a sou or more, according to the amount of the payment; he occasionally makes mistakes in changing money if not narrowly watched.

The principal Parisian newspapers are to be found at all the larger cafés, English rarely.

Valets de Place *(servitori di piazza)* may be hired at 5 l. per diem, the employer previously distinctly specifying the service to be rendered. They are generally trustworthy and respectable, but implicit reliance should not be placed on their statements respecting the places most worthy of a visit, which the traveller should ascertain from the guide-book or other source. Their services may always be dispensed with, unless time is very limited. Travellers are cautioned against employing the *sensali*, or commissionnaires of an inferior class, who pester the stranger with offers of every description. Contracts with vetturini, and similar negociations should never be concluded through such a medium,

indeed any other. Interventions of this description invariably tend to increase prices, and are often productive of still more serious annoyances. This remark applies especially to villages and small towns, whether on or out of the regular track.

X. Churches, Theatres, Shops etc.

Churches are open till noon, and usually again from 4 to 7 p. m. Visitors may inspect the works of art even during the hours of divine service, provided they move about noiselessly, and keep aloof from the altar where the clergy are officiating. The verger *(sagrestano*, or *nonzolo)* receives a fee of $^1/_2$ l. or upwards, if his services are required.

Theatres. The representations in the large theatres begin at 8, and terminate at midnight or later. Here operas and ballets are exclusively performed; the first act of an opera is usually succeeded by a ballet of 3 or more acts. Verdi is the most popular composer. The pit (platea) is the usual resort of the men. A box (palco) must always be secured in advance. — A visit to the smaller theatres, where dramas and comedies are acted, is especially recommended for the sake of habituating the ear to the language. Representations in summer take place in the open air, in which case smoking is allowed. — The theatre is the usual evening-resort of the Italians, by whom during the performance of the music profound silence is never observed.

Shops rarely have fixed prices. As a rule two-thirds or three-quarters of the price demanded should be offered. The same rule applies to artizans, drivers and others. *"Non volete?"* (then you will not?) is a remark which generally has the effect of bringing the matter to a speedy adjustment. Purchases should never be made by the traveller when accompanied by a valet-de-place. These individuals, by tacit agreement, receive at least 10 per cent of the purchase-money, which naturally comes out of the pocket of the purchaser. This system of extortion is carried so far that, when a member of the above class observes a stranger enter a shop, he presents himself at the door, and afterwards claims his percentage under the pretext that by *his* recommendation the purchase has been made. In such cases it is by no means superfluous to call the attention of the shopkeeper to the imposition *("non conosco quest' uomo")*.

Cigars in Italy (Sicily excepted) and the States of the Church are a monopoly of Government, and bad; those under 3—4 sol. scarcely smokable.

XI. Postal Arrangements.

The address of letters (whether *poste restante* or to the traveller's hotel) should, as a rule, be in the Italian or French

language. Postage-stamps are sold at all the tobacco-shops. Letters to England cost 60 c., France 40 c., Germany 60 c., Switzerland 30 c., Belgium 40 c., Holland (via France) 70 c., Denmark 85 c., Norway and Sweden 1 l., Russia 1 l.

Letters by town-post 5 c.; throughout the kingdom of Italy 20 c. prepaid, 30 c. unpaid. Letters to Rome must be prepaid as far as the frontier (20 c.), also vice versâ.

In the larger towns the post-office is open daily from 9 a. m. to 10 p. m. (also on Sundays and holidays).

XII. Calculation of Time.

The old Italian reckoning from 1 to 24 o'clock is now disused, except by the lower classes, especially in Sicily. Ave Maria (i. e. sunset) = 24. The hours are altered every fortnight, being regulated by the sunset. The ordinary reckoning of other nations is termed *ora francese*. The traveller will find little difficulty in employing the Italian reckoning when he has occasion to do so.

XIII. Climate. Mode of Life.

Travellers from the north must in some degree alter their mode of living whilst in Italy, without however implicitly adopting the Italian style. Strangers generally become unusually susceptible to cold in Italy, and therefore should not omit to be well supplied with warm clothing for the winter. Carpets and stoves, to the comforts of which the Italians generally appear indifferent, are indispensable in winter. A southern aspect is an absolute essential for the delicate, and highly desirable for the robust. Colds are most easily caught after sunset and in rainy weather. — Even in summer it is a wise precaution not to wear too light clothing. Flannel is strongly recommended.

Exposure to the summer-sun should as much as possible be avoided. According to a Roman proverb, dogs and foreigners (Inglesi) alone walk in the sun, Christians in the shade. Umbrellas, and spectacles of coloured glass (grey, concave glasses to protect the whole eye are best) may be used with advantage when a walk in the sun is unavoidable. Repose during the hottest hours is advisable, a siesta of moderate length refreshing. Windows should be closed at night.

English and German medical men are to be met with in the larger cities. The Italian therapeutic art does not enjoy a very high reputation in the rest of Europe. German and English chemists, where available, are recommended in preference to the Italian. It may, however, be a wise discretion, in the case of maladies arising from local causes, to employ native skill.

1. From Rome to Naples.

Railway by Velletri, San Germano and Capua.

Two main roads (sea-route R. 3) lead from Rome to Naples: one along the coast by Terracina (R. 2), the ancient *Via Appia;* the other through the valley of the Sacco and Garigliano, the *Via Latina;* both uniting near Capua. The Railway (finest views generally to the l.), completed in 1862 (140 M. in length), is now the most important means of communication between Central and Southern Italy. Time of journey 9 hrs.; fares by the direct trains: 1st cl. 34 l. 75 c., 2nd cl. 26 l.; by the indirect trains: 1st cl. 31 l. 70 c., 2nd cl. 23 l. 85 c., 3rd cl. 15 l. 16 c. There are two direct trains in each direction between Rome and Naples daily, which make short stoppages at the principal stations only. A slow train also leaves Rome for the frontier stat. *Ceprano* (p. 3), a second for *Velletri;* two from Naples for the frontier stat. *Isoletta* (p. 4), and four others for *Capua*. Travellers who desire to break their journey may avail themselves of these trains, which are intended principally for local traffic.

The railway-station at Rome is confined. The train for Naples is generally crowded. Booking the luggage is a tedious process. It is examined by the Custom-house officers at the station at Naples. Those who have luggage should be at the station 1/2 hr. before the train starts, and will do well to secure the services of a railway-porter with a few bajocchi. Passports, furnished with the necessary visa and that of the papal police (5 l.), are shown on entering the waiting-room, or given up in return for a *rincontro di passaporto*. They are restored to their owners at the frontier stat. Ceprano, where they are again examined (gratis) as the papal dominions are quitted. On entering the Italian states at stat. Isoletta, passengers are merely asked to show their passports.

On leaving the city, the train passes S. Maria Maggiore and diverges from the Civita Vecchia line; l. the Porta S. Lorenzo, r. the arches of the Acqua Felice and the ruined Aqua Marcia, beyond them the tombs of the Via Appia. The Sabine and Alban mountains rise on the l.; at the base of the latter Frascati. Stat. *Ciampino*, where the branch line to Frascati diverges to the l., whilst the Southern line approaches the Alban Mountains. Stat. *Marino* lies on a chain of hills to the l.; above it, on the mountain, *Rocca di Papa*, to the r. of which is the Monte Cavo with the white walls of the monastery. A cutting is now passed through; then to the l. on an olive-planted eminence, Castel Gandolfo becomes visible; immediately afterwards, Albano and Ariccia are seen in the distance to the l., connected by a via-

duct, 400 ft. in length; stat. *La Cecina*, in a solitary and unattractive situation, is common to both. (Excursion to the Alban Mts. see "Central Italy".) To the r. a glimpse of *Monte Circello* (1660 ft.) (p. 19), rising abruptly from the sea; nearer are the Volscian Mts. Next stat. *Cività Lavinia*, the ancient Lavinium; then *Velletri*, which lies on the height to the l., whilst the line passes between the lofty summits of *Monte Artemisio* and *Ariano* (Alban Mts.) on the l. and those of *Monte Santangelo* and *Lupino* (Volscian Mts.) on the r., and turns eastwards towards the valley by Monte Fortino, where it reaches Stat. *Valmontone*, a small town situated on an isolated volcanic eminence, and adorned with a handsome palace of the Doria Pamfili.

The line now enters the valley of the *Sacco*, the ancient *Trerus* or *Tolero*, and skirts its left bank, running parallel with the Via Latina. The well-cultivated valley, enclosed on both sides by mountains upwards of 5000 ft. high, was anciently the territory of the Hernici (see below). To the r. *Monte Fortino*, with picturesquely cultivated slopes; farther on, to the r. on the heights, the venerable **Segni** (stat.), the *Signia* of the Romans, a fortress founded by the last Tarquin for the purpose of keeping the Volsci and Hernici in check; the huge remnants of the ancient walls and gateways still exist.

On the height to the l. farther on, 6 M. from the railway, lies **Anagni** (**Locanda d' Italia*), once a flourishing town, in the middle ages frequently a papal residence (omnib. 20 baj.). Here, Sept. 7th, 1303, Pope Boniface VIII., then considerably advanced in years, was taken prisoner by the French knight Guillaume de Nogaret in concert with the Colonnas, by order of king Philip le Beau, but was set at liberty by the people three days afterwards. The **Cattedrale di S. Maria* of the 11th cent. is in a good state of preservation and of a pure style; crypt and mosaic pavement by the master Cosmaz. The treasury contains among other relics vestments of Innocent III. and Boniface VIII. Anagni is best visited from the next stat. *Sgurgola*, from which it is $4^1/_2$ M. distant. The next towns, with the imposing ruins of their ancient polygonal walls, are also situated on the hills at a considerable distance from the line. This is the territory of the Hernici, with the towns of *Anagnia*, *Aletrium*, *Ferentinum* and *Verulae*, for a long period allied with Rome and Latium, but subjugated by the Romans after the insurrection of the Latins. The environs of these towns are also extremely picturesque. Longer excursions among the mountains and towards the frontier are not recommended, on account of the still unsettled state of the country.

The village of *Sgurgola*, from which the station takes its name, lies on the hill to the r., above the Sacco; still higher is

Carpineto. Next stat. *Ferentino*. The town of that name lies on the hill (1360 ft.) to the l., 3 M. from the line.

Ferentino *(Hôtel des Etrangers)*, the ancient *Ferentinum*, a town of the Volsci, afterwards of the Hernici, destroyed in the 2nd Punic war, subsequently a Roman colony, has a popul. of about 6000. The ancient polygonal town-wall may still be traced in almost its entire circumference; a gateway on the W. side especially deserves notice. The castle, whose walls now form the foundation of the episcopal palace, occupies the highest ground within the town. The cathedral is paved with remnants of ancient marbles and mosaics. The font in the small church of *S. Giovanni Evangelista* is ancient. Interesting antiquities and inscriptions will also be observed in other parts of the town.

Higher up among the mountains, $9^1/_4$ M. from Ferentino and about the same distance from Frosinone (see below) and Anagni, lies the town of **Alatri**, the ancient *Aletrium*, picturesquely situated on an eminence and affording an admirably preserved specimen of the fortifications of an ancient city. The *walls of the castle, constructed of huge polygonal blocks, are still standing entire; the gateway attracts special attention on account of the stupendous dimensions of the stones of which it is composed. The town with its gates occupies the exact site of the ancient town. Below it the direction of the walls may be traced. The town and castle were provided with an aqueduct, recently discovered and about to be restored. This work testifies to the perfection which art had attained in ancient times, for the water must have been forced upwards from the valley from a depth of 330 ft.

At a distance of 3 M. is the celebrated **Grotta di Collepardo*, extending upwards of 2000 ft. into the limestone rock, with beautiful stalactites. One mile farther, at the base of the mountain-range which bounds the papal dominions, an extensive depression of the soil is observed, *Il Pozzo d'Antullo*, $^1/_2$ M. in circumf. and 200 ft. in depth, overgrown with bushes and underwood.

About 6 M. from Alatri, towards the Neapolitan frontier, is situated **Veroli**, the ancient *Verulae*, on a beautiful hill. A road leads thence to *Isola* and *Sora* (see p. 14).

Next stat. *Frosinone*. The town *(Locanda de Matteis)*, situated on the heights, $2^1/_2$ M. from the railway, is capital of a "delegation" and has a popul. of 8000. It is identical with the ancient Volscian *Frusino*, conquered by the Romans B. C. 304. Relics of antiquity (walls, amphitheatre) are inconsiderable; the situation is strikingly beautiful.

Stat. *Ceccano*. The village is picturesquely situated on the mountain slope, on the r. bank of the Sacco, the valley of which now contracts. At the base of the mountain, to the l. of the river, once lay the ancient *Fabrateria Vetus*, numerous inscriptions from which are built into the walls of the church by the bridge. A road leads from Ceccano over the mountains to Piperno and Terracina (p. 19).

Stat. *Castro Pofi;* then the frontier station **Ceprano.** (Change of carriages. Halt of 40 min.) Here passports are either again

examined (gratis), which usually occasions considerable confusion, or they are restored to their owners, as the case may be, in return for the rincontro di passaporto (comp. p. 1). Passengers arriving here from Naples also exhibit their passports, and smaller articles of luggage are inspected: the principal examination takes place at Rome. At a short distance from the station, which lies in a hollow, a pleasing glimpse is obtained of the valleys of the *Liris* and the *Tolero*. The town of Ceprano *(Locanda Nuova)* is $1^3/_4$ M. from the station.

The line now crosses the Liris, which descends from the N. from the vicinity of the Lago Fucino (p. 15), forming the boundary of the States of the Church. After proceeding slowly for a few minutes more, the train reaches stat. **Isoletta,** an insignificant place with a tolerable locanda, where passports are exhibited. minor articles of luggage scrutinized, and carriages changed. Halt of 15 min. In the vicinity, on the r. bank of the Liris, beyond S. Giovanni in Carico, once lay the ancient *Fregellae*, a Roman colony founded B. C. 328, a point of great military importance, as it commanded the passage of the river. It was destroyed by the Romans B. C. 125, in consequence of an insurrection, and *Fabrateria Nova* founded in its place. A number of antiquities have been found in the *Giardino Cayro*, at the village of *S. Giovanni in Carico*, 3 M. from the station.

The line now traverses the broad and fertile valley of th Liris, or *Garigliano*, as it is termed after its union with th Sacco. Stat. *Rocca Secca*. Excursion to the Valley of the Liri and Lago Fucino s. p. 13. The picturesque town on the hills t the l. is the birthplace of Thomas Aquinas,

(stat.) **Aquino,** the *Aquinum* of the ancients, also celebrate as the birthplace of the satirist Juvenal (under Domitian). Th illustrious "doctor angelicus", son of Count Landdulf, was born in 1224 in the neighbouring castle of Rocca Secca and educated in the monastery of Monte Casino (p. 6). The emperor Pescennius Niger was also a native of Aquinum.

The now insignificant town is situated on a mountain stream, in a beautiful and salubrious district. At the side of the Via Latina the relics of the ancient Roman town may be distinguished: inconsiderable fragments of walls, a gateway (Porta S. Lorenzo), a theatre, remnants of temples of Ceres (S. Pietro) and Diana (S. Maria Maddalena) and a triumphal arch. Near the stream the ruins of a basilica of the 11th cent., *S. Maria Libera*, commonly called *il Vescovado*, occupying the site of an ancient temple It consists of handsome nave and aisles, above the portal a we preserved Madonna in mosaic.

About 3 M. to the S. of Aquino lies **Pontecorvo**, a small town a principality, formerly appertaining to Monte Casino, afterwards to the pop

from whom it was taken by Napoleon I. and given to General Bernadotte, who died in 1844 as Charles XIV. John of Sweden. After the peace of 1815 Pontecorvo was restored to the pope with Benevento. Here Greek emigrants resided in the 11th and 12th centuries. An ancient castle, cathedral, bridge and hospital are still in existence.

Beyond Aquino, on a bleak mountain-ridge to the l., the celebrated monastery of Monte Casino (p. 6) becomes visible. At its base, $^3/_4$ M. from the railway (carr. $^1/_2$ l.), is situated

San Germano, or *Casino*, as it is now usually termed (*Villa Rapido*, indifferent; **Trattoria Casino*, on the way to the amphitheatre; near it, *Loc. dei Giurati*, clean), on the site of the ancient *Casinum*.

A visit to the latter, as well as to the neighbouring monastery (p. 6) may easily be accomplished within a stay of 24 hrs. (Luggage may either be forwarded direct from Rome to Naples or left at the S. Germano stat.) An excursion to Monte Casino may be pronounced safe, if made by daylight, although the vicinity of S. Germano is occasionally infested by banditti. On arriving by the train the traveller, having taken the precaution to procure some refreshment in the town, may either first explore the ruins of Casinum (for which, however, he would have time on the following day), or proceed at once to the monastery of Monte Casino ($1^1/_2$ hr.; donkey $1^1/_2$ l.). The excursion should be so arranged that the traveller may return to the town a considerable time before sunset; at the same time it should be borne in mind that visitors are strictly excluded from 12 to 3. 30 o'clock. The monastery, justly noted for its hospitality, affords good quarters for the night (ladies of course are admitted to the church only), although the refreshments are sometimes of a very frugal description. No payment is demanded, but the traveller will of course give a handsome gratuity. (For a stay of some duration persons of moderate requirements accommodated en pension.) French and German are spoken by some of the brothers. Early on the morning of Sundays and holidays the church and courts of the monastery are crowded with country-people from the neighbouring districts, whose characteristic physiognomies and costumes will be scanned with interest by the traveller. Those who return to S. Germano to pass the night should allow 5 hrs. for the whole excursion.

San Germano, picturesquely situated in the plain on the small river *Rapido* (Lat. *Vinius*), and commanded by a ruined castle, occupies nearly the same site as the ancient *Casinum*, colonized by the Romans B. C. 312 and afterwards a flourishing provincial town. On its ruins sprung up San Germano during the middle ages. Pillars of great antiquity are still to be seen in the churches. Here, too, courts have been held by popes and emperors. Here in 1230 Gregory IX. allied himself with Frederick II. The foggy climate of this locality is alluded to by the ancients. After traversing the somewhat uninteresting town, the traveller enters to the l. the road which approaches from the N. and coincides with the *Via Latina*. About $^1/_2$ M. farther, to the r. are situated the colossal remains of an *Amphitheatre, which, according to an inscription preserved at Monte Casino, was erected at her own expense by Ummidia Quadratilla, mentioned by Pliny in his letters (VII. 24) as a lady of great wealth, who up to a very advanced age was an ardent admirer of theatrical repre-

sentations ("Ummidia C. F. Quadratilla amphitheatrum et templum Casinatibus sua pecunia fecit"). Farther on and in a higher situation stands a massive square monument, with 4 niches and surmounted by a dome, now converted into the church **del Crocefisso* (3—4 soldi to the custodian). On the opposite bank of the Rapido lay the villa of M. Terentius Varro, where, as we are informed by Cicero (Phil. II. 40), M. Antony afterwards indulged in his wild orgies. The path leading back to the town from Crocefisso is probably the ancient Via Latina; traces of the former pavement are occasionally observed. From this path, by keeping to the high ground to the left, the traveller may proceed to M. Casino without returning to the town.

The monastery of ***Monte Casino**, situated on a lofty mountain in the rear of the town, is reached in $1^1/_2$ hr. The path, which cannot be mistaken, affords exquisite views of the valley of the Garigliano and the surrounding mountains. The monastery was founded by St. Benedict (see below) in 529, on the site of an ancient temple of Apollo, to which Dante alludes (Parad. XXII. 37), and from its magnificent situation alone would be entitled to a visit were there no other inducements to the enlightened traveller. Immediately on arriving, those who desire to remain for the night should apply to the *padre forestiero* for permission (p. 5). Letters of introduction should if possible be procured previously.

The extensive edifice, the interior of which resembles a castle rather than a cloister, is entered by a low passage through the rock, where St. Benedict is said to have had his cell. Several courts are connected by arcades. The central one has a fountain of very good water, adorned with statues of St. Benedict and his sister St. Scholastica. On a square space higher up, enclosed by columns from the ancient temple of Apollo, stand the *Church*, erected in 1727 to replace the ancient and dilapidated edifice founded by St. Benedict. The fortunes of the abbey are recorded in Latin above the entrance of the hall. The principal door of the church is of bronze and is inscribed with a list, inlaid in silver, of all the possessions of the abbey in 1066. It was executed at Constantinople by order of the abbot Desiderius, afterwards Pope Victor III. The interior is richly decorated with marble, mosaics and paintings. On either side of the high altar is a mausoleum; one to the memory of Pietro di Medici (p.), who was drowned in the Garigliano in 1503, executed by *Francesco Sangallo* by order of Clement VII.; the other that of Guidone Fieramosca, last prince of Mignano. Beneath the high altar with its rich marble decorations, repose the remains of St. Benedict and his sister St. Scholastica. The subterranean chapel contains paintings by *Marco da Siena* and *Mazzaroppi*. The choir-stalls are adorned with admirable carving, and the chapels adjoining the altar with costly mosaics. Above the doors and on the ceiling are frescoes by *Luca Giordano* (1677), representing the miracles of St. Benedict and the foundation of the church. The organ is one of the finest in Italy. In the refectory the "Miracle of the loaves" by *Bassano*.

At a very early period the *Library* was celebrated for its MSS., the labours of the brethren. To the abbot Desiderius of the 11th cent. we are probably indebted for the preservation of Varro and perhaps of other authors. The handsome saloon at present contains a collection of about 10,000 vols., among which are numerous rare editions published during the

infancy of the printing art. The MSS. and documents are preserved in the archives, in the passage leading to which a number of inscriptions are built into the wall, most of them rescued from the ruins of the ancient Casinum. Among the MSS. are: the commentary of Origen on the Epistle to the Romans, translated by Rufus, dating from the 6th cent.; Dante with marginal notes, of the 14th cent. (the archives contain : n interesting portrait of the poet); the vision of the monk Alberic, which is said to have suggested the first idea on which Dante based his work; various classical authors, the original MSS. of Leo of Ostia and Riccardo di San Germano. The *Archives* comprise a still rarer collection: about 800 documents of emperors, kings, dukes etc., the complete series of papal bulls which concern Monte Casino, commencing with the 11th cent., many of them with admirable seals and impressions.

Monte Casino has ever been conspicuous amongst the monasteries of Christendom for the unfailing discharge of its higher duties. Hosts of travellers have partaken of the hospitality of its inmates. They are the intelligent keepers of one of the most precious libraries in the world, and form the zealous Chapter of their cathedral. The Abbot is virtually the Bishop of an extensive diocese. They educate 250 students. In 1865, on the 600th anniversary of the foundation of the monastery, they edited and printed by their own unassisted labour a facsimile of their splendid manuscript of Dante, as an offering to their new Capital. The Benedictines of Mte. Casino have for many years occupied a peculiar position in the ecclesiastical-political world. Long before the events of 1859, Monte Casino was the refuge of liberal and constitutional principles. Whilst under the dark rule of the Bourbons the clergy of Naples generally acquiesced in their despotic rule, the Abbey of Monte Casino maintained a noble independence, incurring thereby both danger and annoyance from the existing government. Tosti, the life and soul of the convent, is one of the most accomplished and voluminous of modern Italian writers, and one of the most enlarged and liberal of modern divines. In his free and animated conversation, David Copperfield and Mr. Gladstone, the last theological speculations of France and Germany, the future hopes of Rome and Italy are discussed with a brightness of spirit and liberality of view which any college or chapter in England might be proud to claim as its own.

This monastery, too, like all other monastic establishments throughout Italy, is condemned to dissolution. In all probability, however, it will be permitted to exist under the form of an educational establishment.

The monastery commands a magnificent prospect in all directions, which the visitor should not omit to enjoy from the different points of view. To the W. and S. extends the broad valley of the Garigliano with its numerous villages, separated from the Gulf of Gaeta by a range of hills; the sea is occasionally distinguishable. To the E. is the valley of S. Germano, com-

manded by the rocky summits of the Abruzzi. To the N. a wild mountainous district. Nearest to the monastery rises *Monte Cairo*, upwards of 5000 ft. in height, which may be ascended from this point in 3—4 hrs., an excursion, however, hardly to be recommended during the present unsettled state of the country. The view from the summit is considered one of the finest in Italy, extending from M. Cavo in the Alban range to Camaldoli near Naples.

Proceeding on his journey to Naples, the traveller perceives to the l. beyond S. Germano the villages of *Cervaro*, *S. Vittore* and *S. Pietro in Fine*. Stat. *Rocca d'Evandro*. The train quits the valley of the Garigliano, the scenery becomes more mountainous and desolate; beyond the defile a more cultivated district is traversed, and stat. *Mignano* becomes visible.

The line now intersects in a S. direction a barren, undulating tract, which separates the Garigliano from the Volturno. Stat. *Presenzano* (the village lies on the slope to the l.); then *Caianiello Vairano*, whence a high road leads through the Abruzzi to Pescara on the Gulf of Venice (R. 12), and to Aquila and Terni (R. 14). Stat. *Riardo*.

Stat. *Teano* (Locanda dell' Italia); the town (5000 inhab.) lies at some distance to the r., at the base of the lofty *Rocca Monfina*, an extinct volcano (3200 ft.). The very extensive, but dilapidated old castle was erected in the 15th cent. by the dukes of Sessa. Ancient columns in the cathedral, inscriptions, remnants of a theatre and other antiquities are the sole remains of the venerable *Teanum Sidicinum*, once the capital of the Sidicini, conquered by the Samnites in the 4th cent. B. C., then subjugated by the Romans, and in Strabo's time the most flourishing inland city of Campania after Capua.

From Teano the line turns to the r. towards stat. *Sparanisi*, a village whence a road leads to Gaeta (p. 22). On the hill, to the l. of the station, is situated *Calvi*, the ancient *Cales*, the wine of which (vinum Calenum) is praised by Horace. It now consists of but a few houses, but contains some interesting antiquities, a temple and a theatre. Stat. *Pignataro*. The train now traverses the plain of the Volturno, the principal river of S. Italy 90 M. in length, and reaches stat.

Capua *(Locanda della Posta*, tolerable; *Café Italia)*. The town, of whose ramparts and churches a glimpse only is obtained in passing, lies on the l. bank of the river, by which the greater part of it is surrounded. It was erected in the 9th cent., after the destruction of the ancient Capua, on the site of *Casilinum*, a town conquered by Hannibal, after an obstinate resistance, and which had fallen to decay in the time of the emperors. It now contains a popul. of 10,000, is an archiepiscopal residence and

strongly fortified. In the Piazza dei Giudici is the *Arco di S. Eligio*, with ancient inscriptions. The Gothic *Cathedral* possesses 22 beautiful columns from the amphitheatre of ancient Capua (see below), and a crypt, containing a marble sarcophagus with a representation of the hunt of Meleager. Otherwise modern Capua presents no attractions.

The bridge across the Volturno, restored in 1756, is adorned with a statue of Nepomuc; beyond it is an inscription to the memory of the emperor Frederick II., the statue belonging to which has disappeared. The *Torre Mignana* within, and the *Cappella de' Morti* without the town commemorate the sanguinary attack made on Capua by Cæsar Borgia in 1501, on which occasion 5000 lives were sacrificed.

On the Volturno, in the vicinity of Capua, king Francis II. was defeated by the Piedmontese, Oct. 1860, after which the fortress was surrendered.

About $3^1/_2$ M. beyond the Volturno and Capua, stat. **Santa Maria di Capua,** or *Santa Maria Maggiore*, is reached (*Albergo di Gaetano Aran*, in the Piazza). The flourishing town occupies the site of the celebrated ancient Capua.

Capua, founded by the Etruscans and afterwards occupied by Sabellian tribes, entered into alliance with the Romans B. C. 343, for the sake of protection against the attacks of the Samnites. At an early period its power and opulence became developed in this luxuriant district, and at the same time its effeminacy and degeneracy. When in the zenith of its prosperity it was the largest city in Italy after Rome and had a popul. of 300,000. In the 2nd Punic war, after the battle of Cannæ, it entered into alliance with Hannibal, who here took up his winter-quarters. That his army became so enervated by their residence at Capua as no longer to be a match for the Romans, is doubtless a mere hypothesis. Certain however it is, that the Romans soon regained their superiority, and after a long siege reduced the town B. C. 214. Its punishment was a severe one; the inhabitants were entirely deprived of all civic privileges. It was rescued from its abject condition by Cæsar, and under his successors regained its ancient splendour. It continued to prosper until the wars of the Goths, Vandals and Lombards. In the 8th cent. it was destroyed by the Saracens and the inhabitants emigrated to the modern Capua (p. 8).

The most remarkable of the ruins is the **Amphitheatre* (gratuity $^1/_2$ l. for 1—2 pers.), constructed of travertine, reputed the most ancient in Italy and said to have been capable of containing 100,000 spectators. Three of its passages are tolerably well preserved, but two only of the 80 entrance arches. The keystones are decorated with images of gods. The arena, with its passages, dens for the wild animals and subterranean receptacles, is, like that of Pozzuoli, better defined than that of the Colosseum at Rome. The flight of steps for the use of the gladiators is still to be seen. Capua contained great numbers of these unhappy combatants, and it was here that the dangerous war of the gladiators broke out B. C. 73, which was with difficulty quelled by Crassus two years later. The halls of the amphitheatre contain

fragments of the ancient edifice, basreliefs etc. Near the entrance the visitor may ascend to the upper portion of the structure, whence the ruins themselves, as well as the spacious surrounding plain, may be surveyed. In the vicinity, on the road to the modern Capua (1½ M.; carr. 1 l.), are the ruins of a *Triumphal Arch*. Above Capua *Mons Tifata* is visible, once the site of a temple of Jupiter, now surmounted by a chapel of *S. Nicola*. At the base of the mountain, about 3½ M. from S. Maria, lies the ancient and interesting church of *S. Angelo in Formis*, occupying the site of a celebrated temple of Diana, around which a village has established itself.

The high road from Capua to Maddaloni (p. 11) by S. Maria and Caserta presents a scene of the most animated traffic; excursions by carriage through this garden-like district are therefore preferable to those by railway. The road to Caserta, 3 M. distant (one-horse carr. 2 l.), passes by two handsome Roman tombs. Near Capua the spacious plains of the ancient Campania begin to expand, now termed *Terra di Lavoro*, like the Campagna di Roma of volcanic origin, but incomparably superior in fertility and admirably cultivated — a perfect garden, one of the most luxuriant districts in Europe, which, in addition to the produce of the dense plantations, yields two crops of grain and one of fodder in one season. The railway turns to the l. to

Caserta (**Albergo Vittoria; Villa Reale* near the station, dear; *Crocelle*, well spoken of; **Stella d' Italia; Café d' Italia)*, the Versailles of Naples, a clean and well built town (11,000 inhab.), with several palaces and handsome barracks, and an episcopal residence. It was founded in the 8th cent. by the Lombards on the slope of the mountain, but the modern town is in a lower situation. The railway-station lies opposite the palace, permission to visit which (9—4 o'clock, gardens open till sunset) should be obtained from the royal intendant at the Palazzo Reale (p. 43) in Naples, although not absolutely essential (attendant 1 l., sacristan of the chapel 25 c.).

The **Royal Palace* of Caserta was erected in 1752 by king Charles III., under the superintendence of *Vanvitelli*, in the richest Italian palatial style. It forms a rectangle. The S. side is 780 ft. long and 125 ft. high, with 37 windows in each story. The courts of the palace are traversed by a colonnade, from the centre of which the staircase ascends. The *Chapel* is lavishly decorated with marble, lapis lazuli and gold. It contains a "Presentation in the Temple" by *Mengs*, five paintings by *Conca* and *an altar-piece by Bonito*. The *Theatre* is adorned with 16 Corinthian columns of African marble from the temple of Serapis at *Pozzuoli, and contains* 40 boxes besides that appropriated to the

royal family. The palace is at present unoccupied. The *Garden* contains magnificent fountains and cascades and handsome statues. The grand terrace above the cascade affords beautiful points of view. The *Casino Reale di S. Lucia*, situated in the park, about 2 M. to the N., commands a still finer prospect.

Caserta is a station of the new railway from Naples to Benevento-Foggia (R. 13).

Stat. *Maddaloni;* the town (17,798 inhab.) lies to the l., with an extensive and deserted palace of the Caraffa family, and commanded by a ruined castle. At a distance of $2^1/_2$ M. is situated the *Ponti della Valle*, constructed by Vanvitelli, an aqueduct upwards of 200 ft. in height, consisting of 3 different stories. It supplies the gardens of Caserta with water and extends to a distance of 24 M. An agreeable excursion to it may be made from Maddaloni.

Stat. *Cancello*, whence a branch line diverges to Nola and San Severino (p. 12).

From Cancello to Benevento (27 M.) diligence in 4 hrs.; fare 4 l. (railway from Caserta to Benevento s. R. 13). The much frequented road, still, however, guarded by a military patrol, skirts the base of the hills, passes through *S. Felice* and enters the valley where the long village of *Arienzo* nestles amidst gardens and groves of olives and oranges. It then leads through a narrow defile, considered by many to be identical with the Furculæ Caudinæ, which proved so disastrous to the fortunes of Rome, and ascends to the village of *Arpaia* (the ancient *Caudium* according to some); it then traverses a well-cultivated valley and reaches the small town of *Montesarchio* (change of horses), with its extensive castle, once the residence of the d'Avalos family. This edifice has recently served as a state prison, in which, among others, the well-known Poerio (d. 1867) was confined. Towards the N. rises the lofty chain of *Monte Taburno*. From this point a path leads by the base of Monte Vergine to Avellino, a walk of 4 hrs. The traveller then crosses the *Sarretella* by a Roman bridge and approaches Benevento by an avenue of poplars; the road crosses the *Sabato*, with fields and gardens on either side. *Benevento* s. R. 13.

To the l. Monte Somma becomes visible, concealing the cone of Vesuvius which lies beyond. Stat. *Acerra* (11,000 inhab.) was the ancient *Acerrae*, to which the Roman citizenship was accorded as early as B. C. 332. The train next passes by the trenches of the *Regi Lagni*, destined to drain the marshes of the *Pantano dell' Acerra*, the ancient *Clanius*, now *l' Agno*, and forming the boundary between the provinces of Terra di Lavoro and Naples. The last station before Naples is reached is *Casalnuovo;* to the l. Vesuvius becomes visible. The station at **Naples** is at the S.E. extremity of the town. Arrival in Naples, see p. 25.

The branch railway from Cancello (see above) to Nola skirts the Apennines and traverses the Campanian plain, passing by Nola, Palma, Sarno, Codola, S. Giorgio and San Severino. There are 4 trains daily from Naples on this line; to Nola in $1^1/_4$ hr. (1st cl. 2 l. 25 c.; 2nd cl. 1 l. 70c.; 3rd cl. 75 c.); to S. Severino $2^1/_2$ hrs. (1st cl. 4 l. 30 c.; 2nd cl. 3 l. 30 c.; 3rd cl. 1 l. 50 c.).

Stat. **Nola** (a poor *Trattoria* in the Piazza), an ancient Campanian city, almost the only one which successfully resisted the attacks of Hannibal after the battle of Cannæ, B. C. 216., and under the command of the brave **M.** Marcellus repulsed the invader in 215. Here the Emperor Augustus died, Aug. 19th, A. D. 14, in his 76th year, in the same house and apartment where his father Octavius had breathed his last. In ancient times Nola was not less important than Pompeii. It is now an insignificant place and devoid of interest. In the 5th cent., St. Paulinus, an erudite poet and Bishop of Nola (b. at Bordeaux in 354, d. 431), is said to have invented church-bells here, from which the word campana is derived. On the 26th of July a festival, accompanied by characteristic processions and games, is celebrated to his honour. In the middle of the 16th cent. the free-thinker Giordano Bruno was born at Nola; on Feb. 17th, 1600, he terminated his chequered career at the stake in Rome. Giovanni Merliano, the celebrated sculptor of Naples, known as Giovanni da Nola, was also born here in 1478.

Nola is celebrated as an ancient cradle of the plastic art. The magnificent vases of yellow clay, adorned with chestnut-brown figures, which form the principal ornaments of the museums of Naples and of other places, were executed here, the art having been introduced, as it is believed, by the Corinthians Eucheir and Eugrammos, B. C. 600. Numerous coins of Nola with Greek inscriptions have also been found. About ½ M. to the N.E. of the town is situated the Seminary, where several Latin inscriptions and the so-called *Cippus Abellanus*, a remarkable inscription in the Oscan language, are preserved. Above the seminary (¼ M.) lies the Franciscan monastery of *S. Angelo*, commanding a view of the fertile and luxuriant plain; to the l. Monte Somma, behind which Vesuvius is concealed; to the r. the mountains of Maddaloni. To the E. of the monastery another of the Capuchin order is situated, above which the ruined castle of *Cicala* picturesquely surmounts an eminence.

Stat. **Palma**, a small town on the slopes of the range of hills N. of Vesuvius, is picturesquely situated opposite to *Ottajano*. It possesses an ancient feudal castle, now the property of the state, and is commanded by the remnants of an extensive fortress on a neighbouring eminence.

Stat. **Sarno**, a place of some importance, situated on the *Sarno*, which flows from this point in the direction of Scafati and Pompeii. Above it towers a ruined stronghold, where Count Francesco Coppola long maintained himself during the conspiracy of the barons against Ferdinand of Arragon (1460), a favourite subject with artists.

The view now becomes more limited. Stations *Codola* and *San Giorgio;* then **San Severino** (poor inn), where the line at present terminates. It will, however be continued towards the r. to Salerno, and to the l. to Benevento, Avellino and Foggia. The principal church contains the tombs of Tommaso da San Severino, high constable of the Kingdom of Naples in 1353, and of several princes of Salerno. A good road leads from S. Severino to (10 M.) Salerno by *Baronisi*, scene of the death of Fra Diavolo, and another to *Cava* and *Nocera.*

To Avellino (11 M.) the road ascends the valley of the Sarno (to the r. on the mountain slope *Montuoro*), traverses the hills which separate the Sarno from the Sabato, and descends by *Celsi*, *Contrada* and *Bellizzi* to **Avellino** (*Albergo Italia; Albergo delle Puglie*), capital of the province *Principato Ulteriore*, an episcopal residence, with a population of 24,000. The ancient palace of the Caracciolo family is now the custom-house. In the vicinity are extensive plantations of hazel-nut trees, mentioned by the ancients as "nuces Avellanæ". The name is derived from the ancient *Abellinum*, the ruins of which are 2¼ M. distant, near the village of *Atripalda.*

From Avellino a visit may be paid to Monte Vergine, a celebrated resort of pilgrims. The route is by (4½ M.) Mercogliano, *whence a mountain-path leads in 1½ hr.* to the shrine of **Monte Vergine**, founded in 1119 on

the ruins of a temple of Cybele. The church contains a miraculous image of the Virgin and the tombs of Catherine of Valois who caused the image to be brought hither, and of her son Louis of Tarento, second husband of Johanna I. Their effigies repose on a Roman sarcophagus. On the l. side of the high-altar is the chapel erected by king Manfred for himself and which, when that monarch fell at Benevento, was given by Charles of Anjou to one of his French attendants. A path leads hence to the summit of the mountain (4027 ft.), commanding a magnificent prospect of the Bay of Naples and the extensive mountainous district. The abbot and the older monks occupy the *Loreto* or *l'Ospizio*, a large octagonal structure near Mercogliano, erected from a design by Vanvitelli. The archives comprise upwards of 18,000 documents on parchment and 200 MSS., important records of mediæval history. Great festivals are celebrated here at Whitsuntide, attended by numerous devotees in their gay and picturesque costumes.

The former diligence-road to Foggia descends the valley of the *Sabato*, which is crossed before (6 M.) *Pratola* is reached. The hills are next traversed which separate the Sabato from the Calore, near the village of *Denticane*. To the r. *Monte Miletto* with an ancient castle. The road then descends by *Campanarello* into the valley of the Calore, and, passing *Mirabella* on the l., near the ancient *Aeclanum*, a town of the Samnites, reaches *Grottaminarda* (poor inn), a small town with 4000 inhab.

The **Amsanctus Lake**, commonly called *La Mofete*, may be visited on horseback from Grottaminarda in 4 hrs. It consists of two small lakes, situated in a deep valley, resembling a crater, and celebrated for their mephitic exhalations (carbonic acid and sulphuretted hydrogen); therefore declared by Virgil (Æn. VII. 563) to be an entrance to the infernal regions. According to Cicero (De div. I. 36) the Amsanctus was situated in the territory of the Hirpini.

The path thither leads S. by the village of *Frigento* (4½ M.), whence the lakes are 3½ M. distant to the S.E.

The road to Foggia leads through the narrow valley of the *Uffita* (to the r. the villages of *Flumeri* and *Baronia*), by *Melito* to **Ariano** *(Porta)*, an episcopal residence and culminating point between the Adriatic and the Tyrrhenian sea, whence the railway from Naples to Foggia (R. 13) may be reached at stat. *Montecalvo* or *Savignano* (p. 170).

An Excursion to the Valley of the Liris and Lago Fucino may either be made from Rome, or from the railway stat. Rocca Secca (p. 4), so that this route may be selected by the traveller from Rome to Naples. Unfortunately the road is bad and in some places unfit for carriages. Of late years this district, lying on the Roman and Neapolitan frontiers, has been a favourite haunt of banditti, and can therefore hardly be recommended. Letters of introduction will prove invaluable, as there are no inns in many of the villages.

The route from Rome is by Tivoli in the valley of the Anio, ascending to Roviano (see Part II. of this Handbook), 15 M. from Tivoli, and Arsoli, where the carriage-road ends. Thence on foot or horseback by a mountain road, the ancient Via Valeria, by Carsoli, with the ruins of the ancient Carseoli, to Tagliacozzo (31 M. from Tivoli).

Between stat. Rocca Secca (p. 4) and Avezzano, the principal place on the Lago Fucino, diligence communication daily in 10 hrs. From 6 M. to the inconsiderable *Arce*, the Arx Volscorum, with a lofty mountain stronghold of great antiquity, reputed impregnable in the middle ages. Some ruins (to the E.) are said to have belonged to the villa of Lucius Cicero, brother of the orator. From Arce the road proceeds on the l. bank of the Liris, which is seldom visible. A sulphureous brook is then crossed, where the village of *Fontana* to the r., and, to the l. beyond the frontier, *Monte S. Giovanni*, once a wealthy monastery, become visible. About 3 M. from Arce the road to Arpino diverges to the l. Close to the road, near the small island of *S. Paolo*, the Liris forms a series of cataracts, termed *La Natrella*. In the vicinity the fragments of an ancient Roman bridge. The

traveller next reaches (8 M. from Arce) the little town of **Isola**, situated on an island, near which the Liris, impeded in its course by a mass of rock, surmounted by the venerable castle of the Dukes of Sora, forms two imposing waterfalls. One of these descends perpendicularly from a height of 100 ft.; the other, at the extremity of the town, glides majestically down an inclined plane. The town boasts of flourishing cloth, linen and paper manufactories. The women of Isola, Sora and Arpino, with their picturesque national costume, are among the handsomest in Italy. Beyond Isola the road ascends gradually to the *Cartiera del Fibreno*, a paper-manufactory established by a Frenchman, M. Lefevre, now Count of Balzorano. Within his grounds are situated the waterfalls (le Cascatelle) of the rivers Liris and Fibreno, which deserve a visit. The Fibrenus and its cool waters are praised by Cicero. In this river, about $^3/_4$ M. higher up, before its junction with the Liris, is situated the *Isola S. Paolo*, with the monastery of the Benedictine S. Domenico Abbate (born at Foligno in 951), where Hildebrand, subsequently Pope Gregory VII., once lived as brother of the order. Here, too, is the *Insula Arpinas*, birthplace of Cicero, and scene of his dialogue "de legibus". The Gothic church of the monastery is erected on the ruins of the great orator's villa. Remnants of Doric columns and statues may be observed in the dilapidated walls, when examined from the garden of the monastery. Cicero's villa had been founded by his grandfather, and embellished by his father who here devoted himself to science in retirement, and it was therefore a favourite retreat of the orator, who describes it: de leg. 2, 3. Under Domitian it belonged to the poet Sili Italicus. Above the island the Liris was crossed by an ancient bridge (Po di Cicerone); one of the three arches alone remains. To the l., at the ba of the paper-mills on the Fibreno, a path ascends the mountain in wi dings to ($2^1/_2$ M.)

Arpino, the *Arpinum* of the Volsci, celebrated as the native place Cicero and Marius, now an animated manufacturing town, pleasantly situa ted on undulating ground and commanding beautiful views of the valley The church of *S. Michele* is said to occupy the site of a temple of t Muses, the Palazzo Castello that of the house of Marius, and in the Str della Cortina "Cicero's house" is pointed out, although we have no re of any residence of the orator except his villa on the island. The *Pa del Comune*, or town-hall, is adorned with statues of Cicero and Ma the name of the former is here regarded with profound veneration. "V ver" and "fuller" are words which frequently occur in ancient inscript found here, an interesting fact, which tends to corroborate the statemen Dio Cassius that the father of the orator was a fuller. The artist Giuse Cesari (1560—1640), commonly known as Il Cavaliere d'Arpino, was a nat of Arpino, and his house is still shown.

The *Cività vecchia*, or ancient castle, situated on a precipitous emine above the town, deserves a visit on account of its interesting Cyclo walls and especially its fine pointed gateway, the *Porta dell' Arco*. dition imputes the foundation of this castle, like so many others in to king Saturnus, as the inscription proudly records: "Arpinum a Sat conditum, Volscorum civitatem, Romanorum municipium, Marci T Ciceronis eloquentiae Principis et Cai Marii septies Consulis patriam gredere viator: hinc ad imperium triumphalis aquila egressa urbi t orbem subiecit: ejus dignitatem agnoscas et sospes esto." — The arr Arpino consist of two towers, over which hovers the Roman eagle.

The high road leads from Isola to the venerable **Sora** (clean $4^1/_2$ M. distant, in a flat situation on the Liris. The town was once by the Romans from the Volsci and given to the Samnites, and s quently became a Roman colony. On a rocky eminence in the rea ancient fortifications and the ruins of a castle, which belonged successi to the Cantelmi, Tomacelli, Rovere and Buoncampagni. Several celebr men, such as the Decii, Atilius Regulus, the orator Q. Valerius, L. M mius and others, were either natives or residents of this town. In

Sora was the birthplace of the learned Cardinal Cæsar Baronius who died at Rome in 1607 as librarian of the Vatican. Sora forms, as it were, the termination of the military road to the Abruzzi and is therefore an appropriate situation for a fortress.

A mountain-path leads from this to the r. by *Atina* to *San Germano* (p. 5), passing the small lake of *La Posta* (3 M. from Sora), the source of the Fibreno. **Atina**, an ancient and loftily situated town, possesses huge Cyclopean walls, gateways *(porta aurea)*, and other interesting traces of its former importance.

The path from Sora to Capistrello (23 M.) ascends on the l. bank of the Liris through the *Val di Roveto*, beneath the lofty *Balzorano*, a small town with an ancient castle of the Piccolomini; passes to the r. by *Civita d' Antino*, the Antinum of the Marsi, affords a view of the beautiful *Lo Schioppo*, a waterfall of the Roveto, below the village of *Morino*, reaches *Civitella di Roveto*, turns to the r. at the culminating point, where the valley contracts and the road leads through a defile, crosses the mouth of the canal constructed by Claudius to drain the Lago Fucino, and reaches *Capistrello*.

The ***Lago Fucino** or **Celano**, the *Lacus Fucinus* of the ancients, one of the largest in Italy, is 40½ M. in circumf. As it lies 2230 ft. above the sea-level, it has occasionally been frozen over. It contains numerous fish and water-snakes, whilst vipers, wild boars, lynxes etc. abound among the neighbouring mountains. The Marsi, by whom the district was anciently inhabited, were reputed to be sorcerers and magicians. In ancient times the lake frequently occasioned disastrous inundations, on account of which the Marsi besought Julius Cæsar to cause the superfluous water to be drawn off. Claudius was the first to attempt the task, and having failed in an endeavour to drain the lake into the Imele, which falls into the Velino, a tributary of the Tiber, he caused an **Emissarius*, or tunnel, to be constructed, penetrating Monte Salviano for a distance of 18,370 ft. in length, in the direction of Capistrello, and falling into the Liris. Not fewer than 30,000 men were employed in the work during 11 years, from A. D. 41 to 52. It is about 13 ft. in height, 6 ft. in breadth, partly hewn in the limestone rock, partly constructed of bricks; it has 33 openings (pozzi) to admit light and air, and is on the whole in a good state of preservation. In order to inaugurate the completion of the work, Claudius caused the spectacle of a sanguinary naval encounter on the lake to be exhibited to a vast multitude of spectators, after which the water was admitted to its new outlet. It was subsequently deepened and re-opened with renewed festivities, as Tacitus informs us (Ann. 12, 57). The passage afterwards became obstructed, and new works were undertaken by Trajan, Hadrian, and in the middle ages by the Emp. Frederick II. In 1786 and 1826 operations were again commenced, but without much success. A company recently formed, of which Prince Torlonia is president, has undertaken to execute the task in accordance with the plans of M. Montricher, a Frenchman, and the works are now rapidly progressing. This has given rise to the local witticism: "O Torlonia secca il Fucino, o il Fucino secca Torlonia."

The path follows the direction of the tunnel, and at some distance to the l. *Tagliacozzo* becomes visible. If the traveller here ascends *Monte Salviano*, clothed with a luxuriant growth of sage, he will enjoy a magnificent prospect of the lake and surrounding mountains, among which the *Maiella* (8444 ft.) to the S. and the *Velino* (7700 ft.) to the N. are most conspicuous. The path now skirts the lake, traverses the plain and leads to the town of **Avezzano**, 6 M. from Capistrello, surrounded with vines and almond-trees, and possessing a palace erected by the Colonnas, now the property of the Barberini, a conspicuous object from a distance. Carriage-roads lead from Avezzano to Tagliacozzo, to Celano and Popoli (diligence in 10 hrs.; p. 167) on the high-road through the Abruzzi (R. 12). A bridle path leads from Celano to Aquila (R. 14), a distance of 28 M.

About 6 M. from Avezzano the traveller reaches the small town of **Celano**, beautifully situated on an eminence, the principal place on the lake, which derives one of its appellations from it. It possesses a picturesque piazza and castle dating from 1450, once the property of the unfortunate Countess Covella, who was attacked and taken prisoner by her own son Rugierotto. She was soon liberated, but the domain was presented by Ferdinand of Arragon in 1463 to his son-in-law Antonio Piccolomini, Duke of Amalfi and nephew of Pius II. Celano was the birth-place of Thomas of Celano (d. 1253), the reputed author of the celebrated requiem "Dies iræ, dies illa". On the l. bank of the lake is situated the village of *San Benedetto*, the site of *Marrubium*, the ancient capital of the Marsi, considerable remains of which may be observed in the lake (in which, during the great drought of 1752, statues of Nero, Claudius, Hadrian and Agrippina were found, now at Naples), as well as on the land. On the S. bank are situated the villages of *Trasacco* and *Luco*, the ancient *Lucus Angitiæ*, which once possessed a shrine of that goddess.

On a range of hills 3½ M. to the N. of Avezzano, lies **Alba**, the *Alba Fucentia* or *Alba Marsorum* of the Romans, celebrated for its fidelity t Rome. The church of *S. Pietro* occupies the site of an ancient temp the columns of which are built into the walls, and from its lofty situa commands a fine view. Objects of interest are remnants of an amphith and admirably preserved Cyclopean walls. Here the Romans confined seus, king of Macedonia, when defeated by Emilius Paulus, and o vanquished sovereigns at various periods. Descending from Alba, the veller leaves *Magliano*, situated on the lofty bank of the Imele, to th and passing by *Scurcola* reaches the *Campi Palentini*, where, Aug. 1268, the youthful Conradin of Hohenstaufen, the last scion of the illu imperial house of Swabia, was conquered by Charles I. of Anjou, advice of the aged knight Alard de St. Valéry. To celebrate his Charles caused a handsome church and monastery to be erected by Pisano, *Santa Maria della Vittoria*, of which the ruins alone now r A Madonna, rescued from the church, is preserved at Scurcola. Th village is *Tagliacozzo*, on the l. bank of a profound ravine from wh Imele emerges. From this point the traveller may visit the di *Cicolano* and the village of *Petrella*, in the castle of which the profligate Francesco Cenci of Rome was murdered by banditti at t gation of his second wife Lucrezia and her step-daughter Beatric The guilty parties were executed, Sept. 11th, 1599, in front of the St. Angelo at Rome. The estates of the Cenci were confiscated a sequently became the property of the Borghese. From Tagliacc pedestrian may walk in 1½ hr. to the sources of the Liris, situate the wildest scenery, below the village of *Cappadocia*.

2. From Rome to Naples.

By the Pontine Marshes, Terracina, Gaeta and Cap

This road, until recently the principal medium of communic ween Central and Southern Italy, is the most ancient in Italy. I Samnite war, B. C. 312, the Via Appia (p. 1) was constructed by t Ap. Claudius from Rome to Capua; the present road is nearly with the ancient Via. It skirts the W. side of the Alban mountair Albano, Genzano and Velletri, intersects the plain on the coast, the Pontine marshes form a portion, and reaches Terracina, on th of the States of the Church. It then turns inland, in order to tr mountain chain of Itri, which bounds the Gulf of Gaeta on the reaches the gulf near Mola di Gaeta, skirts it for a short distance, again proceeds by S. Agata towards the interior, where it unite Sparanisi (p. 8) with the former route, 5 M. above Capua.

In consequence of the opening of the railway this road is now used for the local traffic only. Although the journey by carriage from Rome to Naples is in many respects preferable to the railway, and renders the transition from the one city to the other less abrupt, yet it can hardly at present be recommended on account of the unsettled state of the country, especially as the lonely mountainous districts of the Roman state and the vicinity of Gaeta have always been a favourite haunt of banditti. The diligence communication is, however, still maintained. To Velletri (p. 2) by railway; thence daily a diligence to Terracina in 8 hrs. (fare 1 Scudo), from which another diligence runs by Mola di Gaeta to stat. Sparanisi; thence to Naples by railway; 1st cl. 6 l. 60 c.; 2nd cl. 5 l. 30 c.; 3rd cl. 4 l. The pleasantest way of performing the journey (after due enquiry as to the security of the road, and with an escort, if necessary, for the suspected portions) is when a party of 4—6 pers. engage a vetturino. The vetturini make two halts on the way, the first night at Cisterna, the second at Mola di Gaeta or S. Agata, and arrive on the third day at Sparanisi in time for the last train to Naples. At Terracina and S. Agata a halt of 3 hrs. is made for breakfast, allowing ample time for the inspection of these places. A four-horse carriage, accommodating 6—7 pers., from Rome to Naples costs 15—20 Napoleons. The charges are highest in spring, during the grand ceremonies at Rome, and of course depend on the contract with the vetturino, who usually includes hotel accommodation in his hire. The ordinary travelling expenses of a single traveller by carriage from Rome to Naples have hitherto been 11 scudi, or 60 l., and 1 sc. gratuity, including hotel accommodation and meals. Good inns on this route. The malaria which prevails in the marshy districts in summer is considered especially noxious during sleep. The papal couriers when traversing this district are accustomed to smoke incessantly in order to neutralize the poison of the atmosphere. — No risk need be apprehended during the colder seasons.

The traveller quits Rome by the Porta S. Giovanni and traverses the Campagna by the Via Appia nuova, which at first runs parallel to the ancient Via Appia, then unites with it at the 11th migl. by the Osteria *Le Fratocchie* and leads to Albano. Thence to *Ariccia* by the great viaduct; the palace of Chigi is left to the l.; two more viaducts are crossed and *Genzano* and *Velletri* reached. Here, 31 M. from Rome, the railway turns to the l. towards the mountains, whilst the high road descends to the plain to the r. and, $1^1/_2$ M. from *Cisterna*, again unites with the ancient Via Appia. The extensive oak forests here were once notorious for robberies. On the height to the l. are perceived the villages of *Cori* and *Norma*, frequently visited from Velletri.

Further on, below Norma, stands *Sermoneta* on an eminence, with an ancient castle of the Gaetani family, who thence derive their ducal title. Towards the sea to the r. rises the isolated Monte Circello (p. 19). **Cisterna** (**La Posta*), $9^1/_2$ M. from Velletri, is a small town with a castle of the Gaetani, situated on the last hill before the Pontine marshes are reached. It was called *Cisterna Neronis* in the middle ages and is believed to occupy the site of the ancient *Tres Tabernae*.

Torre tre Ponti, 14 M. from Cisterna, is a solitary post-house, whence Sermoneta, 6 M. distant, may be visited. $1/_2$ M. *farther the road* crosses the *Ninfa* by an ancient bridge, restored, *as the inscription* records, by Trajan.

Here begin the **Pontine Marshes** *(Paludi Pontine)*, varying in breadth, between the mountains and the sea, from 6—12 M., and from Nettuno to Terracina 36 M. in length. A very small portion only is cultivated. They, however, afford extensive pastures; the most marshy parts being the favourite resort of the cattle. Towards the sea the district is clothed with forest *(macchia)*. In summer the malaria is a dreadful scourge. Anciently, according to Pliny (Hist. nat. III. 5), it was a fertile and well-cultivated plain, comprising 24 villages, but towards the close of the republic it gradually became a neglected marsh, owing to the decline of agriculture. A want of fall in the surface of the soil is the cause of the evil. The streams and canals are totally inadequate to carry off the excess of water which descends from the mountains during the rainy season, and its escape is further impeded by the luxuriant vegetation of the aquatic plants. Attempts to drain the marshes have been successively made by the censor Ap. Claudius, B. C. 312 (so tradition alleges), by the consul Cornelius Cethegus 130 years later, by Cæsar, Augustus, Nerva, Trajan, and finally by Theodoric, king of the Goths, all of which were of temporary benefit only. Similar operations were undertaken by the popes Boniface VIII., Martin V., Sixtus V. and Pius VI. To the latter is due the present admirably constructed road across the marshes, the cost of which amounted to 1,622,000 scudi.

For some distance the road is identical with the ancient Via Appia, skirting the *Canal delle Botte*, constructed before the time of Augustus, and on which Horace performed part of his journey to Brundisium (Sat. I. 5).

About $3^1/_2$ M. from Torre tre Ponti lies *Foro Appio*, the ancient *Forum Appii*, described by Horace as "differtum nautis cauponibus atque malignis". Here and at Tres Tabernæ the Apostle Paul met his friends from Rome (Acts, 28).

The road pursues a perfectly straight direction, shaded by a double or quadruple avenue of stately elms. But for the mountains to the l. where Sezza has for some time been visible, the traveller might imagine himself transported to a scene in Holland.

From Norma or Torre tre Ponti several different routes lead to **Se** the ancient Volscian *Setia*, which produced a favourite wine. It is sit above the marshes on a hill which the old road to Naples skirted. fragments of the old walls and of a so-called Temple of Saturn are s be seen. Before ascending the hill of Sezza, the path skirts its bas leads to

Piperno (6 M.), the ancient *Privernum* of the Volsci, which long w stood the attacks of the Romans, subsequently a Roman colony, the t of which are seen $^3/_4$ M. to the N. in the plain, on the way to Frosi This plain is enclosed by lofty mountains, surmounted by ruined c and villages: *Rocca Gorga*, *Maenza*, *Rocca Secca*, *Prossedi* etc. About

farther, in the valley of the Amaseno, is situated the Cistercian monastery of *Fossa nuova*, where Thomas Aquinas died in 1274, when on his way to the Council of Lyons. *Sonnino*, 4½ M. from this, and *San Lorenzo*, in the valley of the Amaseno, about 9 M. distant, are both celebrated for the extreme picturesqueness of the women's costume and the audacity of the beggars.

The high road pursues a straight direction on a raised embankment, leading to *Bocca di Fiume* and *Mesa*.

At the entrance of the post-house at Mesa are two ancient mile-stones of Trajan; in the vicinity are the ruins of a tomb on a square basement of massive blocks of limestone, obtained from the neighbouring Volscian mountains.

Ponte Maggiore is the next post-station. Beyond it the road crosses the *Amaseno*, into which the *Ufente* empties itself somewhat higher up.

The locality is next reached which Horace mentions as the site of the grove and fountain of Feronia (Sat. I. 5, 23), but no traces of them are now visible (probably in the vicinity of S. Martino). On the slope of the contiguous mountains is a beautiful olive plantation, the property of Count Antonelli. The new road now quits the Via Appia and approaches the mountains to the l., where palms and pomegranates, interspersed with orange groves and aloes, usher in the luxuriant vegetation of the south.

To the r. towards the sea the **Promontorio Circeo**, or *Circello*, visible even before Velletri was reached, now becomes more conspicuous. This was the *Circeii* of the ancients, the traditional site of the palace and grove of the enchantress Circe, daughter of the sun described by Homer. It is an isolated limestone rock, and may be attained in 3 hrs. from Terracina by a good path along the shore. On the summit, near *S. Felice* towards the S. and *Torre di Paola* towards the W., some fragments are perceived of the ancient town of *Circeii*, captured by Coriolanus, and still existing in Cicero's time. Cicero and Atticus, Tiberius and Domitian frequently resorted to this spot, attracted doubtless by the beauty of the situation and the excellence of the oysters. The *Grotta della Maga*, a stalactite cavern, deserves a visit. In spring and autumn the rocks are frequented by innumerable birds of passage.

Terracina (*Posta; Albergo Grande*, the S. side of which adjoins the sea), the *Anxur* of the ancient Volsci, situated conspicuously on a rocky eminence (Hor. Sat. I. 5, 26), sometimes called *Tarracina*, is the frontier town of the papal dominions in the direction of Naples (passports should be visé before the commencement of the journey, see p. 1). It is an ancient episcopal residence, and, on account of its situation, one of the most attractive places in Italy. The high road intersects the principal part of the town, which is built on the slope of the hill. In the upper part of the town is an ancient monastery, on the summit of the hill the picturesque remains of the palace of Theodoric the Ostrogoth.

The **Cattedrale S. Pietro* is believed to occupy the site of the temple of Jupiter Anxurus. The vestibule rests on 10 ancient columns, at the bases of which are recumbent lions. To the r. a large antique sarcophagus, which, according to the inscription, was once employed in torturing the persecuted early Christians. The beautiful fluted columns of the canopy in the interior once belonged to the ancient temple. The pulpit with its ancient mosaics rests on columns in the early Christian style with lions at the base. To the l. in the W. corner of the church a stair-case (94 steps) ascends the **Clock Tower*, which commands an extensive prospect over the sea as far as the Ponza islands and Ischia, to the r. to Monte Circello, to the l. over the marshes.

Beyond the inn rises a picturesque mass of rock on the road-side, formerly inhabited by a hermit.

Above the town are the considerable remains of Pelasgic walls and reservoirs. The **Palace of Theodoric*, on the summit of the rock, is especially worthy of a visit (ascent $^3/_4$ hr.; not without guide; boy 1 p.). The view embraces the sea, with the islands of Ponza and Ischia, and the expansive plain as far as the Alban mountains.

The *Harbour* of Terracina, of great importance during the Roman period, still recognized by the break-water, is now almost entirely imbedded in sand. The *Palace of Pius VI.* affords a magnificent prospect.

From Terracina the course of the Via Appia, bounded by remnants of ancient tombs, is pursued, skirting the mountains, which approach so closely to the sea that at the pass of *Lautulae* the space left for the road is extremely limited. Here, B. C. 315, the Romans fought a battle with the Samnites, and in the 2nd Punic war Fabius Maximus here kept Hannibal in check. On a hill about $^1/_2$ M. to the l. is situated the monastery of *Retiro*, on the site of the villa in which the emperor Galba was born. Then to the r. the *Lake of Fondi*, the *Lacus Fundanus* or *Amyclanus* of the ancients, so called from the town of *Amyclae* which is said to have been founded here by fugitive Laconians.

The papal frontier is at *Torre dell' Epitafia*. The tower *de' Confini* or *La Portella*, a gateway at which officials of the Italian douane are posted, is reached $4^1/_2$ M. from Terracina. On a height to the l. the village of *Monticelli;* by the road-side fragments of tombs. The traveller now enters the *Terra di Lavoro* (p. 10), one of the most beautiful and fertile districts in the kingdom. The next place is (14 M. from Terracina) **Fondi** *(5000 inhab.)*, the ancient *Fundi*, where Horace derides the pride of a civic official "with broad purple border and coal-shovel"

(Hor. Sat. I. 5, 34). When the beautiful Countess Giulia Gonzaga resided in the castle here, in 1534, she narrowly escaped being captured during the night by the audacious pirate Haireddin Barbarossa, who purposed conveying her to the sultan Soliman II. Exasperated by his failure he vented his wrath on the town, as an inscription in the church records. The town was once more destroyed by the Turks in 1594. It is surrounded by a wall in the ancient polygonal style. The Goth. church of S. Maria is in a very dilapidated condition. In the Dominican monastery is a chapel in which Thomas Aquinas taught theology. The town presents a gloomy aspect, and like Itri (see below) was for centuries reputed as a haunt of brigands.

Beyond Fondi the road traverses the plain for 3 M., after which it ascends *Monte S. Andrea* through mountain ravines, where additional horses are necessary. It then descends to the poor town of **Itri**, with a ruined castle, once so notorious for the robberies there committed. The road is now guarded by pickets of gensdarmes. Here it was that the robber-chief Marco Sciarra promised a safe conduct and protection to the poet Tasso; Fra Diavolo (whose real name was Michele Pozza) was also a native of Itri. He was at last captured by the French near Salerno and executed. Anecdotes are still related of this daring brigand, and Washington Irving's sketch "the inn of Terracina", the foundation of Auber's opera, has greatly contributed to maintain their interest.

A mountainous path, to the r. of Itri, leads in $2^1/_4$ hrs. to the fishing village of *Sperlonga*, situated on a sandy promontory, and deriving its name from the grottoes (*speluncae*) in the neighbouring rocks. In one of these, as Tacitus informs us (An. IV. 59: "vescebantur in villa cui vocabulum Speluncæ, mare Amyclæum inter et Fundanos montes, nativo in specu"), Sejanus saved the life of Tiberius which was imperilled by a falling rock. On the way to the grotto Roman ruins are observed, and in the grotto itself, benches, partitions and stucco ornaments. The excursion may best be made by boat from Gaeta, from which it is $9^1/_2$ M. distant.

From Itri the road descends for some distance on galleries, and finally between woods and vineyards towards the coast, revealing an exquisite *view of the bay of Gaeta, with its glittering villas and other edifices; in the distance Ischia and Procida; still further off the blue mountains which enclose the bay of Naples and the well-known outline of Mt. Vesuvius.

As the traveller proceeds he will perceive to the r., in the middle of a vineyard, on a square base, a massive round tower, believed to be **Cicero's Tomb*. It was in this neighbourhood, not far from his Formianum, that the proscribed orator, who sought to elude the pursuit of the triumvirs Octavian, Antony and Lepidus, was murdered by the tribunes Heremius and Popilius Lænas, Dec. 7th, B. C. 43, in the 64th year of his age. On a height above the road may be traced the foundations of a temple

of Apollo, said to have been founded by Cicero. Within the precincts of the now royal *Villa Caposela*, below *Castellone*, where there is a singularly beautiful *view of the town and fortress of Gaeta, are situated the remains of *Cicero's Villa*, which derived its name *Formianum* from the neighbouring village of *Formiae*, now **Mola di Gaeta** (*Villa di Cicerone*, above the town, with magnificent view). Homer, too, has contributed to immortalize this spot. He describes Formiæ as the place where Ulysses was so inhospitably received by the Læstrygones.

The traveller is strongly recommended to make an excursion from Mola di Gaeta to Gaeta itself, 6 M. distant. The road along the shore by Borgo as far as the fortress, and the view of the harbour with the lighthouse and the wide expanse of sea, present one of the most exquisite scenes in Italy.

Gaeta, the *Caieta* of the ancients, situated at the base of a projecting mountain, and possessing a secure harbour, was celebrated in antiquity for its beautiful and sequestered environs.

Here, according to tradition, was interred Caieta, the nurse of Æneas. It was a favourite resort of many celebrated Romans, the fragments of whose villas still strew the shore; among other names those of Scipio and Lælius may be mentioned. After the fall of Rome a small remnant of resolute combatants rallied here and for centuries withstood the attacks of the Lombards and Saracens. The Normans then gained possession of the place, which, however, up to the present day has maintained its reputation for strength and endured many a protracted siege. Thus in 1504 Gonsalvo da Cordova at length succeeded in gaining possession of it; in 1806 the German Prince of Hessen, aided by the English fleet, here maintained himself for nearly 6 months against the superior forces of the French under Massena; and finally in Nov. 1860, king Francis II. of Naples, with his queen Mary of Bavaria, bravely defended himself for four months against the superior power of Sardinia under Cialdini. In Gaeta Pope Pius IX. sought refuge when banished from Rome by the revolution, in Nov., 1848, and did not return to his dominions till April, 1850.

The situation of Gaeta, in its groves of lemons and oranges, is of unparalleled beauty; the town itself (14,000 inhab.) contains few objects of interest. The *Cathedral* contains the banner which pope Pius V. presented to Don Juan of Austria after the victory of Lepanto. A pillar in the town is inscribed with the names of the 12 winds in Greek and in Latin. On the extremity of the promontory, within the present citadel, stands conspicuously the **Tomb of L. Munatius Plancus*, commonly called *La Torre d'Orlando*, in the same style as that of Cæcilia Metella at Rome. Remains of an amphitheatre, a theatre, a temple and of the villas of Scaurus and Hadrian are also visible.

About 28 M. to the S. W. of Gaeta, whence they are distinctly visible, are situated the islands of **Ponza** (the *Pontia* of the ancients, a Roman colony and place of banishment), known as the scene of the victory of the fleet of Duke Robert of Calabria under Ruggiero di Loria over the Sicilians

under Corrado Doria, June 14th, 1300, and in modern times captured by Sir Charles Napier; then *Palmarola* (ancient *Palmaria*), and *Zannone* or *Sinonia*, both of volcanic origin. Farther S. are seen the islands of *Ventotene* and *Santo Stefano*. The latter serves as a state-prison, and Ventotene is the often mentioned *Pandateria*, whither Augustus banished his abandoned daughter Julia, Tiberius her innocent daughter Agrippina, wife of Germanicus, and Nero his divorced wife Octavia, at the instigation of Poppæa — a spot replete with melancholy reminiscences of the Julian dynasty.

The road to Naples turns from Mola di Gaeta into the plain of the *Garigliano*, the *Liris* of the ancients (comp. p. 13), a river 85 M. in length, which falls into the Bay of Gaeta. To the l. before the bridge is reached, is seen a long series of arches of the ancient aqueduct; then nearer the road, by the pest-house, remnants of the theatre and amphitheatre of the venerable city of *Minturnae*, on the ruins of which the small town of *Traetto*, to the l. on the height, has sprung up. In the plain towards the Liris are situated the marshes where Marius once sought to elude the pursuit of the hirelings of Sulla. On the r. bank of the Garigliano, Dec. 27th, 1503, Don Gonsalvo da Cordova fought the decisive battle with the French which placed Naples in his power. Pietro de' Medici, who, banished from Florence, had gone over to the French, endeavoured to escape to Gaeta in a boat with four field-pieces. The boat however sank and all its crew were drowned. Pietro was buried at Monte Casino (p. 6).

The suspension-bridge over the Garigliano ($9^1/_2$ M. from Mola di Gaeta), constructed in 1832, is the oldest in Italy. Before it is reached, the present road quits the Via Appia, which is distinctly traceable on the r. bank as far as *Mondragone*, near the *Sinuessa* of Horace (destroyed by the Saracens in the 10th cent.), where on his journey (Sat. I. 5, 39) to his great joy he was met by his friends Plotius, Varius and Virgil. Horace then crossed the Savo (Savone) by the Pons Campanus and proceeded to Capua. The present road, however, turns to the l. towards the heights of *Sant' Agata* (La Posta, Casa nuova), where the vetturini often spend the night. Here the volcanic peaks of the Campagna Felice first become visible, among which the lofty *Rocca Monfina* is only 6 M. distant and may be easily visited from this point. On the way thither, $^1/_2$ M. from Sant' Agata, on a volcanic eminence, lies **Sessa**, the ancient *Suessa Aurunca*, with interesting ruins of a bridge, amphitheatre etc. Other relics are preserved in the cathedral and the churches of S. Benedetto and S. Giovanni. In the principal street are memorial stones with inscriptions in honour of Charles V., above which an old crucifix with mosaic cross. From the hills of Sessa, S. towards Mondragone, extends *Monte Massico*, whose wines Horace and Virgil have immortalized. In the vicinity, towards the Volturnus, was the *Ager Falernus*, where an excellent wine is still produced.

On the road from Sant' Agata to Sparanisi the village of *Cascano* is passed. $3^1/_2$ M. beyond which a path to the l. leads to *Teano* (see p. 8). The road then crosses the *Savone*, in the vicinity of the picturesque castle of *Francolisi*, and ($1^1/_2$ M.) reaches the railway-station of *Sparanisi* (see p. 8), whence Naples is reached by railway via Capua in $2^1/_4$ hrs.

The old post-route from Sparanisi to Capua ($9^1/_2$ M.) then leads to *Aversa* ($10^1/_2$ M.) with an establishment for orphans and a lunatic asylum, a small town probably occupying the site of the ancient *Atella*, where the Fabula Atellana, or early Roman comedy, first originated, and in 1029 the first settlement of the afterwards so powerful Normans. In the palace of Aversa, Sept. 18th, 1345, king Andreas of Hungary, husband of queen Johanna I. of Naples, was murdered by Niccolo Acciajuoli. The light and somewhat sour wine of Aversa, called Asprino, is frequently met with at Naples. From Aversa to Naples ($9^1/_2$ M.), to which a railway now leads, a fertile plain, destitute of view, is traversed; the city is not seen until almost attained.

3. From Rome to Naples *by sea.*

Railway from Rome to Civita Vecchia, expr. in 2, ordinary trains in $4^1/_2$ hrs.; fares 2 sc. 3 baj. and 1 sc. 30 baj. The railway-station is often a scene of great confusion; the traveller should be there $^1/_2$ hr. before the train starts. Passports are visé (comp. p. 1) by the ambassador (of the traveller's nationality) and the Roman police (1 sc.). — Steamers. The best and in every respect most comfortable are those of the *Messageries Impériales* (office: V. della fontanella Borghese 45), which arrive from Leghorn early on Sundays and Wednesdays and after a halt of 2—4 hrs. proceed to Naples, the former on its route to Messina. The voyage to Naples occupies about 12—14 hrs.; cabin-fare 48, steerage 33 l. Besides these (comp. local time-tables at the hotels) the steamboats of the companies *Valery Frères et Co.* (office: Rosati V. Condotti 91) and *Marc Fraissinet Père et Fils* (office: Sebasti P. Nicosia 43) start for Naples several times weekly (comp. Part. I. of this Handbook, and p. 33). The Italian mail-steamers do not touch at Civitavecchia. — Omnibus from the station at Civitavecchia to the town 5 baj. One horse carr. from the station to the harbour 10, with luggage 15 baj. Porter to the town: 8 baj. for each box, thence to the harbour 5 baj. Boat to the steamer $9^1/_2$ baj. ($^1/_2$ l.), travelling bag half as much more according to the tariff.

On emerging from the harbour the steamer affords a beautiful retrospect of Civitavecchia. Towards the S. the coast of the papal dominions is somewhat monotonous; with the exception of a few hills, spacious plains extend as far as the horizon. In clear weather the dome of St. Peter's at Rome is said to be visible. In the bay to the S. of *Capo Linaro* lies *S. Severa*, and beyond it *Palo* with its palace. At the influx of the Tiber, *Fiumicino* and *Ostia;* farther on *Porto d'Anzio*, in the background the Alban and Volscian mountains. The dreary aspect of the

Pontine marshes is relieved by the conspicuous *Monte Circello* or *Circeo* (p. 19), rising abruptly from the sea. To the S. W. the Pontine islands (p. 22) *Ponza* and *Zannone*.

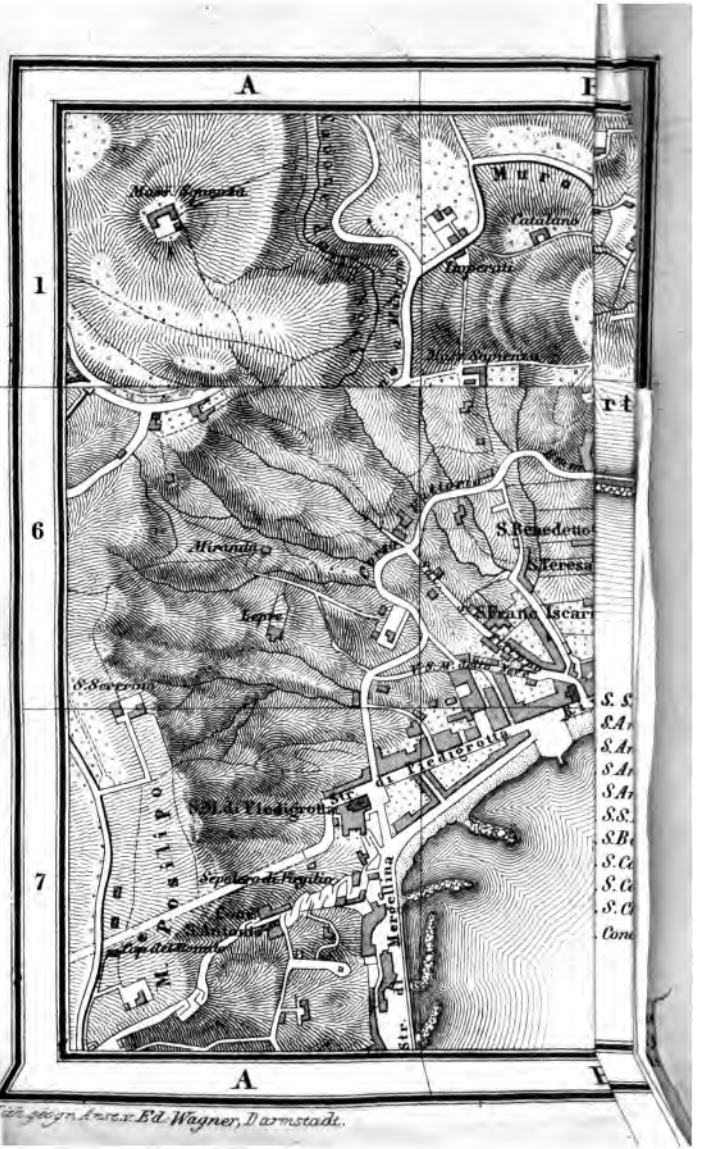
The steamer now proceeds seawards, leaving the coast with the bays of Terracina and Gaeta to the E. The first land which again becomes visible is the island of Ischia (p. 101) to the S. — Entrance into the gulf and arrival at Naples see below and p. 27.

4. Naples.

Arrival. a. By Railway. At the station, situated at the S. W. extremity of the town (Pl. G. 4), the luggage of passengers from Rome is examined. Heavier articles may then be entrusted to one of the omnibus conductors, who deposits them at the hotel indicated (20 c. for each box). The traveller himself should avoid these slow and uncomfortable conveyances. Fiacre (carrozzella) to the town 60 c., from midnight to sunrise 1 l.; two-horse carr. 1 l. 20 c., at night 1½ l. An agreement must be made regarding luggage, each box about 40 or 50 c. The one-horse vehicles do not accomodate more than 1 pers. comfortably. The facchini who transport the luggage to the carriage are paid according to tariff, 10 c. for a travelling-bag or hat-box, 20 c. for heavier articles; a few soldi in excess of the tariff are usually bestowed. On quitting the stat. the traveller is clamorously assailed by drivers, touters and commissionaires; he is recommended therefore to select his hotel previous to arrival. Should the hotel selected prove full, information will there be obtained with regard to quarters for the night. As the fiacre quits the station, the obnoxious custom prevails of a commissionaire ascending the box with the object of accompanying the traveller to the hotel he has selected, and extorting a gratuity from the landlord, under pretence that the traveller has come by *his* recommendation. This practice (a remnant perhaps of the "camorra"), which of course affects the traveller's pocket alone, should be energetically protested against. Remonstrances at the hotel are of no avail; the only effectual remedy is to call for the police. A second trial awaits the traveller on arriving at the hotel. As there is no fixed tariff for luggage, an altercation with the driver is inevitable. For a single traveller with luggage in a one-horse vehicle 1 l., for 2—4 in a two-horse carr. 2—2½ l. (at night more in proportion) are ample payments. No attention should be paid to the gesticulations of the driver, who will probably refuse the money or dash it on the ground. If he pursues the traveller to his apartment, no course is left but to eject him forcibly, or, if preferred, to offer him a few additional soldi. If this proves ineffectual, he should be ordered to drive the traveller to the nearest police-station (*delegazione*; the principal station is the *Questura*); or protection may be obtained from the first policeman (*carabinieri*, blue coat with three-cornered hat; or the municipal *guardia di pubblica sicurezza*, a dark uniform with military cap). No assistance is to be expected from the people of the hotel, who are more likely to be in alliance with the driver than to possess any sympathy for the traveller, whose own energy and firmness are his best protection.

b. By Steamboat. The steamers lay to without the Porto Grande. As soon as permission is granted to disembark, a small boat (1 l. for each pers. with luggage; here too the most extortionate demands are usually made, of which the traveller should take no notice) conveys the passengers to the Dogana, by the Immacolatella, where luggage is examined. This done, one of the Facchini della dogana places the luggage on the fiacre or other conveyance (40 c.). Here the remarks already made (s. above) also apply.

The drive from the station to the hotel on the *Ch*
(p. 27) or S. Lucia affords the traveller an opportunity *of*
ming an idea of the topography of the town (comp. the *pl*
Driving towards the harbour, the carriage soon turns to th
into the cross-street *del Carmine* with the church of that na
where Conradin is interred, and enters the *Piazza del Mer*
This is left to the r.; the carriage drives past the church
Carmine, crosses a small square, and by the *Porta del Car*
reaches the harbour. Here a view is obtained of the S. sid
the bay, of M. Somma and Vesuvius, at the base of whicl
Portici, Resina and Torre del Greco, so close together as al
to be united; beyond is the peninsula of Sorrento, which s
rates the bay from that of Salerno to the S. and is traverse
the lofty Monte Santangelo; opposite the harbour lies the gr
quely-shaped rocky island of Capri. In front of the travelle
extends the long line of building which skirt the harbour, bounde
by the hill Posilipo and commanded by Fort S. Elmo. The car
riage now proceeds along the *Strada Nuova*, on the animate
shore. Further on, diverging to the l. and passing round the Port
Piccolo or small-boat harbour, the traveller reaches the *Port*
Grande, enclosed by breakwaters. Contiguous to it, separated b
a *molo*, is the naval harbour with the arsenal and Castel Nuovo
Thence to the r., through the broad *Strada del Molo*, enclose
on the l. by the fort and to the r. by a number of theatres
booths etc. The *Piazza del Municipio* (formerly *Largo del Castello*
is next traversed in its entire length. Contiguous is the *Strad*
S. Carlo, with the royal palace and garden in front of it, an
farther on is the theatre of S. Carlo. The square in front of th
latter is the focus of the traffic of the city: in a straight di
rection from it runs the *Strada della Chiaia*, to the r. the *Toledo*
the principal street. To the l. the large *Piazza del Plebiscit*
(formerly *Largo del Palazzo Reale)* is entered; to the l. the pa
lace, to the r. the church of *S. Francesco di Paola* surmounte
by a dome and approached by a semicircular portico; in front o
it the equestrian statues of Charles III. and Ferdinand I. o
Bourbon. Hence by the *Strada del Gigante*, below which to th
l. is the arsenal, the shore is again reached (to the l. Hôtel d
Rome). The picturesque *Strada S. Lucia*, above which towers th
rocky height of *Pizzofalcone*, is now traversed, leading to *Chiata*
mone at the foot of Pizzofalcone, where to the l. *Castel dell' Ov*
projects into the sea. Thence to the *Largo della Vittoria*, nea
which is the entrance to the *Villa Reale*, the principal promenad
of Naples, extending a considerable distance along the coast. Th
street parallel to the promenade is the *Riviera di Chiaia*, usuall
termed Chiaia, the continuation of which, the Mergellina, lea
to the Posilipo and farther to Pozzuoli.


A
1
6
7
Mons Syracusanus
Mura
Catalana
Imperiale
Mons Supremus
Mirandina
Lapis
S. Benedetto
S. Teresa
S. Franc. Iscar
S. Severus
S. Medigrotta
S. Maria di Medigrotta
Sepolcro di Eurialus
Fonte
S. Marziano
Str. di Mergellina
Via Appia
Via Neapolis
Cone
Lith. geogn. Anstalt v. Ed. Wagner, Darmstadt.

The approach from the sea affords the advantage of at once revealing to the traveller the bay in its full beauty and grandeur. The scene on a fine summer day is one of unparalleled loveliness. Those, therefore, who have arrived by railway, which is the most convenient and least expensive conveyance from Rome, should not omit to make an excursion by boat, in order to see the bay to the best advantage, or in summer by one of the small steamers which ply between Naples and Ischia, Sorrento and Capri.

"The strait, which is bounded by the low island of Procida on the r. and Capo Miseno on the l., is the channel by which the bay of Naples is entered in this direction, — the portal to what has been termed a 'fragment of heaven to earth vouchsafed'. Capo Miseno is a rocky eminence, connected with the mainland by a long narrow isthmus; a grey, deserted tower of weird aspect occupies the summit. The white houses of Procida, with their flat roofs glittering in the sunshine, remind one of a troop of pilgrims toiling up the ascent."

The author of the work from which the above extract is made also strongly recommends the visitor to Naples to approach it from the sea. The impression, as he justly observes, which is produced by a rapid transition by land from majestic Rome to squalid Naples is inevitably disappointing, whilst the traveller arriving from the sea is at once introduced into all the fascinating charms of the beautiful gulf.

Hotels. Those patronized by strangers are situated principally in the Riviera di Chiaia, facing the sea and extending as far as S. Lucia. The hotels in the interior of the town are frequented by men of business. The charges are highest in spring, before and after Easter, when the influx of visitors is at its height. Families visiting the city at this season will do well to secure rooms by letter, some time previous to their arrival. — °Victoria (Pl. a), °D'Amérique (Pl. b), °New York (Pl. c), in the Largo della Vittoria, opposite the Villa Reale; °Gran Bretagna (Pl. d), Chiaia 276, with beautiful view; °Delle Crocelle (Pl. e), Strada Chiatamone 32, a large establishment, the upper rooms only command fine views; Universo, Chiaia 225; °Hôtel des Etrangers (Pl. f), well situated, Chiatamone 9, fine views, especially patronized by English travellers. These are establishments of the highest class, comfortably fitted up and with correspondingly high charges: R. 4—6 l., table d'hôte 4—5 l., etc. — The following hotels in S. Lucia are worthy of recommendation, although less pretending and less fashionably situated: °Hôtel de Rome (Pl. g), beautifully situated close to the sea, R. from 3 l., bed 1 l., L. 1 l., B. 85 c.; °Hôtel de Russie, comfortable, R. from 2½ l., bed 85 c., L. 1 l., table d'hôte 4 l. — The views from S. Lucia of Sorrento, Capri and Mt. Vesuvius are beautiful, and here an insight into the habits and national peculiarities of the Neapolitans may best be acquired, but unfortunately sleep is too often banished by noisy nocturnal pleasure-seekers. In all these hotels visitors are expected to dine at the table d'hôte; otherwise the charge for apartments is increased. — Hotels of the 2nd class, situated in noisy streets in the interior of the town, cannot be recommended to the traveller in search of enjoyment and comfort, and are frequented chiefly by men of *business*. The best of these is the °Hôtel de Genève (Pl. i), R. 2½ l.,

table d'hôte 3½ l., in the Strada Medina. Opposite to it, Hôtel Central. Hôtel Montpellier, Strada Nardones 8. Hôtel Speranzella, in the street of that name, near the Toledo; Hôtel du Globe, near Fontana Medina; Bella Venezia, Vico S. Anna di Palazzo; Albergo dei Fiori, Largo Fiorentini. In the neighbourhood of the latter, between the Toledo and Str. Montoliveto, are a number of small inns of humble pretension, where accommodation may generally be obtained when the larger hotels are full.

For a stay of some duration the traveller will find it less expensive and in some respects more comfortable to engage an apartment at a Hôtel Garni. Charges vary with the season and attain their culminating point on unusual occasions, such as an eruption of Mt. Vesuvius, which invariably attracts crowds of visitors. The rooms are generally large and fitted up for the accommodation of two persons: with one bed 2½—4, with two beds 4—6 l. per diem. The number of days for which the room is engaged should be distinctly stated, otherwise the visitor may unexpectedly be required to leave. With respect to charges (e. g.: A. ½ l., L. 30 c. per diem) a distinct understanding beforehand is the only means of preventing excessive extortion. Breakfast may usually be obtained in the house, but better at a café. A few of the best of these establishments are here enumerated. S. Lucia: No. 1 Villa d'Afene; No. 92 Hôtel d'Italie, first-floor; No. 71, first-floor; Nos. 31 and 28, different proprietors in the different stories; No. 21; all commanding a view of the sea, and Mt. Vesuvius. Chiaia: Nos. 114 and 118 Pension Anglaise; No. 127 English; Nos. 144, 155, 211, 255, 257, 263. Near the Riviera di Chiaia, Vico Carminello a Chiaia Nos. 59 and 64; Strada Vittoria 12. Farther on, Mergellina villa Barbaia 23.

For a longer residence suites of apartments in the town, or for the summer months in one of the surrounding villas, may be engaged with the aid of a house-agent. Most of the houses in the Chiaia have a S. aspect and enjoy the pure sea-air. The climate in summer as well as winter is more equable than that at Rome or Florence. February and March generally very changeable. Invalids should consult an experienced medical man as to the period of their visit and the locality of their apartments. — S. Lucia is exposed in winter to the N.E. and E. winds.

The water is bad, and if drunk without being iced is apt to occasion diarrhœa. Change of air (an excursion of 1—2 days) and ice are the most effectual remedies.

Restaurants (*Trattorie*): The Italian cuisine is everywhere predominant. Dinners usually à la carte; 3 dishes with fruit and wine 2—3½ l.; iced water (acqua gelata) 5 c.; good table-wine per bottle (caraffa) 50 c.; bread, generally indifferent, 15 c. (pane francese of finer and better flour); gratuity 15 c. Smoking universal, ladies however may visit the better of these establishments. Most of them are situated in the Toledo, on the first-floor, entrance generally from a side-street. — Restaurant at the Gran Caffè del Pal. Reale, D. at 5 o'cl. 4 l. Restaurant du Café de l'Europe, above the café of that name, at the corner of the Strada di Chiaia and the Toledo, dear. *Du Nord in the next street, Nardones 118. *Villa di Parigi, Toledo 210, not expensive. Trattoria Rebecchino alla Milanese, Milanese cuisine. — On the opposite side of the Toledo, No. 198 (entr. S. Brigida 2), *Villa di Napoli, an old-established trattoria, visited by strangers as well as Neapolitans. Ercole, Toledo 144; Villa di Torino, Vico della Costituzione, near the Questura, viands good, rooms indifferent, one of the oldest trattorie in Naples, formerly the usual halting-place for all strangers. — By the sea, adjacent to the Villa Reale Restaurant du Jardin d'hiver, most beautifully situated; in summer balls of dubious respectability. — Zepf-Weber (also a café), Str. del Molo 2, German landlord. *Armonia, Str. di Chiaia 134. Trattoria di Gennaro, Str. Vittoria a Chiaia. The *maccaroni* of Naples is celebrated, but generally somewhat hard; it should therefore be ordered "ben cotti". It is usually flavoured with *pomi d'oro* (paradise-apples), to which

the Neapolitans are extremely partial. Sea-fish excellent, also a species of lobster (*ragustra*). *Shellfish-soup (*zuppa di vongole*), a good but indigestible dish. Oysters (*ostriche*); *ostriche di Castello*, a smaller kind, 8—12 soldi per doz.; the larger kind 1—1½ l. Good fish may also be procured at the Trattorie di Campagna by the Posilipo, close to the sea; also at the Trattoria della Schiava, Trattoria del Figlio di Pietro in the Mergellina, and, farther off, the much frequented Trattoria dello Scoglio (where it is a wise precaution to enquire prices beforehand). Boat hence to the Villa 1, to the town 2—3 l.

Wine. The varieties produced in the country are generally of excellent quality, 50—60 c. per bottle (una caraffa). Among these are: Gragnano, Vino di Procida, del Monte (Malvasia, a sweet wine, 15—20 soldi per bottle in the Jesuits' cellar), Falerno. Usually adulterated are: Marsala, Capri and Lacrimæ Christi. Wine-stores: Str. Pace 9; Str. di Chiaia 136, 146; Vico Concezione a Toledo 42.

Cafés. Smoking everywhere allowed. At the larger cafés déjeûner à la fourchette. On summer evenings they are crowded with ice-eaters; in the morning *granita* only. The charges vary, but usually: cup of café noir 15—20 c., bread or cake 15—50 c., 2 fried eggs (due uova al piatto) 40 c. The lists of ices generally comprise a great variety: granita 40—50 c., gelato 60 c. and upwards. Gratuity 1 soldo. The Gran Café del Palazzo Reale, in the Piazza del Municipio, opposite the palace, is the best and most frequented. Adjacent, in the Str. di Chiaia, *Europa, with restaurant. *Benvenuto, Str. di Chiaia 140, excellent ices. *Café dell' Italia meridionale, Str. di Chiaia 83, unpretending. Zepf-Weber, Str. Molo 2, already mentioned, Bavarian beer. At other places the slightly effervescing beer (50 c. per bottle) of the country is usually drunk. — *Confectioners:* Caflish, Toledo 255; Terrone, S. Brigida 3; Salzano, S. Brigida 51.

Money. Besides the franc currency, the old Neapolitan system is still sometimes employed by the lower classes in keeping accounts: 1 piastra = 12 carlini = 5 l. 10 c.; 1 ducato = 10 carlini = 4 l. 25 c.; 2 carlini = 85 c.; 1 carlino = 10 grani = 45 c.; 1 grano = 4½ c. — The old coins are now rarely seen; the commonest are piastres, half-piastres, carlini and 2-carlini. Strangers should take care not to take 2-carlini pieces for lire, or carlini for ½ l.

Money-changers, employed by the bank for the public convenience, are stationed at several of the most frequented parts of the streets. Of these the traveller may without risk of imposition avail himself, as it is advisable to be well provided with small notes. The exchange-offices, where a placard containing the current rate of exchange is exhibited, should be selected.

Bankers. Iggulden and Son, at the entrance of the Villa Reale. Meuricoffre and Sorvillo, Largo del Castello 52; Turner & Co.; Löffler, Breyer & Co., Via Concezione a Toledo 39.

Consuls. British: Mr. E. W. Bonham, Chiatamone 23.
American: Mr. J. Swan. . . . . .
German: Herr F. Stolte, Strada Medina 47.
French: Mr. Soulange-Bodin, Chiatamone 23.
Swiss: Mr. O. Meuricoffre, Largo del Castello 52.

Street Traffic. The stranger is beset and importuned in the principal streets by numbers of hawkers, of whom trifling articles may occasionally be purchased. Gross imposition is of course practised on those who are unacquainted with the prices. As a rule one should offer one-third of the sum demanded and avoid all discussion.

Newspapers, 5 c. per number, rarely contain much foreign intelligence but may be perused with advantage by those who desire to become better acquainted with the language and customs of the country. The evening

"*Italia*" is the best; the "*Popolo d'Italia*", and especially "*Il Pungolo*" have a very extensive circulation (il pungolo = a goad for driving cattle; "è uscì 'l pung" = è uscito [il Pungolo, is a call everywhere heard about 9 p. m.). In the morning appear the "*Patria*", "*Roma*", "*Indipendente*" and a number of others of less importance.

Flower-girls, especially near the larger cafés; generally as unattractive as importunate.

Shoe-blacks, whose knocking is intended to attract the attention of passers-by, 5 c.

Matches. A box of vestas (cerini, 10 c.) is a desirable acquisition, as matches are never provided at hotels.

Vendors of iced water (acquaiuoli) carry on a very animated traffic in summer. They are usually provided with two large tubs filled with snow, in which the water is cooled, and a supply of lemons etc. Iced water 2 c. per glass; with lemon or anisette 5 c., with amarena 10 c. — There are also several mineral springs in the town, containing sulphur and carbonic acid gas; the best known in S. Lucia. Women and girls offer a draught to passers-by (5 c.). The water has a slightly medicinal effect, but the smell is disagreeable.

Carriages. The distances in Naples are so great, the charges are so moderate, and walking in the hot season is so fatiguing, that there is little inducement for pedestrianism. A private two-horse carr. for excursions costs 15—25 l. per diem; in the town 15 l. and gratuity. They are to be hired at the hotels, at S. Lucia 31 etc. The fares of the public vehicles are considerably lower: two-horse carr. per drive during the day 1 l. 20 c., from midnight to sunrise 1 l. 50 c.; by time: 2 l. for the first hr., 1 l. 40 c. for each successive hr.; at night 3 l. for the first, 2 l. for each successive hr. — One horse carr. (*carrozzella*) per drive 60 c., at night 1 l.; by time (generally disadvantageous): 1 l. 40 c. for the first, 1 l. for each successive hr.; at night 2 l. and 1 l. 40 c. respectively. In hiring by time, any fraction above an hour is charged as ½ hr. In order to avoid imposition, the best course is to pay the strict fare, and not a single soldo in addition. Those who are disposed to pay liberally are sure to be victimized. In case of disputes, application should be made to the nearest policeman.

At the same time it is desirable that the stranger should be acquainted with the principal boundaries of the town: in the line of the Chiaia as far as the commencement of the Mergellina and beyond it as far as Virgil's Tomb at the entrance to the grotto of Posilipo; towards the N.W., S. Gennaro dei Poveri (catacombs), crescent with the stairs of Capodimonte (Tondo di Capodimonte) farther on, S. Efremo vecchio, Albergo dei Poveri in the Str. Foria, and on the sea-shore Ponte della Maddalena (beyond the Sebeto). Tariff, for one-horse and two-horse carr. respectively, for the following excursions: Villaggio di Posilippo 1 l. 50 and 2 l. 25 c.; Villaggio di Fuorigrotta 1 l. 20 and 1 l. 75; Bagnoli and Lago d'Agnano 2 and 3 l.; Vomero, Antignano, Arenella, Villaggio di Capodimonte 1 l. 50 and 2 l. 25 c.; Portici 1 l. 75 and 2 l. 50 c.; Resina 2 and 3 l.; Torre del Greco 2 l. 50 and 3 l. 75 c.; Barra 1 l. 75 and 2 l. 50 c. — For longer excursions, an agreement should be made with the driver beforehand. He should be informed of the distance and duration of the drive. In answer to his demand, the hirer offers what he considers a fair sum, and if the driver attempts to remonstrate, quietly withdraws. This course seldom fails to prove satisfactory. On Sundays and holidays the fares are somewhat higher.

Omnibuses afford a convenient opportunity, especially to a single traveller, of visiting the Museum and of making short excursions in the environs. Principal lines: A. 1. From S. Ferdinando by the Palazzo Reale (fare 15 c., after dusk 20 c.) every 10 min. by the Toledo to the Museum, and beyond it to the Albergo dei Poveri in the Str. Foria. 2. By the Strada *di Chiaia and the Riviera* di Chiaia to the Mergellina. 3. By the Toledo, *diverging by S. Pietro* Majella to the Vicaria (Palais de Justice) near Porta

Capuana. — B. From the Largo Vittoria by the Villa Reale, every 20 min. (fare 20 c.) by the Strada di Chiaia and Toledo to the Museum. — C. From the Piazza del Municipio every $^1/_2$ hr. to the station (fare 20 c.); also to Portici by Ponte della Maddalena and S. Giovanni near the Palace (fare 40 c.). In the evening and on the less frequented routes the time of starting sometimes depends on the number of passengers who present themselves.

Boats. Charges vary according to circumstances. A boat with 4 rowers about 15 l. per diem. Excursion to Portici with 2 rowers 5 l. A row in the harbour 1—$1^1/_2$ l. for the first, 1 l. for each successive hour. A previous agreement should invariably be made. Boats to the larger steamers see p. 26. The charges for conveying passengers to and from the smaller steamboats which ply in the bay only (to Sorrento, Capri etc.) is 2 soldi. Those who do not give something in excess of this trifling sum will probably be subjected to abuse.

Commissionaires receive 5 l. per diem; for a single walk 1 l. Those who are desirous of making purchases are recommended to dispense with their services.

Baths. Warm 1 l. 10 c., gratuity 10 c., subscription-prices lower: *Strada della Pace, near Chiatamone; by the Hôtel de Rome S. Lucia; Vico Belle Donne a Chiaia 12. — *Sea-bathing* in summer beyond the Villa Reale. Large cabinet (preferable) 85 c. with towels, small cabinet 45 c.; fee 5 c. Regular bathers may make an arrangement with the proprietor to be admitted to the former at a charge of 45 c. On entering the water, bathers should take care to observe the number of their cabinet. — The baths by S. Lucia and the Marinella cannot be recommended to strangers.

Booksellers. Detken & Rocholl, Largo di Palazzo or del Plebiscito; English and French newspapers; guide-books, maps, views, photographs. — English Reading room, Mrs. Dorant, Riviera di Chiaia 267; French, Dufresne Strada Medina 61; Italian, Tempestini, Strada S. Giacomo 22.

English Druggist: Riviera di Chiaia 258. Here or at Detken's information with regard to physicians may be procured.

Teachers of languages: M. Albert Gunnelögson, a native of Iceland, Vico Lungocelso 118, 2nd floor, a talented linguist, well acquainted with ancient and modern languages. Among others may be mentioned Messrs. Morhoff, Remy, v. Sommer.

Pianoforte-manufacturers (instruments on hire): Eppler, Strada Nardones 95; Helzel, Strada S. Caterina a Chiaia 138; Mach, Sievers, Str. di Chiaia, Pal. Francavilla; Schmidt, Bretschneider, Chiaia. — Music at Detken's, Italian at Girard's, Largo S. Ferdinando 49, and at Clausetti's, Str. S. Carlo 18. The names of some of the numerous music-masters may be easily ascertained.

Photographs: Detken (see above); *Rive, Toledo 317; *Sommer & Behles, Chiaia 2 and Strada Monte di Dio 4; Alinari, Strada S. Caterina a Chiaia 3; Bernoud, Toledo 256.

Tailors: Kieper, Str. Montoliveto 61 (nearly opposite the post-office); Schulze, Largo S. Caterina a Chiaia 19; Devallier, Str. di Chiaia 204.

Shoemakers: Finoja, Str. Alobardini 53—54; Burrington, Largo Cappello 55; De Notaris, Str. Chiaia 189.

Watchmakers: Lamblet, Largo S. Ferdinando; Kisr, to the l. at the colonnades near S. Francesco di Paola.

Wares. Gloves, coral and lava ornaments may be mentioned as among the specialities of Naples. — As in the rest of Italy, so also in Naples, those who would avoid imposition must condescend to bargain, success in which requires some knowledge of the language.

Gloves: Bossi, Toledo 179; Cremonesi, Largo S. Ferdinando 50; Boudillon, Chiaia 198; Sangiovanni, Chiaia 176.

Perfumers: Zempt, Str. di S. Caterina 6; Bellet & Co., Toledo 18; Ridolfi, Largo del Vasso.

Coral and lava ornaments: °Achille Squadrilli, Str. Pace 7, in the Palazzo Nunziante, 1st floor, entrance by the court; beautifully executed brooches in lava 12 l. 50 c.; ear-rings 10 l.; bracelets 2½ l. and upwards; fixed prices, but 5 per cent discount allowed. °Bolten, Largo S. Caterina a Chiaia, Palazzo Partanna. Balzano, Largo Vittoria 10. Circelli, Largo Vittoria 47. Palchetti, Str. S. Caterina a Chiaia 1. — Defective articles, which may be purchased as specimens, are sold by Stef. Esposito, S. Lucia 73—74.

Imitations of Etruscan vases and terracottas are also peculiar to Naples: del Vecchio, No. 4; Giustiniani, 10—16 (and Str. del Gigante 20); Colonese, 21, all in the Strada Marinella. — *Antiquities:* Barone, Str. Trinità maggiore 6, 1st floor, nearly opposite Sa. Chiara; °Castellani, Chiatamone 5, 1st floor.

Theatres. The representations usually commence about 8 and last till nearly midnight. °S. Carlo (p. 43), one of the largest theatres in Europe, and celebrated in the annals of Italian music, contains 6 tiers of boxes, 32 in each. Operas and ballet only. Parterre (pit) 3 l. (arm-chair 6 l.); boxes, 1st tier (parterre) 40 l., 2nd tier 50 l., 3rd 32 l., the other at lower prices. — Fondo, in the Str. del Molo, dramas and comedies. Pit 1 and 1½ l. (arm-chair 2½ l.); boxes, 1st tier 15 l., 2nd tier 20 l. etc. — Fiorentini, in the street of that name. Dramas. Pit 1 l. 40; boxes, 1st tier 11 l. 75 c., 2nd tier 12 l. 75 c., etc. — Teatro nuovo, Strada nuova. Comic operas. Pit 1 l.; boxes 7 l., 8 l. 50 c. etc. — Fenice Goldoni, Giardino d'Inverno, at the entrance of the Villa Reale; operas, ballet etc. — San Carlino, Largo di Castello, where the visitor may become acquainted with "Pulcinella", the "Punch and Judy" of the Neapolitans, to whom the spectacle is an unfailing source of amusement. These representations (twice daily) are said to derive their origin from the ancient Oscan comedy of Atella. Those who have some knowledge of the Neapolitan dialect will find them not beneath their notice. Pit 85 c.; boxes 6 l. 40 c. — Teatro Partenope, similar to the last, Largo delle Pigne.

National and religious Festivals. These are inseparably connected, and, though inferior in magnificence to the church-festivals of Rome, exhibit the most joyous and animated phase of Neapolitan life. The principal pilgrimages take place in summer. The carriages are decked with wreaths and banners; tambourines and lungs are plied most lustily; the horses, especially in the Chiaia, are driven at a furious pace. The political changes of the last few years have deprived many of these festivals of their former significance; the more important, however, are still extremely interesting.

The **Festival of the Vergine di Piedigrotta,** a small church at the Posilipo, near the entrance of the grotto, was formerly the greatest of all, and is said to have been instituted by Charles III. to commemorate the victory he gained over the Austrians at Velletri in 1744. On Sept. 8th, the following year, a great review took place, the court drove to the church, amid the acclamations of the people, to celebrate the religious portion of the ceremony, after which the Villa Reale was thrown open to the public, where thousands of people spent the remainder of the day and night in the most boisterous merriment. — At the present day music, songs and the celebrated Tarantella dance constitute the principal entertainments, which are indulged in still more unrestrainedly at Whitsuntide, in the vicinity of the shrine of the *Madonna di Monte Vergine* near *Avellino* (p. 13). The latter festival is prolonged during three days, when the surrounding population assembles from all quarters in carriages and on foot, tricked out in all the magnificence they can command. The Neapolitans then return to the town

by Nola in a procession which vies with those of the Bacchanalians of old. On they following day they proceed to celebrate the festival of the Madonna dell' Arco, 6 M. from Naples, at the foot of Monte Somma, from which they again return in procession in the most exuberant spirits. A similar scene of popular rejoicing takes place on Aug. 15th, at the feast of Capodimonte. Other festivities are celebrated at Christmas, on wich occasion the bagpipers (zampognari) of the Abruzzi perform their sweetest strains before the images of the Virgin, and mangers (presipi) in the churches form the principal feature of tableaux of the Holy Family. At Easter, on Ascension-day, the festivals of Corpus Christi (Fête de Dieu), of St. Antony, when the cattle are blessed, and especially of S. Januarius in May and September, similar characteristic scenes may be witnessed, although on these occasions the ceremonies partake more of a religious nature.

The Festival of the Constitution *(la festa dello Statuto)*, of more recent origin, is celebrated on the first Sunday of June throughout the entire Italian dominions. In the forenoon military parade: the garrison consisting of the élite troops (3 grenadier regiments, 1 battalion of bersaglieri, marines, carabineers and several squadrons of "guides" and artillery) are drawn up in the Piazza del Plebiscito, and the National Guard along the Toledo as far as S. Carlo all' Arena. In front of S. Francesco mass is celebrated, accompanied by the thunder of the guns from the vessels of war and the harbour-batteries. Concerts take place at different places in the evening, and fireworks are displayed, especially at the Villa Reale. The Garibaldi hymn invariably elicits the wildest applause.]

The *Tombola*, which is previously announced by placards, is held in the Piazza del Municipio, and attracts a large concourse of spectators.

Post and **Telegraph-office** in the Palazzo Gravina, Strada Montoliveto. Letter-boxes in different parts of the town are destined for the reception of letters prepaid or otherwise. Postage stamps may be purchased at the tobacco shops. Other post-offices are in the Largo S. Caterina a Chiaia and S. Carlo all' Arena, Str. Foria. Letters should be posted at the branch-offices 1 hr., at the general post-office 2 hrs. before the departure of the mail-train. — The office for the diligences to Reggio in Calabria (R. 17) and Potenza (R. 15) is at the general post-office, or the counting-houses of the neighbouring goods-agents. For Rome, Succursale delle Ferrovie dell' Italia Meridionale, Str. S. Brigida 15.

Railways. There are two stations, both in the Str. fuori Porta Nolana; the Central Station (at present used only for the lines to Rome, Caserta-Benevento-Foggia and Cancello-Nola-Sanseverino), some distance beyond the station for Castellamare and Salerno. **A.** To *Rome* two direct trains in the morning and evening, in 9 hrs. (see p. 1). The office at Sa. Brigida 15 undertakes to transmit luggage to the station. To *Isoletta*, on the frontier 3, to *Caserta* and *Capua* 7, to *Nola* and *Sanseverino* 4 trains daily; to Benevento 4, to Foggia 2 trains daily. — **B.** To *Portici*, *Torre del Greco* and *Torre Annunziata* 14, to *Castellamare* 9, to *Pompeii*, *Eboli* and *Salerno* 5 trains daily. In winter the number of trains is diminished. For the journey to Rome passports should be furnished with the visa of the spanish consul.

Steamboats. Most of the offices are situated on the harbour, Str. Piliero. Fares including provisions: Civita Vecchia, 1st cl. 54, 2nd cl. 41 l.; Leghorn 89 or 64 l.; Genoa 120 or 86 l.; Marseilles 181 or 128 l.; Messina or Palermo 38½ or 22½ l. (in addition to the latter 6 l. is charged for breakfast and dinner in the vessels of the Florio Co.). The *Vapori Postali Italiani* of the Company *Peirano d'Annovaro & Co.*, Str. Piliero 33, start daily at 7 p. m. for Leghorn and Genoa, which they reach in 28—32 hrs., incl. a stoppage of 2—4 hrs. at Leghorn; once weekly to Messina, Catania and thence to Corfu, Brindisi, and Ancona, touching at the principal harbours on the coast. — *Messageries Impériales* (preferable to all the other companies), Strada Molo 23, every Sunday evening direct to Messina, in communication with Oriental steamers; every Tuesday afternoon by Civita Vecchia and Leghorn (Genoa is no longer a station) to Marseilles. — Vessels

of the French companies *Valery Frères et Cie.*, Piliero 1, and *Marc Fraissinet Père et Fils*, Piliero 3, start twice weekly for Civita Vecchia, Leghorn, Genoa and Marseilles. These companies convey passengers at 1/4th or even 1/3rd less (according to previous bargain) than the fares above mentioned, but the voyages are tedious as the vessels are employed chiefly for goods traffic, frequently stopping during the greater part of the day to unload at the different ports and proceeding on their voyage at night. — *Vapori Siciliani Comp. Florio* (chief office at Palermo), Str. Piliero 5, three times weekly to Palermo direct, and twice weekly to Reggio, Messina and Catania, touching alternately at different harbours on each voyage, and once weekly in correspondence with a steamer for Malta. — *Vapori Italiani Comp. Rubattino & Cie.*, Str. Piliero 15, twice monthly to Genoa in 4 days. — Embarcation of each passenger 1 l. incl. luggage, comp. p. 25.

English Church in the Str. S. Pasquale, at the back of the Str. di Chiaia, on the site presented to the English residents by Garibaldi, when dictator in 1860. *Presbyterian* service at the Palazzo Chiatamone 5.

Naples, the most populous city in Italy, containing nearly half a million inhabitants*), is almost unrivalled in the beauty of its situation. The magnificent bay has from themost ancient times been the object of enthusiastic admiration, and it is annually visited by thousands of strangers in quest of enjoyment or health. In historical interest this portion of the Italian peninsula is remarkably deficient. Nature, it would appear, has so bountifully lavished her gifts on this favoured spot, that the energy and strength of the most powerful nations have invariably succumbed to its alluring influence. Greeks, Oscans, Romans, Goths, Byzantines, Normans, Germans and Spaniards have in succession been masters of the place; yet it has never attained even a transient reputation in the annals of politics, art or literature. Those who have witnessed in Florence the focus of the Italian renaissance, in Rome the metropolis of a bygone age, in Venice and Genoa, and even in Pisa and Siena, the splendour of mediæval republics, cannot but experience a feeling of profound disappointment on beholding Naples. The dearth of handsome buildings and works of art creates a void, for which the magnificent discovery of Herculaneum and Pompeii with their matchless treasures of antiquity alone in some measure compensates. The domestic architecture of Naples, the narrow, dingy streets, the high, confined and badly constructed houses, with balconies in front of every window and flat roofs, are far from attractive. The never-ceasing noise, the interminable rattling of wheels at all hours of the day and night, the cracking of whips, braying of donkeys and shrill shouting of hawkers render Naples extremely distasteful, especially to those whose stay is limited. To these annoyances are added the insolent importunities of drivers, guides, street-vendors, beggars etc., who often combine the most cringing manners with the grossest attempts at extortion.

*) The province of Naples has a population of 867, 983, and is 4200 sq. M. in area.

In justice, however, be it said, that of late years there has been some slight improvement in these respects.

With respect to the duration of the visitor's stay it is difficult to offer a suggestion; the taste and inclination of the individual must here more than in almost any other locality decide that question. Suffice it to observe that within a period of 10 days all the most interesting points may be visited, whilst many months may be delightfully spent in exploring the incomparable beauties of the environs. Where time is limited, it should be devoted almost exclusively to the latter, as the town contains few objects of interest, with the exception of the Museum and one or two of the churches. Those to whom the town is insupportably distasteful may succeed in obtaining accommodation in the vicinity. The most agreeable season at Naples is spring and the early part of summer, when the freshness of the vegetation imparts a most fascinating charm to the scenery. March is occasionally a pleasant month, but winter should never be the season selected, for in few places is bad weather a greater trial of patience than at Naples. In hot summers it is the pleasantest of all the Italian capitals. About 10 a. m. a cool sea-breeze generally rises, tempering the parched atmosphere with a grateful freshness.

History, Literature and Art.

The former kingdom of Naples or the Two Sicilies embraced the ancient tribes of the *Volsci*, *Samnites*, *Oscans*, *Campanians*, *Apulians*, *Lucanians*, *Calabrians*, *Bruttians*, *Siculians* and a number of others of less importance, all of whom were characterized by the most marked peculiarities of language, custom and political constitution. On the S. and S.W. coast, and especially in *Sicily*, Greek colonists settled in such numbers that the S. portion of the Italian peninsula received the name of *Magna Graecia*. After the war against Pyrrhus, king of Epirus, in the 3rd cent. before Christ, the Romans became masters of the land, but the Greek language and customs continued to predominate until an advanced period in the Christian era. That this was the case in the time of the early emperors has been distinctly proved by the character of the antiquities of *Herculaneum* and *Pompeii*. After the fall of the Western Empire this district was occupied by *Ostrogoths* and *Lombards*, then by *Romans* from the E. Empire, who in their turn were constantly harassed by Arabian bands which attacked them by sea, and finally succumbed in the 11th cent. to the *Norman* settlers. The *Hohenstaufen* family next held the country from 1194 to 1254. In 1265 *Charles of Anjou* gained possession of Naples and established his dominion, which, secured by the cruel execution in 1268 of *Conradin*, the lawful heir, but reduced in extent by the *Sicilian Vesper*, May 30th, 1282, soon declined in consequence of the crimes and degeneracy of the royal family and of disastrous wars with Sicily, then in the possession of the Arragons. *Charles VIII. of France*, as heir of the Anjou family, undertook a campaign against Naples and gained possession of the kingdom in a few days, but was unable to maintain it. His successor Louis XII. allied himself with *Ferdinand the Catholic* of Spain with a view to conquer Naples, but in consequence of dissensions was compelled to abandon his enterprise after the victory of *Gonzalvo da Cordova* on the Liris. Naples, like Sicily and

Sardinia then yielded to the power of Spain which maintained her dominion till 1713. Gonsalvo da Cordova was the first of the series of Spanish viceroys, many of whom, such as *Don Pedro de Toledo* under Charles V., contributed greatly to promote the welfare of the country. The rule of others, especially during the 17th cent., was such as to occasion universal distress and dissatisfaction, a manifestation of which was the insurrection under *Masaniello* at Naples in 1647. At the peace of Utrecht in 1713 Philip V. of Spain, of the house of Bourbon, ceded Naples and Sicily to the house of Hapsburg, but after prolonged conflicts they reverted to his son *Charles*, under the Name of the "*Kingdom of the Two Sicilies*". Notwithstanding the revolution of 1798—1806, the Bourbons continued to reign at Naples, until Napoleon I. created his brother *Joseph* king of Naples, who was succeeded in 1808 (to 1815) by his brother-in-law *Joachim Murat*. In June, 1815, king Ferdinand, who with the aid of the English had meanwhile maintained his ground in Sicily, returned to Naples, and in his person the Bourbon dynasty was restored. The following October, Joachim Murat ventured to land at Pizzo in Calabria, but was captured, tried by court-martial and shot, Oct. 15, 1815. Popular dissatisfaction, however, still continued, and in 1820 a rebellion broke out in Italy and Sicily, which was speedily quelled by the Austrians under Frimont in 1821, who occupied the country till 1827. King Ferdinand I. was succeeded in 1825 by his eldest son *Francis I.*, and the latter in 1830 by *Ferdinand II.*, whose reign was characterized by an uninterrupted succession of internal struggles, partly in Naples and partly in Sicily, especially subsequently to 1848. When in the spring of 1859 the war between Sardinia and Austria broke out in N. Italy, which by the peace of Villafranca would have entirely changed the internal condition of Italy, Ferdinand II. died, and his son *Francis II.* (married to the Princess Mary of Bavaria) was compelled to yield to the storm which burst forth afresh. On Mary 11th, 1860, *Joseph Garibaldi* landed at Marsala with a band of volunteers, captured Palermo May 31st, was appointed dictator, crossed on Aug. 19th to Reggio and on Sept. 7th entered Naples where he proclaimed *Victor Emanuel of Sardinia* king of Italy. On Oct. 1st Francis II. was defeated at the battle on the Volturno, was then besieged at Gaeta from November 1860 to February 1861, compelled to surrender and retire to Rome.

In a land, whose history, like its volcanic soil, has been chequered by a long succession of internal struggles, and where so different and so many nations have ruled, repose and the development of civilisation must necessarily be of slow attainment. It must, however, be admitted that the present government has adopted a wise course in endeavouring to raise the standard of national education, in energetically suppressing the brigandage in the provinces, and the Camorra and gangs of thieves in the city, and in introducing a number of reforms well adapted to ameliorate the condition of this degenerate nation. But, whatever be the opinion one forms with respect to the people, no one can deny the surpassing loveliness of the country and the transcendant interest of its antiquities. The bay of Naples with the islands of Ischia and Capri, Vesuvius, the long forgotten Herculaneum and Pompeii and the temples of Pæstum all combine to exercise a fascination on the mind and feelings, such as perhaps no other land in the world is capable of producing.

At Naples, the capital of this district, the population consists of the most heterogenous elements; but in that of the provinces, and especially of the mountainous tracts and the islands, traits of character and peculiarities of habits and costume may still be observed which mark them as the scions of the ancient warlike Marsians and Samnites, the Lucanians, Bruttians and Greeks.

The *History of the City of Naples* extends back to a very remote age. Its origin and name are Greek. About the year B. C. 1056 Æolians from Chalcis in Eubœa founded the colony of *Kyme*, Lat. *Cumae*, on a rocky eminence in the bay of Puteoli, which soon became a powerful and prosperous commercial town. From Cumæ the colony of Phaleron or Parthe-

nope (named after the grave of the Syren of that name, Plin. H. N. III. 5) appears to have emanated at a very early period and to have been at various times reinforced by immigrants from Greece, who founded the *Neapolis* (or new city), whilst Parthenope, the portion erected by the original colonists, was termed *Palæopolis* (old city), a distinction which was maintained till the conquest of Palæopolis by the Romans, B. C. 326. Since that period Naples remained faithful to Rome, both in the wars against Pyrrhus and against Hannibal, and on account of the beauty of its situation soon became a favourite residence of the great of Rome. Lucullus possessed gardens there on the Posilipo and the hill of Pizzofalcone, where, A. D. 476, Romulus Augustulus, the last feeble emperor of the Western Empire, breathed his last. Augustus frequently resided at Naples, and here Virgil composed much of his most beautiful poetry. After the fall of Rome, under the Ostrogoths, Greeks, Lombards and Saracens who came over from Sicily, and subsequently under the sway of Normans, Germans, Frenchmen and Spaniards, as well as throughout all the vicissitudes of the present century, the city has steadily increased in size and importance and maintained its reputation as one of the most attractive spots in the world. Those princes to whom Naples is most indebted were Frederick II. of Hohenstaufen, the founder of the university, Charles I. of Anjou, the viceroy Pedro de Toledo and finally Murat.

The national characteristic is still, as it ever has been, love of the pleasure of the moment. The Neapolitans are at once the most joyous and the most careless, the most indolent and the most squalid of the human race. Nothing appears capable of permanently depressing the buoyancy of their spirits. If they ever indulge in melancholy, its duration is exceedingly brief. At the present day not a trace is to be observed of the political tempest which so long hovered over their city.

Literature under Frederick II. of Hohenstaufen began feebly to develop itself, but was speedily nipped in the bud. With the exception of *Ciullo d'Alcamo*, a poet of some reputation at the court of Frederick II. at Palermo, not a single name deserves mention. The same monarch was also a patron of architecture and music. In the art of medicine the school, founded by the Normans at Salerno in 1150, afterwards attained considerable importance. During many subsequent centuries a profound intellectual gloom pervaded the land, ever and anon illumined by a few illustrious names, as *Thomas Aquinas*, the philosophers *Giordano Bruno*, *Campanella*, *Giambatista Vico*, the naturalist *Porta* and the historians *Pietro Giannone* (Storia di Napoli, down to the Spanish war of succession) and *Colletta* (Storia del Reame di Napoli, 1734—1825).

The progress of *Art* at Naples has been somewhat less insignificant. To its high state of perfection in ancient times Pæstum and, above all, Herculaneum and Pompeii bear ample testimony. The mediæval Norman period, under Arabian and Byzantine influence, has produced works of architecture and sculpture which are by no means destitute of a peculiar merit. The appearance of *Giotto* at Naples was the means of effecting a salutary revival of the pictorial art in the 13th and 14th centuries. In the 15th cent. *Colantonio del Fiore* (1350—1444), *Antonio Solario*, surnamed *Lo Zingaro* (1382—1455), and later *Silvestro de' Buoni* manifested a decided tendency to the realism of the Dutch school. In the 16th cent. Raphael's influence extended even to Naples, as is apparent from the works of *Andrea Sabbatini* of Salerno (1480—1545) among others. In the 17th cent. the Neapolitan school of painting with its pre-Raphaelite style presented a marked contrast to the classical tendency of Guido Reni and Domenichino; thus *Belisario*, *Lorenzo*, *Giuseppe Ribera* (*Spagnoletto*) and *Caracciuolo*. The school of Spagnoletto produced *Aniello Falcone*, the painter of battle-scenes, and the talented landscape painter *Salvator Rosa* (1615—1673). Then follow the mannerists *Luca Giordano* (1632—1705), *Francesco Solimena* (1657—1747) etc.

In *Music* Naples incontestibly deserves the credit of having brought the *secular and operatic* styles to a high state of perfection. The modern oper *originated with Alessandro Scarlatti* (1658—1725). He was succeeded

Niccolo Porpora (1687—1767) and *Leonardo Leo* (1694—1743), the first master who made counter-point his foundation, a step which was followed up by *Francesco Durante* (1693—1755), director of the Conservatorio, and his pupils *Leonardo Vinci*, *Giovanni Battista Pergolese* (1710—1736; the young and talented originator of the Stabat Mater), *Niccola Piccini*, *Sacchini*, *Jomelli* etc. Naples has since then enjoyed the reputation of being the first school of music in the world, whence in the 18th cent. emanated *Domenico Cimarosa* and *Giovanni Paesiello*, and, influenced by the mighty genius of Gluck and Mozart, the first composers of the grand opera, *Tritta*, *Guglielmi*, *Fioravanti* and the grave *Niccolo Zingarelli* (1752—1837), director of the Conservatorio. The most celebrated names of the 19th cent. are *Rossini*, *Bellini* and *Mercadante*.

"*Vedi Napoli e poi mori!*"

The city of Naples lies on the N. side of the bay, which extends for a distance of 32—37 M. from the *Capo die Miseno*, its N. W. boundary, to the *Punta della Campanella*, its S. E. limit, and is separated from the open sea by the islands of *Procida* and *Ischia* towards the N. and *Capri* towards the S. The S. E. side consists of *Monte Santangelo*, a buttress of the Apennines, 4680 ft. in height; its geological formation is similar to that of Capri, with which a rocky ridge connected it. At its base lie the villages of *Massa Lubrense*, *Sorrento*, *Vico Equense* and *Castellamare* near the ancient *Stabiae* which was overwhelmed by an eruption. The other sides of the bay are enclosed by the Campanian plain, the surface of which has undergone numerous changes in consequence of volcanic agency. Between the chain of Santangelo and the hilly district N. of Naples, in the middle of the plain, rises *Mount Vesuvius*, separating it into two distinct districts, of which the S. is intersected by the river *Sarno*, that to the N. by the *Sebeto*. The plain, as well as the slopes of Vesuvius itself, is luxuriantly fertile and one of the most densely populated districts in the world. In the direction of Castellamare and beyond the Sarno are situated the *Ruins of Pompeii*, and, among numerous other villages, the populous *Torre dell' Annunziata*, *Torre del Greco*, *Resina* on the site of the ruined Herculaneum, and *Portici*. The N. W. side of the bay has for ages been the scene of powerful volcanic agency. Naples, which extends E. towards the plain, nearly to the Sebeto, is in a great measure situated on a slight volcanic eminence. This is identical with the *Campi Phlegraei*, so frequently mentioned by the ancients, which extended from Naples to Cumæ. They commence with the hills of the *Madonna del Pianto*, *Capodichino* and *Miradois* towards the E. and continue in those of *Capodimonte*, *Scutillo* and *S. Eremo* as far as *Pizzofalcone* and *Castello dell' Ovo*, and beyond these to *Vomero* and the eminence of *Posilipo*. Tufa, mingled with fragments of lava, trachyte, pumice-stone etc., *is everywhere observed*. Mineral springs and gaseous exhalations *testify to the volcanic* nature of the district. The chain of Posi-

lipo, separating the bay from that of Pozzuoli, is prolonged under the sea to the small island of *Nisita*, an extinct crater. Farther inland are situated the craters of *Lago d' Agnano*, *Astroni* and *Solfatara*. On a promontory lies the town of *Pozzuoli*; farther along the coast rises the volcanic *M. Nuovo*, then the *Lago Lucrino* with the ruins of *Baiae*, behind which is the crater of *Lago Averno* and the site of ancient *Cumae*. Finally towards the S. the *Lago Fusaro* and the hill of *Misenum* with the *Mare Morto* and *Porto Miseno*. This range is connected with the pre-eminently volcanic islands of *Procida*, *Vivara* and the more important *Ischia* with the extinct volcano *Epomeo*.

Naples, situated in the latitude of 40° 52′, has a mean temperature of 60°—63° Faht., the extreme heat of summer rarely attaining to 100° and the extreme cold of winter being 28°. The highest summer temperature, about 90°, usually prevails between June 22nd and Aug. 22nd, the greatest cold, about 30°, between Dec. 12th and March 20th. From October to March S. winds are the most prevalent and are accompanied by rain, from April to September N. or N. E. winds, during which the weather is generally bright and cloudless. Autumn and winter are the rainy seasons; the summer drought is extremely prejudicial to the vegetation. Fogs are rare, hail occasionally falls in violent showers of very brief duration, snow almost unknown. Spring-water is neither abundant nor good. The ancients accordingly constructed aqueducts for the supply of the inhabitants. At the present day a number of reservoirs, totally inadequate for the supply of the city, are employed. The construction of waterworks is contemplated.

The city lies at the base and on the slopes of several slight eminences, rising amphitheatre-like from the sea. It is divided into two unequal portions by the projecting angle of Capodimonte, S. Elmo and Pizzofalcone, which terminates in the narrow ridge surmounted by the Castello dell' Ovo. From Capodimonte E. towards the Sebeto lies the greater and most ancient part of Naples, intersected from N. to S. by the *Toledo*, the principal street, which is continued towards the N. in the *Strada nuova di Capodimonte*. From either side of this street diverge innumerable smaller streets and lanes, which in their turn are intersected, though rarely by streets of importance, as near the Museum by the *Piazza delle Pigne* which terminates in the Porta S. Gennaro and the streets *S. Carlo all' Arena* and *Foria* to the r.; then the *Strada de' Tribunali*, leading to the Tribunali and the Porta Capuana; and the *Strada S. Trinità* and *S. Biagio de' Librai*, leading to the Porta Nolana and thence to the railway station. Towards the sea the Toledo is terminated by the square *in front of the palace* (Largo del Palazzo Reale or del Plebiscito),

in which by the Church of S. Francesco di Paola is situated. E. of the palace rises the Castel Nuovo, adjacent to which are the arsenal and government harbour, then the pier (Molo Grande) with the lighthouse at the extremity. E. from the Molo Grande as far as the Castel del Carmine extends the harbour, a scene of the utmost animation, especially on the E. side, in the direction of the old market-place (Largo del Mercato) and the Porta del Carmine which lie on the way between the station and harbour. The business quarter of the city E. of the Toledo, extending to the station and to the harbour, embraces at the same time the greater part of ancient Naples. W. of S. Elmo and Pizzofalcone, in a slight curve, extends the narrow and modern quarter known as *La Chiaia*, preferable to all other situations on account of the freshness of the air and the beauty of the view. The broad *Riviera di Chiaia* skirts the sea, bounded on the N. by handsome buildings and on the S. by the grounds of the Villa Reale. The animated *Strada di Chiaia*, terminating near the palace, connects this part of the town with the Toledo. A second street, still unfinished, which bids fair to be the handsomest in Naples (il Corso Vittorio Emanuele) leads from the Strada Infrascata to the l. by the Museum, passes by the hills below S. Elmo and terminates near the church of Piedigrotta, thus enclosing the W. half of the city. It is about $1^1/_2$ M. in length and affords a series of charming views. Adjacent to the Chiaia are the quarters of Piedigrotta and Mergellina on the W. From the former Pozzuoli is reached by the Grotta di Posilipo. The Mergellina, on the other hand, continues to skirt the sea, along the slope of the Posilipo as far as its termination, and contains numerous delightful villas.

The length of Naples from the Mergellina to the barracks at the mouth of the Sebeto is 3 M., the breadth from Capodimonte to the Castel dell' Ovo $2^1/_4$ M. It contains upwards of 1300 streets and lanes, since 1840 lighted with gas, well paved, except as regards accommodation for foot-passengers. The squares are termed *Larghi* (the old names, such as Largo del Palazzo Reale and del Castello, are more familiar to drivers, porters etc. than the new official nomenclature, Piazza del Plebiscito and del Municipio); the principal streets *Strade*, cross-streets *Vichi*, the narrow lanes ascending the hills and generally inaccessible to carriages, *Calate* or *Salite;* when so precipitous as to require steps, *Gradoni*.

Antiquities of the Græco-Roman period are far from numerous in the city itself. Of mediæval architecture, however, in addition to the churches, 5 forts (Castello S. Elmo, dell' Ovo, Nuovo, del Carmine, Capuano) and 2 gates (Porta del Carmine and Capuana) are still in existence. The town has on the whole a modern aspect. The population is densely crowded, and it is now the

anxious endeavour of the authorities to remedy the physical and moral evils thereby occasioned, by the construction of new and commodious dwellings.

The following description of the objects of interests is arranged in the topographical order in which strangers are most likely to visit them; but those whose stay is brief are again reminded that as little time as possible should be devoted to the town itself.

The *Largo della Vittoria* (Pl. 26) in front of the Villa Reale, adorned with trees and a fountain, may be regarded as the central point of the strangers' quarter. Thence, skirting the sea towards the E., an avenue soon leads to the *Chiatamone*, a row of handsome houses and hotels at the base of the *Pizzofalcone*, an overhanging rock. On the opposite side to the r. lies the

Castel dell' Ovo, so called from its oval shape, rising from the small island which Pliny (H. N. III. 6) calls *Megaris*, and now connected with the main land by a long breakwater. William I. erected the fort in 1154, and Frederick II. entrusted the construction of the edifice to *Nicola Pisano*. Charles I. enlarged the castle and frequently resided there. Robert the Wise (1309) caused the chapel to be adorned with frescoes by *Giotto* and superintended the work in person, but of these no trace is left. Here Charles III. of Durazzo (1381) kept queen Johanna I. prisoner and was himself besieged. In 1495 Charles VIII. of France captured the castle, which under Ferdinand II. was dismantled. It now possesses bastions and outworks, and is chiefly employed as a prison.

The road between Pizzofalcone and the Castel dell' Ovo, passing a small garden, now belonging to the New York Hotel, leads to **S. Lucia**, formerly a dirty street, but in 1846 enlarged and improved, so as to form a broad and pleasant quay. In January, 1868, a mountain-slip destroyed a number of houses situated at the foot of Pizzofalcone; the reiteration of similar disasters, it is to be hoped, will be prevented by the measures of the local authorities. Scenes of Neapolitan life may here be witnessed in perfection. The female members of the community work chiefly in the open air, go through their toilette and perform divers acts of devotion to their children unpleasing to the English eye, regardless of public gaze. In warm weather the children are usually in a state of more then semi-nudity. On the side next the sea the oyster-stalls are established, where sea-urchins, crabs and other delicacies so expressively termed *frutti di mare* by the Neapolitans are also sold. The focus of this animated scene, however, is on the promontory below, which is reached by a flight of steps and is adorned with a fountain with representations by Domenico d'Auri

and *Giovanni da Nola*. On fine summer evenings, especially on Sundays, this spot is densely crowded, and presents a highly characteristic picture of Neapolitan life. There is also an Osteri a here and the favourite sulphureous spring (p. 30).

At the extremity of S. Lucia the *Strada del Gigante* is ascended to the l.; on the r. side the traveller looks down on the stores of cannon and ammunition in the courts of the arsenal, which is connected with the Castel Nuovo and occupies the entire space between S. Lucia and the public harbour.

In a straight direction is seen Fort S. Elmo, rising above the town, and a few steps farther the finest square in Naples is reached.

The *Largo del Palazzo Reale*, since 1860 termed *Piazza del Plebiscito*, assumed its present aspect in 1810, after the demolition of four monasteries.

To the r. is the Royal Palace, opposite is the *Foresteria*, a public building, on the other side the palace of the prince of Salerno, and on the fourth side, which forms a semi-circle, the church of *S. Francesco* with its dome and arcades. The equestrian statues in the square are those of Charles III. and Ferdinand I. of Bourbon, the two horses and the statue of Charles by *Canova*, that of Ferdinand, in a Roman toga, by *Cocchi*.

S. Francesco di Paola (Pl. 48), an imitation of the Pantheon at Rome, was constructed by Ferdinand I. from designs of *Bianchi di Lugano* in 1817—31.

The Ionic vestibule is supported by 6 columns and two buttresses. The interior contains 30 Corinthian columns of marble from Mondragone which support the dome. The high altar, transferred hither from the church of the Apostles, is entirely inlaid with jasper and lapis lazuli; the two pillars at the sides are of rare Egyptian breccia from S. Severino. The tribune above is for the reception of the royal family. The statues and pictures are by modern masters. To the l. of the entrance St. Athanasius by *Angelo Solaro;* Death of Joseph, *Cammillo Guerra* of Naples; St. Augustin, a statue by *Tommaso Arnaud* of Naples; Madonna della Concezione, *Gaspare Landi;* St. Mark, a statue by *Fabris* of Venice; St. Nicholas, *Natale Carta* of Sicily; St. John, *Tenerani*. In the choir: St. Francis de Paula resuscitating a youth, *Camuccini;* St. Matthew, a statue by *Finelli;* Last Communion of St. Francis of Castile, *Pietro Benvenuti* of Florence; St. Luke, a statue by *Antonio Cali* of Sicily; St. Ambrose, by *Tito Angelini* of Naples; Death of St. Andrea da Avellino, *Tommaso de Vivo;* St. Chrysostom, a statue by *Gennaro Cali*.

Palazzo Reale (Pl. 21), the royal palace, adjoining the Castello Nuovo, erected from a design by the celebrated *Domenico Fontana*, was commenced in 1600 under the viceroy Count de Lemos, burned down in 1837 and shortly afterwards (1841) restored. The façade, 520 ft. in length, exhibits in its three stories the combined Doric and Ionic styles; most of the arches of the basement, however, are filled up with masonry for the sake of increasing the strength of the building.

The magnificent staircase in the interior, adorned at the foot with statues of the Ebro and Tagus, was constructed in 1651. The state-rooms contain numerous modern pictures. Visitors apply to the porter, who conducts them (30 c.) to the office of the Intendant in the palace, where they receive (gratis) a card of admission for 6 pers., which is available also for the palaces of Capodimonte, Caserta, Favorita, Quisisana and the garden of Astroni, and must be exhibited in each case to the porter. Attendant's fee 1 l.

The visitor is first conducted to the garden-terrace, which affords a fine view of the harbour and the arsenal immediately below. In the centre a handsome marble table. Then to the apartments in the interior. The pictures which they contain are for the most part of no great artistic value. 1st antechamber: Holy Family, *Spagnoletto*. On this side, towards the piazza, are situated a small theatre and a superb dining-room. Beyond these, in the second room: John the Baptist, *L. Caracci;* Christ in the Temple, *Caravaggio;* Carità, *Schidone*. The *Throne-room is gorgeously furnished with crimson velvet and gilding. The embroidery was worked at the extensive poor-house in 1818. The bas-reliefs represent the different provinces of the kingdom. Then a gallery containing handsome Sèvres vases. 5th Room: A beautiful writing-table, presented by the city of Naples. In another apartment, Leonardo da Vinci parting with "The Last Supper", *Podesti*. Then a room containing a portrait by *Van Dyck*, a *portrait of the Netherlands school, Usurer by *Quintin Messys*, *Cardinal by *Domenichino* (?). Another room contains the *portrait of an old woman, of the Netherlands school.

Towards S. Carlo, in a small apartment filled with plants, stands the statue of *Italia*, erected in 1864 in commemoration of the universal suffrage of Oct. 21st, 1860, which added the kingdom of Naples to the dominions of Victor Emanuel.

Connected with the Palace is the *Theatre of* **San Carlo,** founded by Charles III. in 1737, and erected by the Neapolitan architect *Angelo Carasale* from designs by the Sicilian *Giovanni Medrano*. The interior was destroyed by fire in 1816, but has been restored in harmony with the original plan. It is one of the largest opera-houses in Italy, in which the choicest works of ancient and modern Italian composers are admirably executed. Many of the celebrated compositions of Rossini, Bellini, Donizetti and Mercadante were here performed for the first time. The façade, resting on an arcade, is surmounted by a series of columns decorated with bas-reliefs. The spaces under the arches are occupied by public writers, ready at a moment's notice to commit to paper the sigh *of the lover or the* expostulation of the creditor.

Farther to the r. is the small garden belonging to the palace, at the entrance of which are two *Horse-tamers*, gifts from the Emp. Nicholas of Russia, and counterparts of those seen in front of the palace at Berlin.

The long *Piazza del Municipio*, formerly named *Largo del Castello*, is next reached. At its extremity, to the l., is situated the handsome town-hall.

The **Municipio**, formerly *Palazzo de' Ministeri*, was erected in 1819—25 from designs by *Luigi* and *Stefano Gasse*. At the principal entrance are the statues of the kings Roger and Frederick II.

From this point a passage, occupied by vendors of all descriptions, leads to the Toledo; within it, to the r., is the entrance to the *Exchange*. Traversing this passage until a court with a fountain is seen on the r., crossing this to the outlet into a side-street, passing through a long, narrow passage and finally descending a flight of steps, the traveller reaches

S. Giacomo degli Spagnuoli (Pl. 52), erected in 1540 by Don Pedro de Toledo. The sumptuous *Tomb of the founder, behind the high altar, the master-piece of *Giovanni da Nola*, is adorned with statues of the cardinal virtues, bas-reliefs of the achievements of the viceroy and his statue in a kneeling posture with that of his wife. Inscription: "Petrus Toletus Friderici ducis Alvæ filius, Marchio Villæ Francæ, Neap. Prorex, Turcar. hostiumque omnium spe sublata — vivens in ecclesia dotata, Ob. A. 1553. Vixit A. LXXIII. Maria Osorio, Pimentel conjux." — Behind the latter, a monument of Hans Walther von Hiernheim, counseller and general of Charles V. and Philip II. (d. 1557); inscrip. in German and Latin. Some of the pictures are by *Bernardo Lama*, *Bernardino Siciliano*, *Marco da Siena* etc. The church is at present undergoing a complete restoration.

On the opposite side, concealed by a row of houses, is the Castello Nuovo (see below). Turning round to the r. towards the *Strada del Molo*, the broad *Strada Medina* opens to the l. At its commencement rises the **Fontana Medina**, erected by the viceroy, Duke of Medina Celi (1695) and considered the finest fountain in Naples. It consists of a large basin, supported by 4 satyrs; in the centre Neptune with his trident surrounded by jets of water; at the base 4 Tritons on sea-horses, with water-spouting lions and other animals.

Proceeding towards the harbour, the traveller observes to the l. the *Teatro del Fondo* (p. 32) and other show-booths, where he will find as in other countries, the canvass glories outside are hardly realized on a visit to the interior; to the r. the *Castel Nuovo* (access not always obtained without a previous discussion with the sentry).

The **Castel Nuovo** was commenced in 1283 by Charles I. of Anjou from a design by Giovanni da Pisa and executed in the French fortification style of that period. Here the kings of the houses of Anjou and Arragon, and the Spanish viceroys successively resided. Alfonso I. (1442) enlarged the edifice and added 5 round towers, two of which were demolished in 1862 as they held a threatening attitude towards the city. In 1546 Don Pedro de Toledo constructed new bastions. In 1735 Charles III. gave it its present form.

Turning to the r. through the barrack-yards, the visitor proceeds to the entrance by the old Fort, where the **Triumphal Arch*, the finest monument of Naples, was erected in 1470 to commemorate the entry of Alfonso of Arragon (June 2nd, 1442), by *Pietro di Martino*, a Milanese architect, or, according to Vasari, by *Giuliano da Majano*. It is an archway with Corinthian columns on either side, frieze and cornice, above which is an attica containing well executed sculpture, representing the entry of Alfonso, by *Isaia da Pisa* and *Silvestro dell' Aquila;* beneath is the inscription: "Alphonsus rex Hispanus Siculus Italicus pius clemens invictus"; above: "Alphonsus regum princeps hanc condidit arcem". The whole is surmounted by statues of St. Michael, St. Antonius Abbas and St. Sebastian, beneath which are the 4 cardinal virtues. The arch is in a confined situation between two ancient towers and therefore too narrow in proportion to its height. Beneath the arch are seen the bronze doors with representations of the victories of Ferdinand I., by *Guglielmo Monaco*. A cannon-ball imbedded in the masonry of the l. wing is a reminiscence of the wars of the time of Gonsalvo da Cordova. Adjacent to the entrance, to the r., is the *Armoury* (Sala di S. Luigi or Sala delle Armi), formerly employed by the kings as a reception-room, also as a theatre; foreigners not admitted without permission from the minister of war. Above it is a Gothic chapel, containing an altar-piece by *Spagnoletto:* Francesco di Paola with 8 small pictures representing the miracles wrought by the saint at Naples. The church of *S. Barbara* or *S. Sebastiano*, situated in the inner barrack-yard (custodian lives to the r., in front of the triumphal arch; $^1/_2$ l.), possesses a Corinthian façade by *Giuliano da Maiano;* on the door a beautiful Madonna in relief. The choir, to the l. behind the high altar, contains the celebrated *picture of the "Adoration of the Magi", termed by Vasari one of the finest paintings in the world and ascribed by him to *Van Eyck;* others attribute it to *Lo Zingaro* or his pupils the Donzelli, because the features of the Magi bear a strong resemblance to those of Alfonso I., Ferdinand I. and another contemporary, with which Van Eyck could not have been acquainted. At the back of the choir a spiral stair-case of 158

steps ascends to the top of the tower. A covered gallery connects the fort with the palace, destined for use in case of any sudden emergency or rebellion. In the vicinity is the *Arsenal*, erected in 1577 by the viceroy Mendoza, with the dockyard etc., which are connected with the government harbour.

The **Porto Militare**, commenced in 1826 under Francis I., 5 fathoms in depth, is enclosed by the old Molo on the N. and a strong breakwater on the S., which in a S.E. direction extends 1100 ft. into the sea. A number of vessels of war, some of them iron-clad (corazzate), belonging to the Italian navy, which of late has made great progress, are frequently stationed here, and may be inspected by strangers.

As the Molo is approached, the government harbour, shut off by a gate, lies to the r. and to the l. the commercial harbour **Porto Grande**, constructed in 1302 by Charles II. of Anjou at the same time as the *Molo Grande*, and provided with a lighthouse about the end of the 15th cent., which was altered to its present condition in 1843. The harbour was enlarged by Charles III. in 1740. The animated and busy scene characteristic of a southern clime is here beheld. Boatmen invite foot-passengers to make an excursion on the bay, which in fine weather is extremely enjoyable (previous understanding necessary! comp. p. 31).

The Molo is terminated by a battery. The ascent of the ***Lighthouse** is strongly recommended, as it enables the visitor to form a very accurate idea with regard to the topography of the town (fee 1 l.). A commodious marble stair-case of 142 steps ascends to the gallery. The view embraces the government and commercial harbours; to the W. the Castel dell' Ovo, Pizzofalcone, Palazzo Reale with the dome of S. Francesco behind it, Castello nuovo, Strada del Molo, the city imposingly commanded by Fort S. Elmo with the monastery of S. Martino, numerous domes and towers, in the background the palace of Capodimonte, to the E. the tower del Carmine. The four red buildings which lie higher up, beyond the precincts of the city, are barracks and magazines. Then the Campanian plain, bounded by the Apennines above Nola, Vesuvius, the bay and Capri.

At the extremity of the Porto Grande, to the l., is situated the *Porto Piccolo*, now employed for small boats only, because half-buried in the sand, once a portion of the most ancient harbour of Palæopolis, and where traces of a lighthouse still exist. On the Molo Piccolo, in the vicinity, is now situated the *Immacolatella* with the offices of the *Sanità*, and on the other side *the custom-house.*

Having passed the enclosure of the small boat harbour, *the traveller may take* the first cross-street to the l., proceed in a

straight direction past 5 transverse lanes, and thus reach the church of *S. Pietro Martire*, which contains a few monuments of interest.

The last street but one to the l. before S. Pietro is reached leads into the *Strada di Porto*, a scene, especially towards evening, of the most motley bustle and confusion. Vendors of fish, meat, maccaroni and refreshments of all descriptions cook their delicacies in the open street and attract numerous customers and those who would be customers if they could. The fumes which arise may be described as "ancient and fish-like"; this is moreover the dirtiest quarter of the town. The scene which the harbour presents is far more pleasing, although not more characteristic of Neapolitan life. The fishermen and boatmen with their Phrygian caps and sunburnt, often handsome features, are the descendants of the *Lazzaroni*, a class of which the popular idea is generally borrowed from the pages of the novel-writer, but which may now be considered as extinct. The name is of Spanish origin. The lower classes of the present day (setting aside the varieties which pray on the stranger) are remarkable for their industry and frugality.

Pursuing his walk along the harbour, the traveller soon perceives to the l. the *Porta del Carmine*, with its two huge round towers, Fidelissima and La Vittoria. Over the entrance the bust of Ferdinand I. Somewhat farther, at the E. extremity of the town, rises the *Castello del Carmine*, a vast structure erected by Ferdinand I. in 1484. In 1647 during the rebellion of Masaniello it was occupied by the populace. It was subsequently fortified and now serves as a barrack and military prison.

The *Porta del Carmine* leads to the Square of the same name, in which, to the r., is situated the church of

***S. Maria del Carmine** (Pl. 59), containing the tomb of Conradin (beheaded when only 16 years old by Charles of Anjou), which was originally behind the high altar, bearing the simple inscription R. C. C. (Regis Conradini corpus). In 1847 Maximilian II. of Bavaria, when crown-prince, caused a *Statue, by *Schöpf* of Munich from a design by Thorwaldsen, to be erected in the nave of the church to the memory of Conradin. The pedestal bears a German inscription to this effect: "Maximilian, crown-prince of Bavaria, erected this monument to a scion of his house, King Conradin, the last of the Hohenstaufen". The reliefs represent the parting of Conradin from his mother the Princess Elizabeth, and his separation from Frederick of Baden at the place of execution. Beneath lie the remains of the unfortunate prince. The whole is well executed and, placed as it is, most impressive. The same church is said to be the last resting place of Masaniello, *but this has been denied.*

After the church is quitted, the *Largo del Mercato* is entered to the l. Of the 3 fountains the largest is termed *Fontana di Masaniello*, to commemorate the rebellion of 1647. On Mondays and Fridays the market attracts numbers of people from all directions. This was the scene of the execution of Conradin, the last scion of his princely house, and of his relation Frederick of Baden, Oct. 29th, 1268.

To penetrate farther into the interior of the town from this point without a guide, even with the aid of the plan of the town, is hardly advisable. A few of the places described below may therefore be visited by carriage.

From the Largo della Vittoria (p. 41; Pl. D 6), to the l. in the direction of the town, the broad *Strada S. Caterina* is first reached, where in a triangular space to the l. stands a marble column, destined to bear a statue of Dante. Adjacent, to the l., is situated the

Palazzo Miranda (Pl. 19), now *Ottajano*, erected in 1780 by *Barba*, now the property of the princess of Ottajano, daughter of the duchess of Miranda, containing pictures by *Spagnoletto*, *Guido Reni*, *Rubens* ("Triumph of beauty") and others. Thence to the animated *Strada di Chiaia*. Where this street begins to ascend, it is crossed by the *Ponte di Chiaia*, a viaduct built in 1634, over which the *Strada Monte di Dio* leads from the quarter of *Pizzofalcone* to the higher ground below S. Elmo. The Str. di Chiaia, which contains no object of note, leads into the **Toledo** opposite S. Carlo. This street, the great artery of the traffic of Naples, a busy scene at all hours, is from the Largo del Palazzo to the Museo Nazionale $1^1/_4$ M. in length. It was commenced by the viceroy Don Pedro of Toledo in 1540, but contains no building worthy of mention. After 10 min. walk, the *Largo della Carità*, a small square to the l., is reached, opposite to which is the entrance to the *Piazza Montoliveto* (p. 53). A short distance farther, at the corner to the r. where the street to the Largo della Trinità diverges, is situated the **Palazzo Maddaloni** (entrance in the Str. Maddaloni), a massive structure with gateway and staircase from designs by *Fansaga*. The interior contains a hall of beautiful proportions, now occupied by the Bank of Naples, the ceiling of which is decorated with a fresco by *Francesco di Mura*, representing Naples besieged by Ferdinand I. of Arragon. Adjacent, separated by a cross-street, at the corner of the Toledo and the *Strada Montoliveto*, is the

Palazzo Angri (Pl. 12), erected about the year 1773 by *Luigi Vanvitelli* (former picture-gallery lately sold), the residence of Garibaldi when dictator in 1860. After a walk of 10 min. more the spacious *Largo di Santo Spirito*, or *del Mercatello*, which is at present undergoing considerable extension and improve-

ment, is reached. The circular shaped edifice, surmounted by a balustrade with 26 statues, was erected by the city of Naples in honour of Charles III.; the statues are intended as emblems of the virtues of that monarch. In 1861 it was converted into the *Ginnasio Vittorio Emanuele*. The large red building facing the traveller is the *Museum* (p. 64 and follg.).

The continuation of the Toledo beyond the Museum is the *Strada Nuova di Capodimonte*, which gradually ascends. The *Ponte della Sanità*, constructed in 1809, leads over the lower lying quarter della Sanità.

Descending to the l. beyond the bridge and, having reached the lower extremity of the lane, entering the winding *Strada S. Gennarello*, the traveller soon reaches the church of *S. Gennaro dei Poveri*, behind which is situated the entrance to the **Catacombs** (Pl. 4). Application for admission to them is made to the porter of the extensive poor-house, where several hundreds of old and infirm persons are gratuitously supported (strangers contribute a trifle to the funds of the establ.; porter 25 c.). The church of S. Gennaro de' Poveri, founded in the 8th cent. on the site of a chapel where St. Januarius was interred, is now completely modernized. In the rear is now the only entrance to the *Catacombs*. Their extent is said to be very great, but after the fearful plague of 1656 when the dead were buried here, and at subsequent periods they have for the most part been filled up. They are remarkable for the width and height of the passages, in which respect they far surpass the Roman, though inferior in every other respect. They consist of a long series of passages and chambers, with innumerable niches (loculi), containing bones and emblems of the Christian faith, in 3 different stories connected by stairs. The two upper ones alone are now accessible. With regard to their original destination it has been satisfactorily proved that they were excavated by the early Christians as burial-places and for purposes of religion. The names in the inscriptions, as well as the nature of the representations in sculpture which have been discovered, and are now preserved in the Museum, are all Christian: vine festoons, genii, grapes pecked at by birds, Christ as the Good Shepherd, bearing the lamb and pasturing the sheep, the stag, peacock, fish, dove, the emblem of the cross, angels etc. This subterraneous city of the dead has not inaptly been termed the "Christian Pompeii", as here an insight is obtained into the earliest history of our religion and the origin of Christian art.

To the r. of the Ponte della Sanità lies the Chinese College *(Collegio de' Cinesi)*, founded in 1772 by the Jesuit P. Ripa, where missionaries for China are educated.

The main street next leads to a circular space, where the carriage-road describes a long curve to the l., whilst footpassengers ascend the steps, and to the r. reach the entrance to the palace-garden of Capodimonte. Fiacres as far as the Tondo di Capodimonte according to tariff.

Palazzo di Capodimonte (Pl. 14) (tickets of admission procured at the Pal. Reale; attendant 1 l.; porter, a trifling gratuity), situated above the town to the N. on the eminence of that name, commenced in 1738 by Charles III., completed under Ferdinand II. in 1834—39, is a handsome rectangular structure, the gardens of which, laid out partly in the English style (but destitute of water), and commanding a fine view, are open to the public on Aug. 15th. Visitors are conducted through the public and private royal apartments, which contain a more extensive than valuable collection of pictures. They consist principally of family-portraits, reviews, battles etc. by modern native artists. Each room is provided with a catalogue. Those which most merit inspection are: 1st Room: 1. Wild boar hunt in the Bosco di Persano, *Hackert;* on the Lago Fusaro, by the same; 11. Marriage of the Duchess de Berri, *Lemasle.* 3rd R.: Death of Cæsar, *Camuccini.* 5th R.: Benvenuto Cellini at the Castello S. Angelo, *Celentano;* Odysseus and Alkinoos, *Hayez.* In the centre a table with mosaic from Pompeii. 6th R.: Cleopatra at her toilet, *Marinelli.* 10th R.: *Portraits of the Duchess of Parma and Maria Theresa, *Virginia Lebrun;* *Ferdinand I. and his consort with their children, *Angelica Kaufmann.* — Also on the first floor a collection of armour *(Armeria)*, formerly preserved in the Pal. Reale, of which the only objects of interest are the ancient accoutrements of the kings Roger and Ferdinand I., of Alexander Farnese, Victor Amadeus of Savoy etc.; also the sword presented by Ferdinand I. to the gallant Scanderbeg, and that sent by Louis XIV. to his grandson Philip when the latter acceded to the Spanish throne.

In the vicinity of Capodimonte are the villas *Meuricoffre*, *Ruffo*, *Avelli* and *Forquet.* Delightful walks and fine views in all directions.

On the W. slope stands the ***Villa Regina Isabella** or **Villa Gallo,** founded in 1809 by the Duca di Gallo, subsequently the property of the queen from whom it derives its name, now in the possession of her second husband the Conte del Balzo. The summit commands a remarkably fine prospect of the city and bay. A pleasant walk is from the Villa Gallo through the valley between Camaldoli and the Vomero to the Lago d'Agnano, or to the l. to Fuorigrotta and the road to Bagnoli on the coast.

The *Strada Nuova di Miano* skirts the park of Capodimonte and unites with the Capua road at *Secondigliano.* Quitting the

park and turning to the l., the traveller may proceed by the outskirts of the city to the *Porta S. Gennaro*, or still farther to the *Camposanto* of the *Porta Capuana*, an excursion most agreeably made by carriage (duration of whole excursion, incl. visit to the palace and grounds, about 5 hrs. — Two horse carr. 5—6 l.).

The summit of Capodimonte, $^3/_4$ M. to the E. of the palace, is occupied by the **Observatory** *(l'Osservatorio Reale)*, popularly called *La Specola*, termed *Miradois* by the Spanish, founded in 1812, and enlarged in 1820 from plans by the celebrated *Piazzi*. It commands an unobstructed horizon in all directions, and under Piazzi (d. 1826) attained a European reputation. The present director M. *De Gasparis*, has recently distinguished himself by the discovery of several small planets.

Farther off, at the base of Capodimonte, are visible the remnants of the **Aqua Julia*, now termed *Ponti Rossi*, the great aqueduct constructed by Augustus. One branch supplied the city of Naples, the other crossed the Vomero to the r., whence several ramifications diverged, some to the villas on the Posilipo, another by Monte Olibano to Baiæ and Misenum, where it terminated in the Piscina Mirabilis.

The city at present derives its drinkable water from two sources, the *Acqua di Carmignano*, conducted about the year 1600 from S. Agata, 24 M. distant, and in 1770 united with that from Caserta, and the shorter *Acqua della Bolla*, fed by springs on Monte Somma, and supplying the lower quarters of the city, but both insufficient. Artesian wells, which have been bored in recent times, have yielded no water fit to drink.

Turning to the r. by the Museum, the traveller enters the spacious Largo delle Pigne, and proceeds by the broad *Strada S. Carlo all' Arena* to the *Strada Foria*, to which omnibuses run. Here, to the l., is the *Botanic Garden*, established in 1809, extended in 1818. Contiguous in the Str. Foria is the extensive poor-house *Albergo de' Poveri* or *Reclusorio*, begun by Charles III. in 1751 from a design by Fuga, and intended to comprise four courts, bearing the inscription: *"Regium totius regni pauperum hospitium"*. The structure, of which one side is destined for men, the other for women, is still little more than half completed. In this establishment and its dependencies about 5000 persons are maintained. The city contains numerous other charitable institutions, about 60 in all, many of them richly endowed. The cross streets to the r. lead from the Str. Foria to the Porta Capuana (p. 59).

Naples contains about 300 *Churches*, most of them devoid of interest. The architecture and art displayed in the more ancient is in the tasteless style of the 17th and 18th centuries, which appears to have here attained its highest perfection. They, how-

ever, contain numerous monuments, important in the history of sculpture, and are so rich in historical and political associations, that a visit to some of the more important is indispensable to those who desire more than a mere superficial acquaintance with Naples. They are generally closed about noon and not re-opened till the evening.

***L'Incoronata** (Pl. 56), in the Str. Medina, to the l. of the fountain, adjoining No. 39 (not always open), was erected in 1352 by Johanna I. to commemorate her coronation and nuptials with her cousin Louis of Taranto, and made to comprise the chapel of the former Palais de Justice in which the marriage ceremony had been performed.

This chapel contains admirable *Frescoes by *Giotto*, the "Seven Sacraments and the Church", to inspect which a platform to the l. near the entrance is ascended. In the arch over the window, to the r. the "Triumph of the Church" (in which king Robert and his son Charles are represented, attired in purple), to the l. the Extreme Unction. The next arch to the r. comprises: to the l. Baptism, r. Fasting; then to the l. Eucharist, r. Confession; then on the other side, l. Ordination, r. Matrimony.

Two half-figures in "Baptism", one of which is crowned with laurel, are said to represent Petrarch and Laura, and in "Matrimony" Dante's features are alleged to be recognisable. The Chapel of the Crucifix, at the extremity of the l. aisle, also contains frescoes in the style of Giotto, ascribed to *Gennaro di Cola*, pupil of Maestro Simone: to the l. the Coronation of Johanna I., her nuptials and other events in her life are represented; to the r. St. Martin, St. George, battles etc., all much damaged.

The church contains numerous votive offerings for recovery from sickness and the perils of childbirth.

Opposite to the church is situated the **Palazzo Fondi** (accessible by special permission of the prince only), constructed from plans by *Vanvitelli*, and containing a collection of pictures: Martyrdom of St. Januarius, *Calabrese;* 4 *Landscapes, *Salvator Rosa;* Portrait of the poet Marini, *Caravaggio;* Mater dolorosa, *Leonardo da Vinci;* *Madonna del Cardellino, *Raphael*, duplicate of that in the Louvre; Diana and Calisto, *Rubens;* Portraits of himself, *Rembrandt;* Portraits of the Genoese family of Marini, *Van Dyck;* Palace of the Inquisition at Madrid, *Velasquez*, etc.

At the end of the Strada Medina the animated *Str. S. Giuseppe* is entered to the l. After a few min. walk, a broad street to the r. leads to **S. Maria la Nuova** (Pl. 61), in the square of that name, erected in 1268 by *Giovanni da Pisa*, restored in 1596 by *Franco* and adorned with frescoes on the ceiling by *Santafede* and *Simone Papa* the younger, and on the dome (the 4 Franciscan teachers: S. Bonaventura, Duns Scotus, Nicolaus de Lira and Alexander ab Alexandro) by *Corenzio*.

In the 1st Chap. to the r. the "Archangel Michael", formerly ascribed to *Michael Angelo*. 3rd Chap.: Crucifixion, *Marco da Siena*. In the Chap. *del Crocefisso* frescoes by *Corenzio*. The r. transept contains the monument *of Galeazzo* Sanseverino (d. 1477), with numerous basreliefs of the 15th cent.

In the opposite chapel a beautiful crucifix in wood by *Merliano*. The second chapel to the l., of S. Giacomo della Marca, was erected by Gonsalvo da Cordova, "il gran capitano", whose nephew Ferdinand placed on either side of the altar the monuments of his most distinguished enemies Pietro Navarro (who strangled himself whilst imprisoned in the Castello Nuovo) and the Frenchman Lautrec, general of Francis I. (who died of the plague in 1528, whilst besieging Naples). The inscriptions, composed by *Paolo Giovio*, testify to the noble and chivalrous sentiments of that period. At the high altar is the monument of the Triventi family.

The traveller may now return and pursue his route along the Str. Giuseppe, of which the Str. Montoliveto forms the continuation. Where the latter expands into a square stands to the r. the *Palazzo Gravina*, now the **General Post-office** (Pl. 23), erected about 1500 by Ferdinando Orsini, Duca di Gravina, from designs by *Gabriele d'Agnolo*. Notwithstanding it has been disfigured by modern improvement, and suffered from a conflagration during the revolution of 1848, this is still the finest edifice in Naples. It once bore the graceful inscription of the founder: "Sibi suisque et amicis omnibus".

An ascent from this point to the l. leads to ***S. Anna de' Lombardi** or **Monte Oliveto** (Pl. 66), in the square of that name, once a Benedictine monastery, erected in 1411 by Guerello Origlia, the favourite of king Ladislaus, from the designs of *Andrea Ciccione*. The monastery is now the property of the municipality; the garden, where in 1588 the poet Tasso was kindly received when ill and in distress, is now a market-place, whence the Toledo (p. 48) is entered. The church contains valuable sculptures.

At the entrance, to the l., the monument of General Giuseppe Trivulzio (d. 1757); to the r. that of the celebrated architect Domenico Fontana (d. 1607), who flourished in Rome under Sixtus V. 1st Chap. to the l. (Piccolomini): the °Nativity, a relief by *Donatello*, or, according to others, by his pupil *Antonio Rossellino*. Above it a °Singing Angel by *Rossellino*. The °Monument of Maria of Aragon, natural daughter of Ferdinand I., wife of Antonio Piccolomini, duke of Amalfi, by *Rossellino*, a copy of the monument of the cardinal of Portugal in S. Miniato's at Florence. The Ascension, a picture by *Silvestro de' Buoni*. — 1st Chap. to the r. (Mastrogiudici): the Annunciation, a relief by *Benedetto da Maiano*. Several monuments, among which that of Marinus Curialis Surrentinus Terrenovæ comes 1490, who founded this chapel. Alfonso I. composed the epitaph: "Qui fuit Alphonsi quondam pars maxima regis Marinus modica hac nunc tumulatur humo". — 5th Chap. to the l.: John the Baptist, by *Merliano*. — The chapel of the Holy Sepulchre (by the r. transept) contains the tombs of Cardinal Pompeo Colonna, viceroy of Naples (d. 1532), and of Charles of Lannoy (d. 1527), general of Charles V. — Near the entrance to the S. chapels of the transept, a °group in terracotta by *Modanino* of Modena, representing Christ in the Sepulchre, surrounded by 6 life-size figures in a kneeling posture, all likenesses of contemporaries of the artist, Sannazaro as Joseph of Arimathæa, Pontanus as Nicodemus, Alphonso II. as John, beside him his son Ferdinand. — The choir contains frescoes by *Simone Papa* the younger. Monuments of Alphonso II. and Guerello Origlia by Giovanni da *Nola*.

Retracing his steps from this point, and proceeding in a *straight direction* through the Calata Trinità Maggiore, the tra-

veller now reaches the square of that name, adorned with a lofty statue of the Virgin in the barock style, erected in 1748. To the l. is situated **Gesù Nuovo**, or *S. Trinità Maggiore*, in the form of a Greek cross, built in 1584, containing frescoes by *Solimena*, *Stanzioni*, *Spagnoletto* and *Corenzio*, and overladen with marble and decorations. A furniture-magazine opposite the church, Largo S. Trin. Maggiore 19, 20, contains the old refectory of the former monastery of *S. Chiara*, adorned with a fine Fresco by *Giotto*, representing the miraculous feeding of the 6000.

Nearly opposite is * **Santa Chiara** (Pl. 42), originally a Gothic edifice erected by Robert the Wise in 1310, almost entirely rebuilt in the Romanesque style by *Masuccio* in 1318, and finally in 1752 richly and tastelessly decorated. At the same time *Giotto's* celebrated frescoes were whitewashed, with the single exception of the Madonna delle Grazie mentioned below.

The lofty and spacious interior of the church resembles a magnificent hall. To the l. of the principal entrance is the monument of Onofrio di Penna, secretary of king Ladislaus (d. 1322), with a relief of the Madonna and hermits by *Bamboccio*, converted into an altar. Above is a Madonna on the throne and the Trinity, by *Francesco*, son of Maestro Simone (about 1300). — Of the principal paintings on the ceiling the first is by *Bonito;* the second, David playing on the harp, by *Seb. Conca;* the third, S. Clara putting the Saracens to flight, by *Francesco di Nura*. By the latter is also the high altar-piece (the Sacrament) and the painting over the principal entrance (king Robert watching the progress of the building of the church).

The Sanfelice Chapel, the 8th to the l., near the pulpit, contains a Crucifixion by *Lanfranco*, and an ancient sarcophagus with figures of Protesilaos and Laodamia which serves as the tomb of Cesare Sanfelice, Duca di Rodi (d. 1632). — The following chapel of the family Longobardi de la Cruz Ahedo contains on the l. side a monument of 1529, on the r. one of 1853. The last chapel to the r. is the burial-chapel of the Bourbons, where six children of Charles III. are interred.

At the back of the high altar is the magnificent * monument of Robert the Wise (d. 1343), executed by *Masuccio*. On the summit the king is represented seated on his throne, beneath in a recumbent posture, on a sarcophagus in the garb of a Franciscan. The inscription: "Cernite Robertum regem virtute refertum" is ascribed to Petrarch. On the r. side is the beautiful Gothic monument, also by *Masuccio*, of his eldest son Charles, Duke of Calabria, who died in 1328, before his father. Still more to the r. that of Mary of Valois, his queen, sometimes erroneously supposed to be the monument of her daughter Johanna I.; historians of that period, however, record that the latter, murdered by Charles of Durazzo in 1382, was interred in the church of St. Clara in an unknown spot, without any marks of distinction. To the l. of the high altar is the monument of their second daughter Mary, sister of Johanna I., empress of Constantinople and Duchess of Durazzo, adorned with her imperial robes. By the wall to the l., the tomb of Agnese and Clementia, the two daughters of the latter, the former also consort of a titular emp. of Constantinople, Giacomo del Balzo, prince of Taranto. In the l. lateral wall, the tomb of Mary, infant daughter of Charles the Illustrious, who died in 1344.

Near the side-door which leads out of the church, to the l. the small but *graceful monument* of Antonia Gaudino, who died in 1530 at the age of 14, *on the day* appointed for her marriage, with a beautiful epitaph by *the poet Antonius Epicurus* (d. 1555). By the 3rd pillar to the l. the altar *of the Madonna* delle Grazie, the fresco of which is ascribed to Giotto. The

Madonna della Pietà, to the r. by the main entrance, is by the same master. The 2nd Chap. to the l. contains (on the r. side) the tomb of Gabriel Adurini (d. 1572), admiral under the emp. Charles V.; on the l. side two sarcophagi of the 14th cent. The pulpit, supported by four lions, is decorated with reliefs of the 13th cent.

The *Clock-tower (il Campanile)* of S. Chiara is one of the most successful works of *Masuccio*, or, according to others, of his pupil *Giacomo de Sanctis*, although of the projected 5 stories in different styles of architecture, one only in the Tuscan style was completed. The second (Doric) was added in the 16th, the third (Ionic) at the commencement of the 17th cent.

Farther on in the Str. Trinità Maggiore, the *Largo S. Domenico* is soon reached on the l., containing the palaces of *Casacalenda*, *Corigliano* and *S. Severo*, and adorned with an *obelisk* (aguglia) in the barock style, surmounted by a bronze statue of the saint, executed by *Vaccaro* in 1737 from a design by *Fansaga*.

***S. Domenico** (Pl. 45), erected by Charles II. in 1285 in the Gothic style from the design of *Masuccio* the elder, is, notwithstanding the subsequent alterations it has undergone (the last in 1850—53), one of the finest churches in Naples. The lofty interior, with its nave and aisles, 27 chapels and 12 altars, handsome columns and rich gilding, is remarkably imposing. Unfortunately the flat ceiling of the 18th cent. does not harmonize well with the rest of the edifice. The most illustrious princes of Naples have for centuries possessed chapels here, containing numerous monuments. The principal entrance is to the l, in the court of the Pretura, in the Vic. S. Domenico. The church is accessible 7—11 a.m. only.

To the r. the 1st Chap. (S. Martino) of the Saluzzo, formerly of the Carafa family contains an altar piece (Madonna with S. Martin and S. Dominic), adjoining which are several monuments of the Carafas by *Andrea da Salerno;* the rococo monument of General Filippo Saluzzo (d. 1852) and that of Galeotto Carafa (d. 1513) with medallion. — 2nd Chap.: altar-piece by *Agnolo Franco;* monument of Archbishop Bartolommeo Brancaccio (d. 1341). — 3rd Chap.: the badly preserved frescoes of this chapel, which also belongs to the Brancaccio family, represent the Crucifixion, Supper at Emmaus, Resurrection, Mary Magdalene and John the Baptist, by *Agnolo Franco.* — 4th Chap. of the Capece: altar-piece, Crucifixion by *Girolamo Capece.* — °7th Chap. del Crocefisso, contains important monuments. Beneath the principal altar a relief of the °Crucifix by *Tommaso de' Stefani*, which according to tradition, thus addressed Thomas Aquinas: "Bene scripsisti de me, Thoma: quam ergo mercedem recipies?" To which the saint replied: "Non aliam nisi te." Pictures on each side of the altar: on the r., Bearing the Cross by *Gian Vincenzo Corso;* on the l., Descent from the Cross by *Antonio Salario* (lo Zingaro), ascribed by some to *Alb. Dürer.* To the l. of the altar the monument of Francesco Carafa by *Agnello del Fiore*, on the opp. side another by the same master, completed by *Giovanni da Nola.* The small chapel to the l. of the altar contains the tomb of Ettore Carafa, Conte di Ruvo (d. 1511) with warlike emblems and arabesques. The Madonna della Rosa is ascribed to *Maestro Simone.* On the opp. side the beautiful °monument of Mariano d'Alagni, Count Bucchianico, and his wife Catarinella Orsini, by *Agnello del Fiore.* Adjacent to it, to the r., the monument

of Niccolò di Sangro, Principe di Fondi, by *Domenico d'Auria.* — At the entrance to the sacristy, monuments of members of the family of Thomas Aquinas.

The *Sacristy contains a painting on the ceiling by *Solimena;* an Annunciation at the altar by *Andrea di Salerno;* 45 large sarcophagi of wood with scarlet covers, ten of which contain the remains of princes of the house of Arragon. Among these are Ferdinand I. (d. 1494); Ferdinand II. (d. 1496); his aunt, queen Johanna, daughter of Ferdinand I. (d. 1518); Isabella (d. 1524), daughter of Alphonso II. and wife of the Duke of Milan etc. The coffin of Alfonso I. (d. 1458) still exists, but his remains were conveyed to Spain in 1666. Also the coffin of Fernando Francesco d'Avalos, Marchese di Pescara, the hero of Ravenna and Pavia, who died of his wounds at Milan in 1525. The inscription is by *Ariosto.* Above the tomb are suspended his portrait, a banner and a sword. His wife was the celebrated Vittoria Colonna, who after his death sang his praises in the island of Ischia (p. 102). Near this are the three sarcophagi of the wife and two children of Count Agar de Mosbourg (d. 1844 at Paris), minister of finance under Murat.

In the r. Transept the chapel of St. Hyacinth contains the *monument of Galeazzo Pandone by *Giovanni da Nola.* — From the r. transept a door leads into a portion of the older church, containing some interesting monuments, especially that of Porzia Capece, wife of Bernardino Rota, by *Giovanni da Nola.* — The *High Altar of Florentine mosaic was executed in 1652 from a design by *Cosimo Fanzaga.* By the altar, to the l., the *monument of Francesco Carafa (d. 1470), by *Agnello del Fiore.* To the r. another, completed by *Giovanni da Nola.* In the l. Transept, above the chapel of the Pignatelli, the monuments of Giovanni di Durazzo (d. 1323) and Filippo di Taranto (d. 1335), sons of Charles III., with a long inscription in leonine verse. — The 8th Chap. (S. Maria della Neve) in the l. Aisle contains above the altar a beautiful *haut-relief with a statue of the Virgin, attended by St. Matthew and St. John, the best work of *Giovanni da Nola*, executed in 1536. Here is also the monument of the poet Giambattista Marini of Naples (d. 1625), well known for his bombastic style; his bust by *Bartolommeo Viscontini*, originally placed in the monastery by king Joachim in 1813. — The 7th Chap., of the Ruffo Bagnara family, contains: Martyrdom of S. Catherine, by *Leonardo da Pistoja;* the tombs of Leonardo Tomacelli and of Cardinal Fabricio Ruffo (d. 1829) whose name played a conspicuous part in the events of 1799. — In the 6th Chap. tombs of the Carafa, in the 5th of the Andrea, in the 4th of the Rota family. The latter contains a *statue of St. John by *Giovanni da Nola*, as a monument to the poet Bernardino Rota (d. 1475), with the figures of the Arno and the Tiber by *Domenico d'Auria* (1600). — The 3rd Chap. to the l. contains: Martyrdom of St. John by *Scipione Gaetano;* tomb of Antonio Carafa, surnamed Malizia (d. 1438). — The 2nd Chap., in the bad taste of the 17th cent., contains the miracle-working Madonna di S. Andrea. — In the 1st Chap. to the l. by the entrance (S. Stefano): Christ crowning Joseph, by *Luca Giordano;* on the lateral walls an Adoration of the Magi, ascribed to Albert Dürer; Holy Family by *Andrea da Salerno.*

In the adjacent monastery in 1272 lived the celebrated Thomas Aquinas as professor of philosophy at the university which was then founded. Charles I. directed that he should receive a salary of one ounce of gold per month. Men of the highest rank, even the king himself, were among his auditors. His cell, now a chapel, and his lecture-room are still shown. The latter is now employed as a place of meeting by the *Academia Pontaniana*, founded in 1471 by the erudite *Giovanni Pontano*, a native of Cerretto or Ponto in Umbria, state-secretary under Ferdinand I. and tutor of the Duke of Calabria (d. 1530). The society, reconstituted in 1817, contains 5 classes for mathematics, moral and political science, history and literature of antiquity, Italian history and literature and the fine arts. It consists of a limited number of native and of non-resident members.

In the vicinity (Calata di S. Severo) is situated *S. Maria della Pietà de' Sangri*, commonly called **La Cappella di San Severo** (Pl. 74) (ascending on the r. side of S. Domenico, taking the first lane to the r., and then the first to the l., at the beginning of the latter in a shop opposite the visitor will find the keys; fee $^1/_2$ l.), erected in 1590 by Francesco di Sangro, extended in 1613 by Alessandro di Sangro, patriarch of Alexandria and archbishop of Benevento, as a burial-place for the Sangro family, then in 1760 lavishly decorated with gold and sculpture by Raimondo di Sangro, Principe di Sansevero. Nowhere in Naples is such egregiously bad taste displayed as in the exaggerated magnificence, and the unnatural and laboured allegories, with which this chapel is replete. It does not fail, however, to attract numbers of wondering admirers, and certainly displays great skill of workmanship.

The principal of these allegories is the "Man in the net", from which with the aid of reason (a crowned genius) he disentangles himself, therefore termed *il disinganno*, a work of *Francesco Queirolo* of Genoa. It contains an allusion to Antonio di Sangro, who renounced the world and became a monk, after having lost his beloved wife Cecilia Gaetani. The latter is represented as Pudicitia, nude, but slightly veiled, the work of *Antonio Conradini* of Venice. — The altar-piece is a Descent from the Cross, by *Francesco Celebrano* of Naples. — As another instance of extraordinary perversion of taste may be mentioned the figure of Christ enveloped in a winding sheet and laid out in a chapel fitted up for the purpose.

From this point (or by S. Domenico to the r.) the side-street may be ascended, which leads to the Str. de' Tribunali where the cathedral and other important churches (p. 60) are situated.

The traveller, however, may prefer to return to the Largo S. Domenico, in order to pursue his route along the Str. Trinità Maggiore, the continuation of which is the Str. Nilo and, farther on, the Str. S. Biagio de' Librai. Immediately to the r. is **S. Angelo a Nilo**, erected in 1385; in the interior, to the r. of the high altar, the monument of the founder Cardinal Brancaccio (d. 1428), by *Donatello* and *Michelozzo*. The Str. Salvatore (second from the Largo S. Domenico to the r.) leads hence to the not far distant

University (Pl. 32) *(Regia Università degli Studj)*, founded in 1224 by the Emp. Frederick II., in 1780 reconstituted and removed to the Jesuits' College. It is one of the most ancient in Europe and was the only one in the kingdom of Naples; it possesses 5 faculties, 25 professorial chairs, a library, and natural historical collections of which the mineralogical is the most valuable. The use of the library, admirably arranged by Tommaso Gar, is readily granted to strangers from 9 to 3 daily. The Court contains the statues of Pietro della Vigna, chancellor of Frederick II., Thomas Aquinas, G. B. Vico and Giordano Bruno, erected in 1863.

In a straight direction from the university a side-street leads to the richly decorated church of **S. Severino e Sosio** (Pl. 75), in

the Largo S. Marcellino. It contains frescoes by *Corenzio* who is here interred. The choir-stalls are beautifully carved.

Adjoining the choir to the r. is the chapel of the Sanseverini, containing three monuments of three brothers, who were poisoned by their uncle in 1516, works of *Giovanni da Nola*. In a chapel near the choir, to the r., the tomb of Carlo Troya (d. 1858). In the l. transept, the monuments of Admiral Vincenzo Carafa (d. 1611) and the Duca Francesco de Marmilis (d. 1649). By the entrance to the sacristy, in the last chapel of the r. transept, the tomb of a child, Andreas Bonifacio, ascribed to *Merliano*; opposite to it is that of Giambattista Cicara, by the same master, with inscriptions by Sannazaro.

The court of the monastery at the back of the church contains a venerable plane-tree, said to have been planted by St. Benedict's own hand; a fig-tree is grafted on it. The cloisters, the work of *Andrea Ciccione* (entrance ascends to the l. by the church, gateway to the r.; permission to enter must be obtained from the keeper of the archives; fee 1 l.), contain 19 *Frescoes by *Lo Zingaro*, his best work, but considerably damaged, representing scenes from the life of St. Benedict. The monastery in the vicinity has since 1818 been the depository of the *Archives* of the kingdom, among the most valuable in the world. Frescoes and paintings by *Corenzio* adorn the interior. The 40,000 parchment MSS. (the oldest are in Greek) date from 703 to the Norman, Hohenstaufen, Anjou, Arragonian and Spanish periods. The documents of the Anjou period are especially numerous.

Returning to the principal street hitherto followed, the traveller now pursues his route along its continuation, *S. Biagio de' Librai*. To the r. the *Mont de Piété*, or public loan-establishment; then several churches and palaces of little importance. One of these, No. 120, the **Palazzo Santangelo,** formerly contained a valuable collection of antiquities, now in the Museum (p. 76).

The *Picture Gallery* is accessible by permission of the March. Santangelo. The 1st Room contains modern Neapolitan pictures. —2nd R.: *Agnello Falcone*, Battle-piece; *Santafede*, Madonna with SS. John and Andrew; *Cav. Massimi*, Infant Christ asleep; *Gent. Bellini*, two oriental portraits. —4th R.: *Dürer*, Garland-weaver, 1508; *Van Dyck*, Body of Christ. —5th R.: *School of Van Eyck*, Madonna (a tempera); *Rubens*, Portrait of himself and Van Dyck; *Giulio Romano* (?), Madonna; *Sandro Botticelli*, Madonna; *Wohlgemuth*, Death of Mary, painted in 1479 for the Volkamer family at Nuremberg.]

After a walk of about 10 min. the street divides: to the r. S. Egeziaca a Forcella leads to the Porta Nolana; to the l. is the Str. Annunziata with the *church of Annunziata*, erected in 1757 —82 by Vanvitelli (frescoes by Corenzio; tomb of the profligate queen Johanna II.). This street is continued by the Str. Maddalena and leads to the square by the Porta Capuana. Here to the l. is the

Castello Capuano (Pl. F G 3), founded by William I., completed by Frederick II. in 1231 from a design by *Fuccio*, the principal

residence of the Hohenstaufen Kings and occasionally of those of Anjou. In 1540 Don Pedro de Toledo (p. 48) transferred the different courts of justice to this palace, where they remain to this day, whence the name *I Tribunali*, a visit to which affords an admirable insight into the Neapolitan national character. The prison of *La Vicaria*, of evil repute, is under the jurisdiction of the criminal court. The *Porta Capuana* bears the coat of arms of Ferdinand I. of Arragon, its founder, but was restored and re-decorated with sculpture in 1535, on the entry of Charles V. The towers on each side bear the inscriptions "L'Onore" and "La Virtù" respectively.

Without the gate are situated the **Cemeteries** *(Campi Santi)*, of which the new, situated on the road $1^1/_2$ M. from the gate, deserves a visit (one-horse carr. from the gate there and back, $1^1/_2$—3 l.). It was laid out by the French, extended in 1737 at the time of the cholera, and occupies a most beautiful situation, commanding delightful views of Naples, the sea and Vesuvius, where the black lava streams of 1850 and 1855, which threatened to destroy the villages of S. Jorio and Somma, may distinctly be recognized. The cemetery contains comparatively few monuments of single individuals, but a large number erected by guilds and societies, many of them imposing, but displaying little taste.

The *Church*, built in the form of a Doric temple, stands on an eminence; in the tribune a Pietà by *Gennaro Cali*. At the back of the church a rectangular space enclosed by a Doric colonnade; in the centre a colossal statue of Religion by *Tito Angelini*, erected in 1836. In this hall are the entrances to 102 private chapels, beneath which are the family vaults. In the vicinity stands the small Capuchin monastery of *S. Ferdinando*, in the Gothic style. On the W. slope, in the rear of a marble pyramid to the memory of Girolamo Ruffo, are the graves of several eminent men; the composer Niccolo Cingarelli (d. 1837), the surgeon Francesco Petrunti, the scholars Giuseppe del Re and Raffaele Liberatore etc.

The cemetery presents a most animated and interesting spectacle on All Souls' Day (Nov. 2nd). — The old cemetery *(campo santo vecchio)* is equally distant from the town (the main street is quitted before the Porta Capuana is reached, by the 2nd turning to the l.). It is now used for the interment of the poor only, for which two extensive enclosed courts with 365 vaults, one for every day in the year, are destined.

The **Protestant Cemetery**, at the small *Largo di S. Maria della Fede*, outside the Porta Capuana (from the gate 5 min. in a straight direction; at the end of the square the Vico Cavalcatore to the l. leads to the Largo della Fede on the r.; entrance l. of the church, fee $^1/_2$ l.) is well laid out. Numerous English, American, German, Russian and other names may be recognized.

The Margravine Elizabeth of Ansbach-Baireuth (Lady Berkeley, d. 1828) is interred in the same grave with her son and her friend Sir William

Gell. Lady Coventry, wife of General W. Pepe. The poet Matthias, near the entrance, etc. etc.

From the Porta Capuana the broad Strada Carbonara leads to the r. (as the town is approached) to S. Carlo all' Arena, whence to the l. beyond the Largo delle Pigne the Museum may be reached. Where the street contracts, to the r. rises ***S. Giovanni a Carbonara** (Pl. 54), erected in 1344 from a design of *Masuccio* and enlarged by king Ladislaus, whose *monument, the masterpiece of *Andrea Ciccione*, erected by his sister Johanna II. in 1414, stands at the back of the high-altar. Above is the equestrian statue of Ladislaus; in a recess beneath, a sarcophagus with the king in a recumbent posture, receiving the benediction of a bishop; underneath, Ladislaus and Johanna; the whole is supported by statues which represent the virtues of the deceased.

The Chapel del Sole, behind this monument, contains the *Tomb of Sergianni Caracciolo, favourite of Johanna II., murdered in 1432, also by *A. Ciccione*. Inscription by *Lorenzo Valla*. The frescoes, scenes from the life of Mary, are by *Leonardo da Busiccio* of Milan, one of the last pupils of Giotto. — The chapel of the Caraccioli Rossi, l. of the high-altar, a circular temple from the design of *Girolamo Santacroce*, contains statues of 4 apostles. The monuments of Galeazzo to the l., and of Colantonio Caracciolo opposite are by *Scilla* and *Dom. d'Auria* respectively. — The Sacristy contains frescoes of New Testament scenes by *Vasari*, 1546. The chapel of the Somma family at the opposite end of the church, now depository of archives, is adorned with fine frescoes. — Near S. Giovanni a Carbonara was once the arena for gladiator-combats, at which in the time of Johanna I. and king Andreas Petrarch was a horror-stricken spectator.

And now back to the Tribunali and to the r. through the animated Str. de' Tribunali, which running parallel with the Str. Trinità Maggiore and its prolongations, also terminates in the Toledo. The small square of S. Gennaro on the r. is soon reached, the column in which was erected after the appalling eruption of Vesuvius in 1631 (p. 108). On the summit is the bronze figure of the saint by Finelli; beneath, the inscription: "Divo Januario patriæ regnique præstantissimo tutelari grata Neapolis civi opt. mer. excitavit."

The flight of steps ascends to the

***Cathedral** (Pl. 46), *il Duomo* or *l' Arcivescovado*, commenced in 1272 by Charles I. of Anjou, from a design by *Masuccio*, on the site of a temple of Neptune, with lofty towers and pointed arches, situated between the Str. de' Tribunali and Str. dell' Anticaglia. Robert, grandson of the founder, completed the edifice in 1316. In 1456 the church was almost entirely destroyed by an earthquake, and subsequently rebuilt by Alfonso I. Since *that period it has* undergone frequent alterations and restorations, *the last in 1837. It* still, however, retains many of its original *characteristics.*

The edifice is a basilica, the aisles of which have a Gothic vaulting. The ceiling-paintings of the nave are by *Santafede* (of a square shape) and *Vincenzio da Forti* (oval); the frescoes on the upper part of the lateral walls are by *Luca Giordano* and his pupils. St. Cyril and St. Chrysostom are by *Solimena*. Over the principal entrance are the tombs of (l.) Charles I. of Anjou and (r.) Charles Martel, king of Hungary, eldest son of Charles II. and his wife Clementia, daughter of Rudolph of Hapsburg, erected by the viceroy Olivarez in 1599. — The 2nd Chapel (Brancia), next to that of St. Januarius (see below), contains the tomb of Cardinal Carbone, by *Bamboccio*; then in the chapel of the Carraccioli the monument of the cardinal of that name (d. 1668).

At the back of the transept, to the r., the entrance to the °Chapel of the Minutoli (open 7½–9 a. m. only), constructed by *Masuccio*, the upper portion adorned with paintings by *Tommaso dei Stefani* in the 13th cent., the lower part by an unknown master; monument of the cardinal by *Bamboccio*; altar by *Pietro dei Stefani*. — The adjoining Tocca Chapel contains the tomb of St. Asprenas, one of the first bishops of Naples.

Beneath the high-altar the richly decorated °Shrine of St. Januarius, with ancient columns and beautiful marble covering; within is the tomb of the saint, facing it, to the l., the kneeling figure of the cardinal Oliviero Carafa, who erected the chapel in 1492–1506. — Fresco on the ceiling of the choir by *Domenichino*, the Adoration of the Angels. — The Gothic chapel of the Capece Galeota, to the l. of the high-altar, contains an ancient Byzantine painting, Christ between St. Januarius and St. Athanasius. — In the transept, by the door of the sacristy, the tombs of (r.): Innocent IV (d. 1254 at Naples), erected by the archbishop Umberto di Montorio in 1318, restored in the 16th cent.; Andreas, king of Hungary, who was assassinated by his queen Johanna I. at Aversa, as the inscription records: "Andreæ Caroli Uberti Pannoniæ regis f. Neapolitanorum regi Joannæ uxoris dolo laqueo necato Ursi Minutili pietate hic recondito"; (l.): Pope Innocent XII. (by Pignatelli of Naples; d. 1696). — In the following Chapel (de' Seripandi): °Ascension of the Virgin, by *Pietro Perugino* (1460). — Then the entrance to Santa Restituta (see below). — In the 2nd chapel: Entombment, a relief by *Giovanni da Nola*; above it St. Thomas, by *Marco da Siena*. — In the vicinity is the Font, an ancient basin of green basalt, with Bacchanalian thyrsi and masks.

Contiguous to the cathedral on the l. and accessible (fee ½ l.) from it by a door in the l. aisle is the church of ***Santa Restituta** (Pl. 71), a basilica in the Greek style, occupying the site of a temple of Apollo, to which it is probably indebted for the ancient Corinthian columns in the nave.

The foundation, erroneously attributed to Constantine the Great, dates from the 7th cent. In the 17th cent. it was restored. In the Chapel S. Maria del Principio, at the farther extremity, to the l., an ancient °mosaic of the Virgin with St. Januarius and St. Restituta, restored in 1322, and considered the earliest in Naples; whence the name del Principio. On the lateral walls two remarkable bas-reliefs, supposed to have once belonged to a pulpit of the 8th cent., each in 15 compartments; to the l. the history of Joseph; to the r. above, St. Januarius, then Samson; beneath, St. George. — At the back of the high-altar the Virgin with St. Michael and S. Restituta, by *Silvestro Buono*. — The small dome of the chapel S. Giovanni in Fonte to the r., alleged to have been erected by Constantine in 333, formerly the baptistery of the church, is adorned with mosaics of the 13th cent.: Christ, the Virgin etc. — The altar-piece, the Baptism of Christ, by *Silvestro Buono*. — On the ceiling of the nave a fresco by *Luca Giordano*: the body of S. Restituta conveyed by angels in a boat to Ischia.

Opposite to the entrance to S. Restituta, in the r. aisle of the cathedral, is the **Chapel of St. Januarius*, called Cappella

del Tesoro (may be visited at leisure towards 12, the hour for closing the church). It was commenced in 1608 in consequence of a vow made during the plague of 1527, and completed in 29 years at a cost of 1,000,000 ducats. The white marble front, with two large greenish columns, bears the inscription: "Divo Januario e fame bello peste ac Vesevi igne miri ope sanguinis erepta Neapolis civi patrono vindici."

It forms a Greek cross, richly decorated with gold and marble, contains 8 altars, 42 columns of broccatello, magnificent doors, 5 oil-paintings on copper by *Domenichino*, and several frescoes of scenes from the life of S. Gennaro. The first four representations, however, alone (tomb of the saint; his martyrdom; resuscitation of a youth; sick persons healed by oil from a lamp which had hung before the tomb of the saint) are entirely by *Domenichino*, who along with *Guido Reni* and *Lanfranco*, intimidated by the threats of their jealous Neapolitan rivals Spagnoletto and Corenzio, abandoned the task of painting the dome. — The Sacristy of the Tesoro contains pictures by *Stanzioni* and *Luca Giordano*; a costly collection of ecclesiastical vestments and sacred vessels; the silver bust of S. Januarius, executed for Charles II. in 1306; 45 other busts in silver of the patron saints of the city, and other valuable relics. — In the tabernacle of the high-altar, which is adorned with a carefully covered relief in silver representing the arrival of the saint's remains, are preserved two vessels containing the blood of St. Januarius (S. Gennaro), bishop of Benevento, who according to tradition was exposed to lions in the amphitheatre of Pozzuoli by order of Diocletian in 305. These animals however crouched submissively at his feet. Dracontius, proconsul of Campania, or his substitute Timotheus, then caused the holy man to be beheaded, and his remains were interred at Pozzuoli. Under Constantine the bishop St. Severus caused the body to be conveyed to Naples and re-interred in the church of St. Januarius extra Mœnia. Shortly after this a woman brought him two phials containing a quantity of the saint's blood, which immediately became liquid as he received it. In 817 the remains of St. Januarius were conveyed to Benevento, thence in 1159 to Monte Vergine, and finally at the time of a plague in 1497 solemnly transported to Naples by the archbishop, Cardinal Alessandro Carafa and deposited in the cathedral.

The *Liquefaction of the saint's blood* is the greatest festival of Naples and takes place three times annually during several successive days (1st Sunday in May, Sept. 19th and Dec. 16th). The protection of the saint is invoked during seasons of war or distress, and especially during eruptions of Mt. Vesuvius. A number of old women, the reputed descendants of S. Gennaro, occupy the place of honour on these occasions. Delay on the part of the saint to work his miracle occasions profound disappointment to the eagerly expectant throng, and calls forth a torrent not only of prayers and lamentations, but also of the wildest threats and reproaches, to which the saint invariably yields.

Contiguous to the cathedral, and facing the Largo Donnaregina and the Str. Angelica, is the extensive *Archiepiscopal Palace*, erected in the 13th cent., entirely restored by Cardinal Filomarino in 1647. In the great hall is preserved an ancient Neapolitan almanac, found in the 18th cent. in the walls of S. Giovanni Maggiore.

Farther on in the Str. Anticaglia are the remains of an ancient *Theatre*, once apparently of considerable extent, of which *two arches* still exist.

We now return to the Str. de' Tribunali. After a walk of a few yards, the small *Largo Gerolomini* is seen on the r., with the church of **S. Filippo Neri** (Pl. 47) or *de' Gerolomini*, erected in 1592, and overladen with ornament.

Over the principal entrance: Christ and the money-changers, a large fresco by *Luca Giordano*; high altar-piece by *Giovanni Bernardino Siciliano*; lateral paintings by *Corenzio*. The sumptuous chapel of S. Filippo Neri, to the l. of the high-altar, contains a ceiling-fresco by *Solimena*; and that of St. Francis of Assisi (4th chap. to the l.) a painting by *Guido Reni*. Near the latter, at the base of a pillar in the nave, is the tombstone of the learned Giambattista Vico, b. at Naples 1670, d. 1744. The sacristy (entrance to the l.) also contains good paintings. The neighbouring monastery possesses a valuable library and MSS.

A short distance farther, to the r. is situated **S. Paolo Maggiore** (Pl. 67), opposite S. Lorenzo, occupying the site of an ancient temple of Castor and Pollux, of which two beautiful Corinthian columns and a portion of the architrave are still to be seen. The church was destroyed by an earthquake in 1688, and rebuilt three years later from a design by the Theatine *Grimaldi;* it contains numerous decorations in marble and paintings by *Corenzio*, *Stanzioni*, *Marco da Siena* and *Solimena*.

In the 4th chapel to the l. the monument of Cardinal Zurlo (d. 1801), with a statue. The 5th chapel contains cabinets in which 52 relics of saints are preserved in velvet and gold cases. In the 2nd chapel to the l. the monument of the minister Donato Tommasi (d. 1831). The cloisters are said to occupy the site of the ancient theatre, in which Nero appeared as an actor. They possess 24 ancient granite columns. During the Roman period this was the central point of the city.

On the opposite side of the street, in the small square of this name, is situated the Gothic church of ***S. Lorenzo**, commenced by Charles I. of Anjou in 1266, to commemorate his victory over king Manfred at Benevento (p. 171), and completed by Robert in 1324. The site is that of the ancient *Basilica Augustalis*. The plan was designed by *Maglione*, a pupil of Nicola Pisano, but was altered by *Masuccio*, in the style peculiar to that architect.

The three statues of St. Francis, St. Lawrence and St. Antony and the bas-reliefs on the high-altar are by *Giovanni da Nola* (1478); St. Antony, in the chapel of that saint in the l. transept, on a gold ground, and the Coronation of king Robert are by *Maestro Simone*. Jesus and St. Francis, a large picture over the principal entrance, is by *Vincenzo Corso*. In the choir behind the high-altar, entering on the r., are the monuments of: (1) Catherine of Austria, first wife of Charles Duke of Calabria (d. 1323), with pyramidal canopy and adorned with mosaics, by *Masuccio*; (2) Johanna di Durazzo, daughter of Charles of Durazzo, and her husband Robert of Artois, both of whom died of poison on the same day, July 20th, 1837. Beneath are three Virtues, above them two angels withdrawing the curtain. On the opposite side: (3) Mary, youthful daughter of Charles of Durazzo, killed at Aversa. The two latter monuments are also by Masuccio. By the entrance of the church, to the r., the tombstone of the naturalist Giambattista della *Porta (1550—1616).*

The cloisters contain the tomb of Ludovico Aldemoresco, by *Bamboccio* (1414). In the chapter-house are represented al fresco all the saints of the Franciscan order. In 1343 Petrarch resided in this monastery; and Boccaccio, when in the church of S. Lorenzo, beheld the beautiful princess whose praises he celebrates under the name of Fiammetta. She is believed to have been Maria, natural daughter of king Robert.

In the direction of the Toledo, to the l., is situated **S. Pietro a Maiella** (Pl. 69), in the Gothic style, erected by *Giovanni Pipino di Barletta*, favourite of Charles II. (d. 1316; his tomb is in the l. transept). In the adjacent monastery is established the **Conservatory of Music** (Pl. 6), founded in 1537. It has produced a number of celebrated composers (e. g. Bellini) and is now presided over by Mercadante. A number of MSS. of Paesiello, Jomelli and other eminent masters are preserved here. From this point the Largo Mercatello (p. 48), adjacent to the Toledo, is reached.

The ****Museum** (Pl. 9). In the upper part of the town beyond the Mercatello, in the Piazza delle Pigne and the new Strada di Capodimonte, rises the *Museo Nazionale*, formerly termed *Museo Reale Borbonico*, or *gli Studj*. It was commenced in 1586 by the viceroy Duke of Ossuna as a cavalry-barrack, in 1615 ceded to the university, which was established there until 1780, when it was transferred to the Gesù Vecchio. Since 1790 it has been fitted up for the reception of the royal collection of antiquities and pictures, to which in 1816 Ferdinand I. gave the name of *Museo Reale Borbonico*.

Here are united the older and more recent collections appertaining to the crown, the Farnese collection, those of the palaces of Portici and Capodimonte, and the excavated treasures of Herculaneum, Pompeii, Stabiæ and Cumæ. This aggregate collection is one of the finest in the world; the Pompeian antiquities and objects of art in particular, as well as the bronzes from Herculaneum are unrivalled.

The Museum is open daily 9—3, except Monday; adm. 1 l., Sund. and Thursd. gratis. Gratuities forbidden.

The present director, *Commendatore Giuseppe Fiorelli* is now engaged in re-arranging the collections. Alterations are therefore constantly taking place, so that perfect accuracy in the subjoined enumeration is at present unattainable. To add to the difficulty, there is no complete catalogue. Custodians stationed at different parts of the building readily give information when *applied to; most of* them speak French.

Permission to copy is obtained by strangers on showing their *passports at the Segreteria*, on the 1st floor (p. 73), where a si-

milar permission may be procured for Pompeii and Pæstum. Subscription-tickets for Pompeii (p. 113) are also to be had here.

The following is a sketch of the general arrangements:

(A room to the r. by the entrance contains casts, models, photographs and copies of the objects in the museum, which are sold at fixed prices. A catalogue of these articles may be procured. Sticks and umbrellas deposited on the l. side.)

A. *Basement.*

Right Side: 1st and 3rd doors, ancient frescoes (p. 66); 2nd door, through the court, inscriptions and several large sculptures (p. 71); also Egyptian antiquities (p. 71); opposite, ornamental paintings (p. 72).

Left Side: 1st door, the collection of bronzes (p. 68); 2nd—4th doors, ancient statues (p. 68).

B. *Entresol.*

Right Side: Mediæval works of art (p. 72); beyond, ancient crystal (p. 72); farther on, terra cottas (p. 72).

Left Side: Cumæan antiquities (p. 73).

C. *Upper Floor.*

Right Side: To the *right*, library of the papyri (p. 73); to the *left*, engravings (p. 73); *facing the entrance*, pictures (p. 73; Italian).

Immediately opp.: Library (p. 74).

Left Side: To the *right*, precious relics (p. 74); to the *left*, coins (p. 75); to the *left*, Museum Santangelo (p. 76); beyond, vases (p. 76); directly opposite, pictures (p. 77; Neapolitan and foreign); beyond, small bronzes (p. 77).

The following letters indicate the origin of the different objects: B. Borgia collection, C. Capua, C. A. amphitheatre of Capua, Cu. Cumæ, F. Farnese collection, H. Herculaneum, L. Lucera, M. Minturnæ, N. Naples, P. Pompeii, Pz. Pozzuoli, S. Stabiæ.

The lower passage contains the following statues of the Farnese collection: r., by the entrance, Alexander Severus. By the stair-case, r. Flora; l. Genius of the city of Rome. L., by the entrance: a Melpomene from the theatre of Pompey at Rome, owing to an erroneous conjecture restored as Urania. At each of the two doors leading to the court 2 figures with toga; by the stair-case 2 river-gods. On the stair-case above, 2 Venuses from the theatre at Herculaneum. The 1st door to r. (the rooms entered by the 2nd and 4th doors are not at present accessible) leads to the

Collection of Ancient Mural Paintings
from Herculaneum, Pompeii, Stabiæ etc.

The paintings are now in the course of being arranged in accordance with their subjects; those only of which the arrangement is completed are here enumerated. Seven rooms are now finished; the others are rapidly progressing, the finest pictures they contain being already visible. The frescoes are, with the exception of painted vases and mosaics, the only specimens of ancient painting which have come down to us, and therefore of extreme value. They are our sole informants with regard to the ancient style, colouring and treatment of light and shade. Many of them are beautifully conceived, and executed with an easy, masterly touch, comprising landscapes, historical and mythological subjects, genre-paintings, architectural drawings, animal and fruit-pieces. Although mere decorative paintings of a small provincial Roman town, they suffice to prove how thoroughly the profession was imbued with artistic principles. Some of the representations may be copies from celebrated or favourite pictures, but the style is such as entirely to preclude the idea that they may have been mechanically copied or stencilled. The rapid, easy execution and absence of minute detail prove that they were intended for effect and not for close inspection. Their state of preservation is of course very various. Most of the paintings which have been arranged are numbered, and the objects on the wall above furnished with names. Each room contains a catalogue.

1st Room. Architectural mural decorations. Most of the representations placed along the wall on the l. side, the narrow wall at the back and the farther portion of the wall on the r. are from the Temple of Isis at Pompeii.

2nd Room. Animals, fruit, still-life, attributes of gods etc. — Entrance hence to the gallery of inscriptions (p. 71).

The other rooms contain the mythological and genre representations. Their enumeration begins with the farthest room (entered from the 1st R.).

3rd. Room. In the centre a model in cork of the Doric temple of Neptune at Pæstum. In the recesses in the wall immediately opposite are 118 *Landscapes* from Stabiæ, Herculaneum and Pompeii, of which the following merit special attention: Nos. 4, 7, 8, 10, 11, 13, 15, 17, 20, 21, 22, 24, 25, 28, 30, 36, 38, 48, 49, 61, 62, 71, 74, 75, 88, 91, 96, 101, 102, 107, 110. Then to the l. of the entrance: *more ancient paintings* from Isernia, Ruvo, Gnatia, Pæstum and Capua. 1. Mercury accompanying a soul to the infernal regions; 2—7 Dance of Shades; 8—11. Paintings from the tomb of a warrior; 12. Gorgon's head, with Messapian inscription; 13. Warrior, with Messapian inscription; 15. Gorgon's head and Victoria; 16. Samnite priest; on the wall between the entrances 5 *Drawings on Marble* (monochromic) from Herculaneum; 18. Achilles (?) in a quadriga; 19. Œdipus with Antigone and Ismene; 20. Latona with Niobe and other Cadmæan women playing at dice (according to the inscription by Alexandros of Athens); 21. Scene from a tragedy; 22. Theseus releasing the bride of

Pirithous from a Centaur (?). 23—27. *Myths of Jupiter:* °23. Jupiter and Juno on Mt. Ida; 24, 26. Io in Egypt; 26, 27. Io and Argos; 28. Jupiter and Cupid; 30. Jupiter crowned by Victoria; 32. Leda with the swan; 37. Mercury relieves Argos as guard of Io. 38—46. *Myths of Apollo:* 39. Apollo; 42. Apollo and a Nymph; 44—46. Apollo and Daphne. 47—56. *Myths of Minerva, Vulcan and other deities:* 47. Vulcan and the Cyclopes; 48. Thetis and Vulcan, who is preparing the armour of Achilles; 54. Deities of the days of the week; 57. Ceres with the torch; 60. Bacchus and the panther. Passage to the l.: 61—64. Diana and the children of Niobe.

4th Room. 65.—70. *Myths of Diana:* 65. Diana; 67, 69. Diana and Endymion. 71—80. *Myths of Venus and Mars:* °72. Venus; 73. Venus and the wounded Adonis; 74. Cupid chastised; 76, 79. Venus and Mars. 81—106. *Mercury and Bacchus:* 80, 81. Mercury; 90. Bacchus and Silenus; 91. Education of Bacchus; 97. Bacchus and Ariadne; 98. Chariot with Silenus and the boy Bacchus; 99. Bacchus and Ariadne; 103. Silenus and the infant Bacchus. Passage to the l.: 107—154. *Myths of Bacchus:* 109. Silenus watching the combat between Cupid and Pan; °110—112. Rope-dancing Satyrs; °118, 119. Satyrs and Bacchantes; °120—123. Centaurs. By the wall: 128—130. Dancing Satyrs and Bacchantes; 131—133. Bacchantes. Passage to the r.: 140, 142. Bacchantes; °150, 151. Rope-dancing Satyrs. 155—240. *Myths of Cupid, Psyche and others:* 155—164. Cupids playing; °168. Zephyrus and Chloris; 173. Cupids and Psyche; 180. Cupids with the seats of Venus and Mars; 184—190. Cupids; 191. Cupids as Lares; 196. Cupids erecting a trophy to Mars; 197. Dancing Cupids; 200. The Three Graces; 205. Hermaphrodite; 217. Cupids hunting.

5th Room. A model in wood of the so-called house of Poeta tragicus at Pompeii, which the custodian opens and explains. By the window a glass-cabinet, containing the skull, arm and impression of the breast of a woman, found in the Villa of Diomede at Pompeii. 250—292. *Water-deities:* 258. Tritons; 263. A sea-monster; 265. Scylla with an oar; 266. Architecture; 269, 271. Nereids on sea-monsters; 270. Hylas borne away by nymphs; 281. Polyphemus and Galatea. 293—323. *Deities of light, Muses, Seasons etc.:* 293, °294, 296. Gorgon's heads; 299. Harpocrates; 300. Æsculapius, Apollo and Chiron; 302. Melpomene; 303. Two Muses; 305. Saturn; 307. Spring; 322. Apollo as god of the sun. 323—364. *Fortuna, Victoria, Seasons:* 327. Man and woman, crowned, with baskets; °330. Half-figure of a woman; 331. Woman with a basket; 333. Victoria; 343. Fortuna. 365—370. *Various myths:* 366. Europe, Asia and Africa; 369, 370. Man and woman with sacrificial offerings. 371—386. *Muses, Lares etc.:* 373. Victims; 380, 382. Youth, crowned, with a goblet; 386. Woman with a goblet. *Egyptian Myths:* 392, 396. Victims.

L. Passage: l. Meleager and Atalanta. Above them, Dædalus and Pasiphae. r. °Medea about to slay her children. Above, Medea.

R. Passage: r. Scipio and the dying Sophonisbe. Above, Æneas wounded and healed by Venus (Virg. Æn. XII.).

6th Room. *Myths of the Heroes etc.* Entrance Wall, r. in the centre, Achilles instructed in the lyre by Chiron. Above, °Briseis carried away from the tent of Achilles. r. Achilles among the daughters of Lycomedes; l. Embarcation of Briseis. Towards the window: in the centre, Hercules, supported by Priapus, with Omphale. On the pillar, Sacrifice of Iphigenea, from the House of the Tragic Poet at Pompeii. Above it °Orestes and Pylades at Tauris, as prisoners before Iphigenea and Thoas.—Window Wall: l. Perseus and Andromeda; r. Hercules, Dejanira and the Centaur Nessus. Above, Intoxicated Hercules with Omphale.—Wall of the Egress: l. °Hercules and Telephus, who is suckled by a hind. r. Theseus with Ariadne, who provides him with the clue. °Theseus after the slaying of the Minotaur. Theseus forsakes Ariadne.—R. Wall. Scenes of common life: *Market-traffic*, School etc.; °portrait-medallions etc.

R. Passage: r. Dirce bound to the bull by Amphion and Zethus (same subject with the "Farnese Bull", see p. 71). — L. Passage: l. Birth of Hercules and Eurystheus. r. **Paintings from Herculaneum: Decoration of a girl, the Dioscuri, tragic actors, musicians.

7th Room. *Mosaics.* Entrance Wall: on the pillar, Theseus slaying the Minotaur, three representations. R., in the centre, actor trained by a poet. L. *comic scene (by Dioscurides of Samos); r. a similar subject by the same artist. — R. Wall: Graces. Phryxus and Helle, Theseus and Peleus. Opp. the entrance, *garlands with masks. Acratus riding on a lion.

The first door opposite, to the l., leads to a room where a few mosaics will be placed. Then in three rooms beyond:

Ancient Bronzes.

This collection, of which the greater portion is from Herculaneum, is unique of its kind and merits careful inspection. The size and number of the objects, and the delicate workmanship required by the material, convey an idea of the perfection which the ancients had attained in this art. — The arrangements commenced in 1865 were at the beginning of the present year still incomplete. The central room only, containing the finest bronze statues, is finished, and is entered from the S. end of the Portico dei Balbi.

Window Wall: *Diana shooting, half-figure. Female portrait-statue. In the corner, portrait head of the Tiber. — E. Wall: Female portrait-statue. Between the doors, *head of Apollo on a pedestal. *Three dancers from the theatre at Herculaneum (also three on the opposite side). On a pedestal, portrait-head. — N. Wall: *Female head (erroneously termed "Ptolemæus Apion"). On a bracket, bearded portrait-head. Statue of Augustus as Jupiter. Head of Alexander (?). Statue of Claudius as Jupiter. Bearded portrait-head. Female portrait-statue as Pietas. — W. Wall. Between the doors: *Head of the youthful Hercules (or Mercury). On a bracket, Archytas. Dancers from Herculaneum, see above. On a bracket, *head of the bearded Bacchus, commonly termed Plato. In the corner, statue of Augustus sacrificing. In the centre, *Drunken Faun. At the sides, two copies of the statue of a runner. R., behind the latter, *Lute-playing Apollo, from Pompeii, a work of the beginning of the imperial period, of the school of Pasiteles, an imitator of the ancient style. L., beyond it, *Apollo shooting. R., in front of the latter, *head of Apollo, in the ancient style. **Mercury reposing. L., in front of it, the so-called *Head of Seneca. *Sleeping satyr.

The second door to the l. leads to the

Marble Sculptures,

which are distributed in the three branches of the great passages, and the 8 rooms situated beyond the second branch. As yet they are unnumbered.

1. First Passage. To the left: Captive barbarian from the Forum of Trajan in Rome; in front of it a recumbent Faun; r. Mars reposing; l. Head of Venus; Head of Minerva; Daughter of Balbus. Of this noble family, who occupied the highest rank at Herculaneum, there are also on the same side the father, mother, son and 4 daughters, all from the theatre of Herculaneum (a 5th daughter in the museum of Dresden). To the right: Wounded gladiator; l. Balbus the father; in front of the latter, Dying Gaul (these and 3 other small recumbent statues on this side belong to the Pergamenian school, the same style as that of the dying Gaul in the Capitol at Rome); r. warrior charging; l. Daughter of Balbus; r. Hunter; l. Vicinia Archas, mother of Balbus; in front of her a fallen giant; r. two men killing

a pig; l. Marcus Nonius Balbus, according to the inscription, prætor and proconsul (the head replaced at a later date, but also ancient); in front of him a fallen Amazon; r. Dying Amazon; l. Daughter of Balbus; r. Farnese Gladiator (head and limbs modern); l. Captive barbarian; in front of it, a Dying Gaul; r. Doryphoros (copy from Polycletes); l. Silenus head; r. and l. Harmodios and Aristogeiton, assassins of Hipparchus, son of Pisistratus, copied from a pair of ancient Greek statues. The other pair of Gladiators are of the Roman period.

2. Second Passage. Portico dei Balbi, so called from the equestrian statues of M. Non. Balbus the son, according to the inscription, prætor and proconsul, also from the basilica at Herculaneum like that of his father, at the other end of the passage. Then by the wall to the l. a female figure, restored as Euterpe. Youthful Pan. In the niche the so-called Farnese Bacchus. In front of the latter a fine sarcophagus, with Jupiter, Juno, Apollo, Ceres, Minerva etc. Jupiter Ammon. Portrait-statue of M. Holconius Rufus, from Pompeii. By the narrow wall, Antinous as Bacchus. By the other long wall, Diana as Luna; Paris; head of Zeus; statue of Neptune (?); bearded head of Bacchus; Nereids on a sea-monster; female statue; Hercules; °Satyr carrying the young Bacchus on his shoulders; °Pan teaching a boy the flute; Athene (imitation of the most ancient style); Socrates; Hesiod (commonly termed a Homer); deity of the town. °Venus of Capua. It is a matter of doubt how this statue, which is very similar and scarcely inferior to that of Venus of Melos in the Louvre, is to be supplemented; in this case the Cupid, base, and the arms of the goddess are new. — In the hall to the l. °°Æschines, formerly erroneously called Aristides, an admirable robed statue found in the villa of the Papyri at Herculaneum. Opp., Antinous. In the passage Bacchus and Cupid; bearded Bacchus; head of Mercury; Hercules and Omphale; Ganymede with the eagle; masks of river-gods (on the opp. side also); between them Ceres. On the narrow side, a colossal Minerva. By the second long wall: Apollo; Diana with a dog and fawn; °Orestes and Electra; the priestess Eumachia, a statue erected to her by the fullers, from the building founded by her at Pompeii. Beyond the door, Livia, from the Pantheon at Pompeii. °Cupid (copy from Praxitcles); Mercury; small sitting Cybele; two satyrs with grapes.

In a straight direction, and then through the door on the r. is reached:

3. Room of the Kallipygos. To the right, Torso of Bacchus, of delicate workmanship; Bacchanalian sarcophagus. °°Psyche of Capua, sadly mutilated; she was probably represented with her arms bound at her back and tortured by Cupid. On the narrow side of the room three Provinces personified, a relief. On the third side 3 sarcophagi; the second with a representation containing numerous figures: Prometheus and the human form as yet unendowed with life, surrounded by the beneficient gods; then heads of Athene and Bacchus; on the third sarcophagus a Bacchanalian procession. Immured above, a °Greek relief: Helen persuaded by Aphrodite to follow Paris who with Eros stands before her. In the centre of the room the °Venus Kallipygos, so called from the part towards which she is looking, from the imperial palaces at Rome; head, breast, right leg, right hand and left arm are new.

4. Room of the coloured marble statues. By the entrance-wall, r. Priestess of Isis; l. °bearded head; mosaic with Bacchanalian dances. By the wall on the r. side two kneeling barbarians, between them Apollo. Wall of the egress: Isis; Ephesian Diana. Window-wall: small Meleager of rosso antico. In the centre: Apollo in a sitting posture, of porphyry.

5. Room of the Muses contains several statues of Muses from the theatre at Herculaneum, an Athene and an Apollo sitting. In the centre a beautiful °marble vase with a relief: Mercury, followed by dancing Bacchanalian figures, entrusting the infant Bacchus to the care of a nymph.

This, according to the inscription, the work of Salpion of Athens, was found at Formia, and long served as font in the cathedral at Gaeta. Beneath this vase a fountain-coping, with 7 deities: Jupiter, Mars, Apollo, Æsculapius, Bacchus, Hercules, Mercury. In the walls near the window 2 small reliefs, 1. °Apollo with the Graces (?), r. 7 female figures, with accompanying names, a dance; the three Graces (Euphrosyne, Aglaia, Thalia); then Ismene, Cycais, and Eranno, probably three nymphs, and another smaller statue of Telonnesus, probably the name of a town.

6. The Venus Room contains a series of mediocre statues of Venus. In the centre Cupid around whom a dolphin is coiled. Adonis. A Venus and Cupid on the enclosure of a fountain, which is adorned with a representation of wine-pressing.

7. Hall of the Flora. To the left, °Athene, both arms new; breast and back concealed by the ægis, helmet on the head with a sphynx, on each side a Pegasus. In the centre the °Farnese Flora from the Thermæ of Caracalla at Rome. Head and limbs were replaced by Giacomo della Porta, subsequently by Albaccini and Taglioni, and it is not improbable that the statue originally represented a Venus. To the right, Juno. In front the °°Mosaic of the battle of Issus. This, the almost only historical representation of antiquity which we now possess, was found in the house of the Faun at Pompeii. It represents the battle at the moment when Alexander, whose helmet has fallen from his head, charges Darius with his cavalry, and transfixes the general of the Persians who has fallen from his wounded horse. The chariot of the Persian monarch is prepared for retreat, when in the foreground a Persian of rank, in order to ensure the more speedy escape of the king, who is absorbed in thought at the sight of his expiring general, offers him his horse.

8. Atlas Room. In the centre the kneeling figure of Atlas with the globe, the head new; date prior to Hadrian. To the right, statue of an orator. The nomenclature of many of the busts is uncertain. Socrates, Euripides, Lycurgus, Homer (head modern), Apollonius, Solon, Seneca, male portrait-statue. By the wall of the egress, female robed statue with modern head; Antisthenes. R. of the door, Zeno. Daughter of Niobe. Window Wall, Euripides. Bearded Dionysus (erroneously termed Plato). Archimedes.

9. Tiberius Room. In the centre a colossal bust of Tiberius, on a pedestal from Pozzuoli, with reliefs representing 14 towns of Asia Minor which Tiberius re-erected after an earthquake; the names in Greek characters are inscribed under each figure. Adjacent, to the r., the double statue of Herodotus and Thucydides; to the l. a second double statue. Then two candelabra and two vases with Bacchanalian representations. R. of the entrance a bust of Bacchus. A consular statue. So-called °Vestal bust. R. wall, Indian Bacchus; Concordia; bust of Themistocles (?); bust of Vespasian. Wall of the egress: head of Hercules; °head of Alexander; head of Jupiter from the temple of Jupiter at Pompeii. °Head of Juno, an austere ancient work, most probably a copy of the Juno ideal conceived by Polycletes. Another head of Juno, between which and the former an instructive comparison may be drawn. Terence; Varro (both doubtful); bust of Hesiod, erroneously termed Homer.

10. °Room of the painted statuettes. The most interesting object here is the small °Artemis from Pompeii (imitation of the most ancient style) in the centre, bearing many traces of colouring; then a crane devouring a lizard. Busts of Antoninus Pius and his consort. Along the walls in cabinets many small figures, busts and reliefs, interesting from their colouring.

The 2nd corridor is now entered and then to the l. the:

11. °Third Passage, containing for the most part inferior busts of the emperors. On the right: Drusus; Lepidus; Antonia the younger; Hadrian; Vespasian; Titus; Maximin; Heliogabalus; Galba; Hadrian; Vitellius; Julia; Antoninus Pius; Lucilla; Domitian. On the opp. side: Caracalla; Nero; Trajan; Lucius Verus; Probus; Nero; Caligula; Tiberius; *barbarian bust.* To the r. in a side-room, on the r. side of the entrance

a relief: Nymph repelling a Satyr. Adjacent, to the r., Attic tomb, archaic style. On the walls numerous smaller marble reliefs, among which the round discs are especially interesting, which in the ancient colonnades hung down between the pillars. In the centre a large basin of porphyry. At the outlet to the l. a relief: Hermes conducts Eurydice back to Tartarus after she had been released by Orpheus. In the middle of the passage, near the outlet: Agrippina sitting, wife of Germanicus. Farther on, by the wall: Alexander Severus; Hadrian; Lucius Verus; Nero; Caracalla; the young Caligula; Hannibal (?); the young Nero; Nerva; Britannicus.

The third door leads into a court, occupied, like that opposite, with reliefs, statues and architectural fragments, many of which merit the inspection of connoisseurs. Thence to the

Gallery of Inscriptions
(Galleria lapidaria or *Sala del toro).*

generally accessible from the second room of the ancient paintings only (p. 66). The vestibule, as well as the principal hall, contains a valuable collection of Latin inscriptions and a few Oscan; also mural inscriptions from Pompeii, some incised *(graffiti)*, others painted *(dipinti)*. The whole collection is arranged geographically in accordance with the principles laid down in the admirable work of Mommsen (Leipzic, 1852), which has constituted a new era in the science of epigraphy. Besides these, tho the l. by the window, a statue of Tiberius; by the wall opp., to the l., Atreus with the son of Thyestes (?). Farther back, l., the celebrated group of the °°*Farnese bull*, the work of the Rhodian sculptors Apollonius and Tauriscus, once the property of Asinius Pollio, found in a mutilated state at the Thermæ of Caracalla at Rome. The restoration was superintended by Michael Angelo. The new portions are the head of the bull, the Antiope with the exception of the feet, the upper portions of the Dirce, and a great part of the Amphion and Zethus. The two sons of Antiope, Amphion and Zethus, avenge the wrongs of their mother by binding to the horns of a wild bull Dirce who had succeeded in withdrawing the allegiance of Lycus from Antiope. The latter, in the background, exhorts them to forgiveness, and not in vain. The boldness and life of the group, originally cut from one solid block of marble, is equalled in no other sculpture of the same character. Opp., on the r. side of the room, stands the so-called °°*Farnese Hercules*, also from the Thermæ of Caracalla; at first the legs were wanting, a deficiency supplied by della Porta; 20 years later the genuine missing portions were discovered, presented by Prince Borghese to the king of Naples and restored to the statue. According to the inscription, it is the work of the Athenian Glycon and was executed under the early emperors.

From this hall a stair-case descends to the

Egyptian Antiquities.

The first room contains inscriptions built into the walls, from the catacombs of Rome and Naples. — The Egyptian antiquities were greatly augmented by the purchase of the collection of Cardinal Borgia at Velletri.

2nd Room. In the centre, Serapis, found in the vestibule of the Serapeum at Pozzuoli. Isis, a marble statuette from the temple of Isis at Pompeii, holding a sistrum and the keys of the Nile, with interesting traces of gilding and painting. By the narrow wall, Horus with dog's head. The cabinets contain a valuable collection of small statuettes.

3rd Room. Egyptian priest, so-called Pastophorus, in black basalt. *By the walls six glass-cabinets* with a variety of trinkets etc. R. of the *entrance, the second* immured tablet is the so-called "Tablet of Isis", from

the temple of Isis at Pompeii. By the window-wall Papyrus with Greek MS. of the 2nd or 3rd cent., which with 40 others was found in a chest of sycamore wood at Memphis, being lists of the names of the canal labourers on the Nile. Opposite the entrance a number of mummies of men, women and children, some of them divested of their cerements and admirably preserved (on the skull of a woman hair still remains), and the mummy of a crocodile.

Opposite to the Egyptian ant. on the other side of the court (entrance from the Inscriptions) is a room with

Ornamental paintings from Pompeii and Herculaneum.

L. LXXIII. LXXIV. Painted stuccos from Herculaneum. R. in the niche LXXXI. a fine collection of decorative masks. The painted pillar in the centre is from the Fullonica at Pompeii (p. 129); the various labours of the fullers are represented. L. at the end LXXVII. Trophies of gladiator-weapons from the School of Gladiators at Pompeii.

If the passage now be regained, the stair-case leads first to the Mezzanino (Entresol), which to the r. contains the collection of mediæval curiosities and, beyond these, of ancient glass and terra cotta; to the l. the Cumæan collection.

Mediaeval Collection.

The ante-room contains some ancient Christian relics from the catacombs. In the first room may be mentioned, among numerous other objects, a large bronze tabernacle, the design ascribed to Michael Angelo, executed by Jacopo Siciliano; bust in bronze of Ferdinand of Arragon; buts in marble of Paul III. and Charles V., after Canova. In the second room the Cassetta Farnese in bronze, adorned with six beautifully cut stones, representing Meleager and Atalanta, procession of the Indian Bacchus, circus games, Amazon combat, conflict of Centaurs and Lapithæ, battle of Salamis; it was executed by Giovanni de' Bernardi. The cabinets contain weapons, seals, carved amber and ivory etc.

The following room contains the

Collection of ancient crystal,

the most extensive collection of this description, showing the numerous methods and forms of the ancient treatment of this material. Several panes of glass from the villa of Diomedes should be inspected; also a beautifully cut glass vase with white Cupid and foliage on a blue ground, which was found in a grave in the street of the tombs at Pompeii. — Contiguous is the

Collection of ancient terracottas.

The first room contains common earthenware articles for household use. Among them are vessels with beans, wheat, almonds, egg-shells, plums, olives etc. from Pompeii. In the passage to the second room to the l, Artemis, r. Medusa. — The second room contains several Etruscan sarcophagi with recumbent figures on the lids. Numerous lamps. In the cabinets figures of small animals: horses, pigs', birds, also hands and other votive-offerings such as are still to be seen in Roman Catholic churches: infant in swaddling-clothes, legs, right half of a human figure. By the window to the r. a colossal Juno, l. Jupiter. By the door of egress to the r. the fragments of the celebrated Volscian relief from Velletri, in the ancient Italian style with traces of colouring: warriors on horseback and in chariots. — The third room: Lamps, goblets, votive limbs; in the cabinets opp. the door interesting heads, detached and in relief, also statuettes. By

3rd Room: 11. *School of Leonardo*, John the Baptist; 15. Madonna with two donors of the picture; 17. *Cesare da Sesto*, Adoration of the Magi, the master's chief, and one of his latest works; °18. *Leonardo's School*, Christ and John; 19. Madonna; 29. *A. Bronzino*, Portrait.

4th Room: 1. *School of Mantegna*, Suffering Christ; 4. *Aloise Vivarini*, Madonna enthroned; 9, 13, 16, 22, 25, 28 etc. *Canaletto*, Views of Venice; 19. *Tiberio Tinelli*, Portrait. — Hence in a straight direction to the 5th, r. to the 7th and 8th rooms.

5th Room: 5. *Parmeggianino*, Madonna (tempera); 15. *Giorgione* (?), Portrait of the Principe di Salerno; 79. *L. Lotto*, Madonna with St. Peter the Martyr; 25. *Titian* (?), Penitent Magdalene; 27. *Palma Vecchio*, Madonna, saints and donors; 33. *Pinturicchio*, Assumption; °35. *Bart. Vivarini*, Madonna enthroned; 36. *Breughel*, Penitent, deceived by the world (tempera); 36. *School of Perugino*, God the Father; °40. *Parmeggianino*, Portrait of his daughter; °51. *Mignaud*, Portrait of Fénélon.

6th Room: 4. *Velasquez*, Drinkers, a copy; °14. *Mantegna*, S. Eufemia; 37. *Holbein* (?), Portrait of Erasmus. — Hence back to the 4th room, from which the collection of the master-pieces is reached.

7th Room: 1. *Salvator Rosa*, Christ and the scribes; 2. *Sebastian del Piombo*, Mary watching the sleeping infant Jesus; 3. *Correggio*, Madonna, termed la Zingarella or del Coniglio (rabbit); 4. *Rembrandt*, Portrait; °5. *Titian*, Danae; 6. *Correggio*, Betrothal of St. Catharine; 8. *Titian*, Portrait of Paul III; 9. *Correggio* (?), Descent from the Cross; 11. *Titian*, Portrait of Philip II.; 12. *Spagnoletto*, St. Sebastian; 13. 14. St. Jerome, by the same master; 15. *Guercino*, Magdalene; 16. *Rubens*, Monk.

8th Room to the l.: °17. *Giulio Romano*, Holy Family, termed Madonna del Gatto; °18. *Raphael* (?), Portrait of the Cavaliere Tibaldeo; 19. *Giovanni Bellini*, Portrait; °20. *Raphael*, Holy Family (Madonna col divino amore); 21. *Andrea del Sarto*, Copy of Raphael's portrait of Leo X., with Cardinals Giulio de Medicis and Rossi (at Naples this picture is declared to be the original); 22. *Raphael*, Portrait of Cardinal Passerini; 23. *Luini*, Madonna; 24. *And. del Sarto* (?), Portrait; °25. Adoration of the Magi; °26. Christ on the Cross, both by Netherlands masters; 27. *Breughel*, The seven blind men; °28. Nativity (date 1512), ascribed to *Dürer*; 29. *Perugino*, Madonna; °31. *H. van Eyck*, St. Jerome extracting the thorn from the lion; °32. *M. Venusti*, Copy of Michael Angelo's Last Judgment, before its disfigurement; °33. *Giovanni Bellini*, Transfiguration; 34. Holy Family, master unknown; 35. *Parmeggianino*, Lucretia; 36. *Santafedé*, Madonna and saints.

Returning to the exit, the visitor ascends the central staircase to the

Library,

containing numerous ancient Italian works (200,000 vols., 4000 MSS.) and valuable Greek MSS. (among which Lycophron's Alexandra, Quintus Smyrnæus, date 1311), and Latin (e. g. Charisius ars grammatica, the halfburned MS. of Festus, a mass-book with beautiful miniatures of fruit and flowers, termed la Flora); catalogues for the use of visitors. In the principal hall the custodian awakens a remarkably fine echo. Books may not be removed from the library, but within its precincts the use of three at a time is permitted. Readers enter from the exterior (not through the museum) by the last door reached by the stair to the r. in the museum buildings. Many complaints of defectivenes of the arrangements are made.

The third staircase leads to the W. wing, containing the other half of the picture-gallery and several important collections. The first room to the r. contains

Precious Relics.

On the floor by the entrance, a chained dog, with the warning inscription *"cave canem"*, a mosaic found in the house of the Tragic Poet at Pom-

peii. In the cabinets to the r. are preserved glasses and dishes containing various *articles of food from Pompeii: nuts, figs, dried oil, eggs, a loaf with the name of the baker Q. Cranius. Also other objects in common use; remnants of nets and cables, a purse, colours found in a shop at Pompeii, small ivory figures. By the window: the celebrated *Tazza Farnese, a vessel of onyx with beautiful reliefs, the largest of its kind. On the exterior a large Medusa's head in relief; in the interior a group of 7 persons, referred by some to the occasion of an inundation of the Nile, by others to a festival in spring, instituted by Alexander at the foundation of Alexandria. The first table near the window contains the cameos, or stones cut in prominent relief, many of which are very remarkable: 32. Head of Medusa; 29. Zeus in conflict with the Titans, by Anthemion; 65. Portion of the group of the Farnese bull, which it is intended to restore to its place. The second table contains the intagli, or stones on which the designs recede: 209. Ajax and Cassandra; 213. Apollo and Marsyas; *392. Bacchante. The third table contains unfinished stones; the fourth a considerable collection of rings among which a gold ring with male portrait, possibly that of Brutus, with the artist's name Anaxilas. The cabinets by the l. wall contain: 1. Objects in silver; vases, one with the apotheosis of Homer; a small sundial. 2. Beautiful tripods; vases with foliage; rings from the Greek tombs in the Basilicata at Armento; silver plate from the house of Meleager at Pompeii, e. g. two *goblets with Centaurs. Also, under glass, golden trinkets from a tomb of Tarentum. 3, 4. Gold ornaments: a chain, bracelet, necklace, ring and ear-rings, found with a female skeleton in the house of Diomedes at Pompeii; bracelets, brooches, a beautiful necklace from Ruvo etc.

The next door to the r. leads to the reserved cabinet, to which men only are admitted; it contains mural and other paintings not adapted for public gaze, and numerous bronzes of considerable artistic merit.

The first room to the l. contains the

Collection of Coins.

Some of the most valuable are preserved in glass cases, among which those to the r. are of the Rom. Empire; to the l. modern medals. A nearer inspection of the others, which are less carefully preserved, is permitted. In the centre a mummy from Peru.

In a straight direction a door leads to the Second Section of the

Picture Gallery,

containing principally works of the later Ital. and Neapol. masters, and very inferior in attraction to the first section.

1st Room: 38. *Romanelli*, Sibyl; 55. *Ann. Caracci*, Rinaldo and Armida; 62. *Lavinia Fontana*, Christ and the Samaritan woman; 69. *Caravaggio*, Judith and Holophernes; 71. *Ann. Caracci*, Landscape with St. Eustachius.

2nd Room: 2. *And. del Sarto*, Madonna, a copy; 22. *Mazzola*, Pietà, and saints; 26. *Lor. di Credi*, Madonna; 29. *Florentine School*, Madonna enthroned; 30. *Matteo da Siena*, Murder of the Innocents; 31. *Sandro Botticelli*, Madonna; 33. *Flor. School*, Pope Liberius founding S. Maria Maggiore (ad nives) at Rome; 43. *Dom. Puligo*, Portrait.

3rd Room: 6. *Zingaro* (?), Madonna and saints; *3. *Simone Papa senr.*, St. Michael with SS. Jerome and James and the donors.

4th Room, adjoining the last on the r., contains Byzantine works, badly preserved and freely restored.

5th Room: 5. *Criscuolo*, Adoration of the Magi; 51. *L. Giordano*, St. Xavier baptizing the Indians (painted in 3 days); 53. *Traversa*, Girl with doves; 54. *Pacecco di Rosa*, Madonna; 61. *Spagnoletto*, Joseph and the Infant Christ; *67. *Luca Giordano*, Madonna del Rosario; 68. *Don Gargiulo*, Smokers.

6th Room. Netherlands and German Schools: 7. Portrait of a cardinal, master unknown; 12. *Breughel* (?), Landscape; 22. *Amberger* (?), Portrait; 41. *Luc. Cranach*, Christ and the adulteress.

7th Room: *Rembrandt*, Portrait; 12. *Netherl. School*, Portrait; 36. Crucifix, after *Van Dyck*; 61. Collection of miniatures of the House of Farnese; *73. *Mierevelt*, Portrait; 78. *Ferd. Bol*, Portrait; 85. *Van Ceulen*, Portrait; 89. *Nabusson*, Villa Medici at Rome.

In the 6th Room of the paintings is the entrance to the

Collection of Vases,

distributed in 8 different rooms, one of great extent and value, and especially rich in specimens of the large and magnificent vases of Lower Italy. The want of a catalogue renders it difficult to afford very precise information. The specimens placed on pillars and those contained in the four last rooms are the finest in the collection. The rooms are paved with ancient mosaics, restored where defective. — As Greek vase-painting was adopted by the Etruscans and modified according to the national taste, so this branch of art was strongly biassed in Lower Italy by the peculiar character of its inhabitants. The vases are here of large and imposing dimensions, and the artists, not satisfied with the mere decoration of painting, have frequently superadded reliefs to adorn the necks and handles. Their aim appears to have been to cover, if possible, the entire surface of the vase with the colours. The different series of representations, one above another, which they bear, are often without connection; or the centre is occupied by an architectural design and surrounded irregularly with groups. The figures are generally of a somewhat effeminate mould and great care appears to have been employed in representing rich but scantily folded garments. The representations are for the most part borrowed from the ancient Greek tragedy, but in some cases scenes of a more Italian character are encountered. The period of their manufacture is believed to have been shortly subsequent to the reign of Alexander the Great.

A circular apartment is next entered, in which a door to the l. leads to the

Santangelo Collection,

formerly preserved at the Palazzo Santangelo (p. 58), purchased in 1865 by the city of Naples and confided to the care of the Muse Nazionale

1st Room; Vases. In the cabinet in the centre, a vase with Bacchanalian scene; r. a vase from Ruvo with the death of Meleager. In the middle of the cabinet on the l., Bacchanalian feast with an armed dancing woman. To the r. by the window a *cabinet with drinking-horns (rhyta).

2nd Room: Terracottas and small bronzes. L. by the entrance a vase from Nola, with the return of Hephæstus to Olympus.

3rd Room: Collection of coins, one of the most extensive in Italy (about 43,000 in number), especially valuable on account of its ancient Italian specimens. Catalogue by Fiorelli recently published. In the table by the window an interesting selection of "*aes grave*" and other Italian coins. By the window a vase with Pelops and Œnomaos. In the centre a vase with Orpheus in the infernal regions. By the wall of the egress, *Mercury and Spes, relief mosaics from Metapontum, unique of their kind.

The visitor returns hence to the first (circular) saloon of the Collection of Vases.

1st Room: A variety of unpainted vases. Those preserved in the two cabinets opp. the entrance, and the three placed on pillars in front of them are specimens of the earliest stage of the development of this art. They

are of a yellowish colour, ornamented with two rows of plants or animals of a brownish or black colour; the form round or oval.

2nd Room: By the window two models of tombs, which serve to illustrate the manner in which the vases were discovered. As the ornaments, weapons etc. of the deceased were deposited with his remains in the tomb, so also were these vases which adorned his home; in some cases, however, the nature of the subjects leads to the conclusion that they were manufactured for this express purpose. L. by the window, Battle of Amazons. R. by the egress, *Electra mourning at the grave of Agamemnon.

5th Room: By the window, *Destruction of Troy, *Battle of Amazons, *Bacchanalian sacrifice, all from Nola.

7th Room: In the centre a large vase from Altamura, with Orpheus in the infernal regions.

8th Room: In the centre the largest *vase yet discovered (from Ruvo), with a battle of Amazons and Greeks. By the window to the r. the celebrated large vase of Darius from Canosa: Darius contemplating the conquest of Greece, above is Hellas, at whose side Athene and Zeus are standing, beneath are the Persian provinces on which subsidies are levied for the war, with accompanying names. l. Sacrifice for the dead of Patroclus. In front of it, to the l. towards the door, Archemoros-vase. By the l. wall, under a glass shade, *Lekythos with reliefs of Marsyas and Apollo. By the r. wall in the corner towards the window, *vase with representations of jugglers.

The second room of the small bronzes may be entered hence, or from the 7th saloon of the pictures (p. 76). Two large saloons beyond it contain

Small Bronzes.

This collection comprises small statuettes, household utensils, weapons etc., most of them found at Pompeii. In extent and value it is without rival of its kind. It merits careful inspection as serving admirably to convey an idea of the life and habits of the ancients. The destination of most of the objects is so evident as to require no explanation. The most valuable objects are generally placed in the centre of the rooms. 1st Room: *Candelabra from the villa of Diomedes, a small Bacchus riding on a panther and a pilaster adorned with a mask and bucranion (skull of an ox), on a square pedestal; the lamps hang from 4 branches; those at present placed there are not the original. A Bisellia (seat of honour) decorated with horses' heads, swans and inlaid silver ornaments. A portable stove. A large kettle and iron stocks from the gladiators' barracks at Pompeii, near which three skeletons were found with their feet inserted. — 2nd Room: weapons, helmets especially interesting, baths, *two money-chests. In the centre a fine *tripod; two *pitchers with double handles. By the l. wall two trophies of gladiators' weapons; near the second a helmet with a representation of the Destruction of Troy.

The modern quarter of the town, which extends W. of the Toledo and is continually on the increase, may now be described.

The ***Villa Nazionale,** formerly *Villa Reale* (Pl. C, D, 6), usually termed *The Villa*, situated in immediate proximity to the sea, affords the principal and one of the most beautiful promenades at Naples. It was laid out in 1780, considerably extended in 1807 and 1834, skirts the Riviera di Chiaia, and is about $^3/_4$ M. in length, but not more than 60 yds. in breadth. The grounds

are laid out chiefly in the Italian style; the avenue of oaks leading towards the sea is particularly beautiful. Among the trees a few palms may be observed. At the entrance and near the middle are the indispensable cafés. The sculptures intended for the decoration of the grounds, indifferent imitations of ancient and modern works, do not deserve inspection. In the principal walk is a large ancient granite basin from Pæstum, brought from Salerno and placed here in 1825 to replace the celebrated group of the Farnese Bull, which had till then occupied this spot and was removed to the Museum. In the centre of the promenade, the focus of the gay world, the music etc., is a statue of Giambattista Vico, erected a few years ago. Farther on, to the r., a statue of P. Colletta, erected in 1866; then a small temple to the memory of Virgil (p. 79) and another to the l. to that of Tasso. At the end of the garden, to the l., is a terrace extending into the sea, affording a cool and delightful resting place, in the immediate proximity of the rippling waves and commanding a magnificent prospect. The villa is almost deserted during the day, but presents a scene of the utmost gaiety and life at hours when the daily concerts (gratis) take place: in the colder season 4—6, in summer 9—11 p. m. In the evening, illuminated by numerous jets of gas, enlivened by the music and fanned by the cool sea-breeze, these grounds afford an admirable opportunity to the visitor of enjoying the charms of an Italian summer-night.

The grounds of the villa in the direction of the Posilipo are terminated by an avenue of small trees. By the side of the carriage road a riding-path extends the entire length of the Chiaia. Towards sunset the corso, or principal promenade, takes place here. The number of the carriages is so great that in many places they are seen four abreast. Where the Str. di Chiaia divides, the *Str. di Piedigrotta* gradually ascends to the r. to the Posilipo, which it penetrates by means of the celebrated *Grotta di Posilipo*, and leads to *Pozzuoli* (p. 89). If an excursion be made thither, this road may be taken in one direction and the Str. Nuova di Posilipo (p. 80) in returning.

Posilipo is a Greek name; *Παυσίλυπον*, "end of care", originally borne by the villa of the notorious glutton Vedius Pollio. Augustus subsequently possessed this villa, and its name was now applied to the whole of the rocky eminence. At a very early period a passage or tunnel in the volcanic tuff-stone of this rock was excavated for the road from Naples to Dicæarchia or Puteoli (Pozzuoli). It is mentioned by Seneca and Petronius, under Nero, as a narrow and gloomy pass. Mediæval superstition attributed it to the magic arts of the poet Virgil! King Alfonso I. (about 1342) enlarged the opening by lowering the level of the road and caused it to be ventilated. A century later Don Pedro de Toledo caused

the road to be paved; it was again repaved and improved by Charles III. (1754), who left it in its present condition. The passage is about $^1/_2$ M. in length, at the E. entrance 80—90 ft. high, varying in the interior from 20 to 50 ft., in breadth 24—30 ft., and always well lighted. Small chapels are situated at the entrance and in the middle for the use of the pious. On a few days in March and November the sun is in such a position as to shine directly through the grotto, producing a magic illumination.

Among the vineyards on the height, to the l. of the entrance to the grotto, is situated the **Tomb of Virgil**, a Roman burial-place or columbarium. The door of the vineyard is opened for the visitor and a considerable number of steps ascended. The view of the bay and city obtained from this point is fine; the monument itself is of little interest and its authenticity extremely doubtful. For admission each visitor pays $^1/_2$ l., a trifle to the attendant at the tomb and to the opener of the door. This digression occupies about $^3/_4$ hr.

The monument contains a chamber about 15 ft. square, with three windows and vaulted ceiling. In the walls are 10 recesses for cinerary urns, and in the principal wall, which has been destroyed, there appears to have been one of greater size. Probability and local tradition favour the impression that this was the last resting-place of the poet, who, as he himself informs us, here composed his immortal works, the Georgics and the Æneid, and who unquestionably possessed a villa on the Posilipo and at his express wish was here interred after his death at Brundisium B. C. 19 on his return from Greece. Petrarch is said to have visited this spot accompanied by king Robert, and to have planted a laurel, which at the beginning of the present century fell a prey to the knives of curiosity-mongers, and has since been replaced. It is on record that the tomb in 1326 was in a good state of preservation, and contained a marble urn with 9 small pillars, the frieze of which bore the well-known inscription:

Mantua me genuit, Calabri rapuere, tenet nunc
Parthenope: cecini pascua, rura, duces.

Of all this no trace now remains. In 1530, however, Cardinal Bembo's epitaph on the poet Sannazar (p. 80) proves that he believed in the genuinness of the tomb, on which the following inscription, which is still legible, was accordingly placed in 1554:

Qui cineres? tumuli hæc vestigia: conditur olim
Ille hic qui cecinit pascua, rura, duces.

The question may therefore be considered to be decided in favour of the prevalent belief, and the poet's name is thus inseparably connected with Naples and its fascinating environs.

At the farther extremity of the grotto of Posilipo is situated the village of *Fuorigrotta*, where several roads diverge. A new road to the r. leads to Orsolone and Capodimonte. The second leads to the village of *Pianura* (3 M.) at the foot of the hill of Camaldoli, with its vast quarries; a third to the Lago d'Agnano and Astroni, and that in a straight direction to the small *Bagnoli* with warm springs, situated on the coast, on the road to Pozzuoli.

At the W. end of Fuorigrotta, by the small church of *S. Vitale*, is the monument of the poet Count Giacomo Leopardi, who died at Naples, June 18, 1837.

A continuation of the Chiaia is formed by the **Mergellina**, a long row of houses and villas on the slopes of the Posilipo facing the sea, intersected by the **Strada Nuova di Posilipo*, which was commenced in 1812, and in 1823 continued as far as Bagnoli. As this road commands a succession of the most beautiful views, the traveller should on no account omit to visit it, which, when time is limited, he may accomplish in going to or returning from Pozzuoli.

About 5 min. walk from the point where the Str. di Piedigrotta diverges from the Chiaia to the r., the road forms a curve in the direction of the sea. A short distance above this curve, to the r. (from the exterior scarcely recognizable), stands the **Chiesa del Sannazaro** or *S. Maria del Parto*, on the site of a small estate which king Frederick II. of Arragon presented in 1496 to the poet Jacopo Sannazaro (b. at Naples, 1158), for whom he entertained the highest regard. After his villa had been destroyed by the French in 1529, the aged poet caused the church to be erected by monks of the Servite order. It derives its appellation from his Latin poem "De partu Virginis".

The church contains a high-altar and six chapels. In the 1st chap. to the r., St. Michael overcoming Satan, by *Leonardo da Pistoja*. The devil is represented with the features of a woman who was passionately enamoured of Diomedes Carafa, once bishop of Ariano, and is therefore popularly known as "il diavolo di Mergellina". Behind the high-altar is the monument of the poet, executed by *Fra Giovanni da Montorsoli* from a design by Girolamo Santacroce. At the sides Apollo and Minerva, popularly believed to be David and Judith; on a bas-relief between them Neptune and Pan, with Fauns, satyrs and nymphs singing and playing, an allusion to Sannazar's poem "Arcadia"; above is the richly decorated sarcophagus with the bust of the poet which bears his academic name: *Actius Sincerus*. At the base of the monument is the inscription by Bembo:

Da sacro cineri flores: hic ille Maroni
Sincerus Musa proximus ut tumulo.

It alludes to the poet's having imitated Virgil. His principal works are idyls, elegies and epigrams in Latin.

To the r., farther on, rises *Villa Angri*, then to the l. by the sea the picturesque ruins of the *Palazzo di Donn' Anna* (erroneously believed to be that of the Regina Giovanna), commenced in the 17th cent. by *Fansaga* for Donna Anna, wife of the viceroy Duke of Medina, on the site of a former palace of the princes of Stigliano, but never completed. It is now employed as a glass-manufactory. The road, gradually ascending, winds between gardens and villas round the base of the hills; to the l. the *Lazzaretto* (quarantine), the *Villa Rocca Romana* with hot-houses and a collection of animals, Rocca Matilda and Villa Minutola. At

the entrance of the *Villa de Melis*, the so called *Palazzo delle Connonate*, a path diverges to the l. and descends to the extremity of the promontory of Posilipo, where the small church of *S. Maria* stands on the site of a former lighthouse. Here a boat may be hired to convey the traveller back to Naples. The high road continues to the r.; at the highest point a road unites with it on the r., leading to the Posilipo and Vomero (p. 83). A short distance farther, as a deep cutting is quitted, an open space is reached, disclosing a magnificent prospect of Bagnoli, Camaldoli, Pozzuoli, Baiæ and Ischia. The road then descends on the W. side of the Posilipo, passing the so-called *Grotto of Sejanus*, to the coast and *Bagnoli*, $3^3/_4$ M. from the Villa Reale.

This "**Grotto of Sejanus**" is a passage hewn through the rocky ridge near the sea by the Punta di Coroglio, upwards of $^2/_3$ M. in length, 500 ft. longer than the grotto of Posilipo, and originally of greater height and width; in the side towards the sea are several openings for ventilation (fee 1 l., the inspection occupies about 1 hr.). It is the tunnel whose construction is ascribed by Strabo (V. 4) to M. Cocceius Nerva (B. C. 37), almost simultaneously with that of the Julian harbour on the Lucrine lake by M. Agrippa. It is therefore an error to associate it with the name of Sejanus, as it is of much earlier origin. It has recently been freed from rubbish and supported by walls, on which occasion an inscription was found, recording that the tunnel had been repaired by the emp. Honorius about the year 400. At the E. extremity of this passage, especially by the rocky promontory of *La Gojola* the most beautiful views are obtained of Nisida, Procida, Ischia, Capri, the bay of Naples and a number of relics of antiquity. Close to the sea, in the direction of Naples and not visible from this point, is the so called *Scuola* or properly *Scoglio* (rock) *di Virgilio*, perhaps originally a temple of Fortune or of Venus Euplœa, to whom mariners offered sacrifice after a prosperous voyage. The custodian conducts the visitor from the grotto to a vineyard in the vicinity (fee 30—50 c.), whence a magnificent view is enjoyed, and the scattered fragments of the *Pausilypon*, or villa of Vedius Pollio (p. 78) are partially visible, extending from the slope of the hill to the verge of the sea and overgrown with myrtles, erica and broom. The fish-ponds, in which the cruel Vedius was in the habit of feeding large murænæ with the flesh of his slaves, lay nearer the town. A small *theatre* is also seen, which appertained to the villa of Lucullus, with 17 rows of seats hewn in the rock. Besides these are numerous other relics of the villas with which in ancient times the Posilipo was almost entirely covered.

Opposite to the promontory of Coroglio rises the small rocky *island of* **Nisida**, *the Nesis* of the ancients, an extinct crater,

which opens towards the S. On the N. side is a rock on which the Lazzaretto is erected, connected with the main land by a breakwater. The small harbour below serves for quarantine purposes: the building on the height is a bagno for criminals. The son of Lucullus possessed a villa on this island, to which Brutus retired after the murder of Cæsar in the spring of B. C. 44, and where he was visited by Cicero. He here took leave of his wife Portia on his departure for Greece, previous to the battle of Philippi. In the 15th cent. Queen Johanna II. possessed a villa on the island of Nisida, which was converted into a fort for the purpose of keeping the fleet of Louis of Anjou in check.

From the Museum the *Strada dell' Infrascata* (Pl. D, E, 5) ascends the heights of S. Elmo and the Posilipo. At the base of these hills, and also farther up, donkeys, which by many are preferred to carriages, may be hired. The road ascends in zigzags. After 7 min. walk an open space is seen to the l. From this point the new **Corso Vittorio Emanuele,** now in the course of construction, diverges to the l., on a level considerably above and commanding an admirably survey of the town. From this road, after 8 min. walk, a steep path ascends to the r. to the *Castel Sant' Elmo*. The easier, but longer approach is by the Str. dell' Infrascata, which the traveller may prefer to follow. Where this road proceeds towards Antignano to the r., a path opposite, by a small chapel, ascends to the l., shortly afterwards turns to the l., then to the r. (one-horse carr. for the excursion 3—3½ l.; donkey 1—1½ l.). Pedestrians may also ascend at once from the Toledo at the *Largo della Carità*, but the path is somewhat precipitous (donkey ½—1 l.).

On entering the precincts of the fortifications, the visitor first proceeds to the Carthusian monastery of

***S. Martino,** not less remarkable for the beauty of its situation and the views it affords, than for the magnificence of its endowment. It was begun in 1325 by Duke Charles of Calabria, almost entirely rebuilt in the 17th cent., and is adorned with pictures of the Neapolitan school. Since the dissolution of the monastery, custodians, who show the church and are forbidden to accept gratuities, have been appointed. Part of the now deserted buildings is destined for the reception of a library, derived from all the suppressed monasteries at Naples.

The Ascension on the ceiling of the nave and the 12 Apostles between the windows are by *Lanfranco*. Over the principal entrance a *Descent from the Cross by *Stanzioni* (damaged), next to which Moses and Elias by *Spagnoletto*. The 12 Apostles above the arches of the chapels, by the same artist. *Frescoes* of the choir by the Cavaliere d'Arpino. The large Crucifixion by

Lanfranco. Nativity, by *Guido Reni* (who died before the completion of the painting). On the sides: to the l., Communion of the Apostles, by *Spagnoletto* (in the style of Paolo Veronese), and Christ washing the disciples' feet, by *Caracciolo*; to the r., Last Supper by *Stanzioni*, and Institution of the Eucharist, by the pupils of P. Veronese. The marble decorations of the church, 12 different roses of Egyptian granite, after *Cosimo Fansago* of Carrara, the beautiful mosaic marble pavement by *Presti*, and the high-altar, by *Solimena*, also merit inspection. The Sacristy, entered to the l. from the choir, is adorned with intarsias by *Bonaventura Presto*, and paintings by the *Cavaliere d'Arpino*, *Stanzioni* and *Caravaggio*. Beyond it is the *Tesoro*, containing as an altar-piece a °Descent from the Cross, the master-piece of *Spagnoletto*; on the ceiling Judith, by *Luca Giordano*, completed, it is said in 48 hrs., when the artist was in his 72nd year. The ceiling of the *Chapterhouse* is adorned with a painting by *Corenzio*; other pictures by *Arpino*, *Finoglia*, *Stanzioni* and *Cambiaso*. Hence through another small room to the

°*Cloisters*, supported on each of the four sides by 15 Doric columns of white marble, and adorned with numerous statues of saints. The °view from the belvedere of the garden embraces the city, the bay and the fertile country as far as Nola and the Apennines. It is more limited than that from the summit of the fort but more picturesque.

The drawbridge is now crossed and the summit soon attained, where the officer on duty readily accords permission to enter (1 l. to the soldier in attendance).

Castel Sant' Elmo (822 ft.), formerly *Sant' Erasmo*, was erected by Giacomo de' Sanctis under Robert the Wise. Under Ferdinand I. (1458) it was termed *Castello di S. Martino*, after the neighbouring monastery, and considerably extended. In the 16th cent. it was altered to its present form by Don Pedro de Toledo, and in 1641 some additions were made by the Duke of Medina. The vast walls, the fosses hewn in the solid tuffstone rock, its subterranean passages and ample cistern formerly obtained for it the reputation of impregnability, which it has long ago ceased to enjoy. The fort has been dismantled under the new regime and is employed as a military prison. A walk on the ramparts affords a splendid panorama of the town and bay, and particularly of the district towards Misenum and Ischia.

Instead of returning by the same route, the visitor is recommended to proceed along the height in the direction of the sea. He may then either descend to the Corso Vittorio Emanuele, and following it reach the church of *S. Maria di Piedigrotta*, not far from the entrance to the grotto; or pursue his path on the hill, leading through the *Vico Belvedere* and past the *Villa Floridiana* to the *Vomero*, where by the beautiful *Villa Belvedere* it unites with the road described below.

The *Str. dell' Infrascata*, prolonged under different names, leads from the Museum, skirting the brow of the hill, to the extremity of the Posilipo. It intersects the small villages of Antignano, Vomero, Posilipo and Strato and passes numerous villas and country-residences. The first half of the way towards Posilipo

is entirely enclosed by walls, but beyond that point a succession of charming views are obtained on both sides, over the town and bay and the W. environs. A walk as far as the projecting rock of the Posilipo occupies 2 hrs.; thence to the Villa Reale 1 hr.; one horse carr., allowing time to visit S. Elmo and the Grotto of Sejanus (p. 81), 4—5 l., an excursion strongly recommended, as it conveys the best idea of the beauties of the environs (drive 2 hrs., visit to S. Elmo 1¼, to the Grotto of Sejanus 1 hr.).

Half-a-mile from the Museum the *Vico Arenella* diverges to the r. towards the village of that name, situated on the height, the birth-place of Salvator Rosa in 1605, who terminated his chequered career at Rome in 1673.

Enclosed by garden-walls and continuing to ascend, the road next reaches *Antignano*, 10 min. walk farther. Shortly before the village is reached the road to S. Elmo diverges to the l., and the main road soon divides, leading to Camaldoli to the r., whilst the route at present described proceeds to the l.

After a walk of ¼ hr. more *Vomero* is reached, where the *Villa Belvedere* affords a delightful panorama of the land and sea. A precipitous path, the *Salita del Vomero*, descends from this point to the Chiaia. Under the name of Strada Belvedere the road now skirts the heights of the Chiaia, passes the *Villa Regina* (r.) and leads to the summit of the Posilipo. Near the point where it turns towards the S., the Villas *Ricciardi*, *Tricase and Patrizi* are beautifully situated.

The *Grotta di Posilipo* or *di Pozzuoli* is attained after ½ hr. walk from Vomero. Between Vomero and the sea the hill bears the name of Posilipo. The village of *Posilipo* is soon reached, whence the *Salita di S. Antonio di Posilipo* descends to the Mergellina, passing Virgil's Tomb.

The road continues on the height, leading from Posilipo through the village of *Strato* in about 1 hr. to the Strada Nuova, nearly opposite to the *Punta di Coroglio*. It affords an admirable survey of the country as far as the Lago d'Agnano, Bagnoli, Camaldoli, the Solfatara, Pozzuoli, the environs of Baiæ, the heights of Misenum, the island of Procida and the lofty peak of Epomeo in Ischia; in the other direction, the town and bay.

From the point where the road unites with the Str. Nuova di Posilipo, a walk of 10 min. more to the r. will enable the traveller to inspect the Grotto of Sejanus (p. 81). Thence back to the town is a distance of 3½ M.

** Camaldoli

commands the finest view near Naples, perhaps the finest in Italy. *The monastery*, founded in 1525 by the Marchese di Pescara, the victor of Pavia is situated on the E. extremity of the chain of

hills by which the Campi Phlegræi are encircled on the N., the highest point near Naples (1416 ft.).

Donkeys (2 l. and a trifle to the attendant; for a party $1^1/_2$ l. each), which afford the pleasantest means of accomplishing this excursion, are to be found in the Str. dell' Infrascata Pl. D, E, 3), which ascends from the Museum to the l. Or a carriage may be taken as far as Antignano, but the last part of the ascent ($1^1/_2$ hr.) must still be performed on foot or by the aid of a donkey. The whole excursion from the Museum to the monastery and back occupies about $3^1/_2$ hrs. if a donkey be taken, on foot somewhat more. The early morning and the evening are most favourable for the view.

The Str. dell' Infrascata ascends to Antignano. After 7 min. walk an open space is reached, where the new Corso diverges to the l. The road next passes the Stabilimento di Francesco di Sales, a girls' school, leads between rows of houses and finally through gardens in 14 min. more to the village. The road to S. Elmo here diverges to the l.: that to the r., through the village, is our present route. The road soon divides, the branch to the l. leading to Vomero. The branch to the r. must be taken, and, where the road again divides shortly after, that to the left. Half-a-mile farther the frontier of the city douane is reached; below it and in the garden to the r. are beautiful pines. A few min. walk farther, the field-road passing the Osteria to the l. and soon afterwards crossed by a small viaduct, is taken and not again quitted. It traverses a small ravine and is enclosed by underwood and pines. After 20 min. a house is seen to the r.; 2 min. more, a farm. The path now ascends to the r., commanding a fine view of the bay. Where, after 7 min., it divides, the branch descending to the l. is taken, passing a ravine, through which a beautiful glimpse of Capri is obtained. At the end of the ravine a road diverges to the l., but this and all the intersecting forest paths must be avoided. After 20 min. the path passes through a gateway, ascends to the l. by the wall of the convent garden, and then to the l. Admission to the monastery is accorded (gratuity 1 l. or more to the attendant, a few sous to the doorkeeper), but as both monastery and church are uninteresting, the garden may at once be entered; ladies are admitted.

The **View from Camaldoli embraces the bays of Naples, Pozzuoli and Gaeta, the widely extended capital (of which a great portion is concealed by S. Elmo) with its environs, the Lago d'Agnano, the craters of Solfatara and Astroni, the promontories of Posilipo and Misenum, the islands of Nisida, Procida and Ischia, the districts of Baiæ, Cumæ and Liternum. Towards the S. the view is bounded by Capri and the Punta della Campanella, the *ancient promontory* of Minerva. The small towns of Massa, Sor-

rento and Castellamare are visible, Monte Sant' Angelo, the smoking cone of Vesuvius and the luxuriant plain at its base. Towards the N. the eye wanders over the expansive *Campania Felix* with its numerous villages, over Caserta, Maddaloni, Cancello, Nola, Capua, Monte Tifata, the volcanic group of the Rocca Monfina, the lake of Patria, Gaeta, the hills of Formiæ and beyond them Monte Circello. To the W. extends the open sea with the islands of Ponza, Ventotene, S. Stefano and Isola delle Botte.

A precipitous path, traversing wood and rock, leads from Camaldoli to the plain of *Pianura*. On the S. side of the monastery lies the village of *Soccavo*, beyond it Fuorigrotta, above which rises the hill chain of S. Elmo, Vomero and Posilipo.

Environs of Naples.

The charm of Naples consists solely in the singular beauty of its environs. The bay with its promontories and islands, and the flourishing villages on its shores, presents new beauties at every different point of view, and the eye never wearies in gazing at the exquisite picture. The nature of the excursions to be undertaken from Naples must of course depend on the season of the year and the inclination and resources of the traveller. Most of them may be accomplished within a single day. In the more frequented villages, however, very tolerable inns afford accommodation for the night, although in the cold season they are very inferior to the hotels of the city. Moreover a saving of time and expenditure is effected, if the traveller is not obliged to return to Naples every evening. During the fine season, therefore, the independent traveller is recommended to give up his quarters at his hotel but to leave all his superfluous luggage behind him. The excursions to Caserta and Capua (described at pp. 8 and follg.) are most conveniently made from Naples. A visit to the islands of Capri, Procida and Ischia cannot be recommended in winter except in perfectly settled weather. As to the number of the party, 2 or 4 will be found the most convenient and entail the least expense. A careful plan should be formed before starting, with the aid of the latest local time-tables.

With regard to the security of the roads, no apprehensions need be entertained on much frequented routes. Before undertaking mountain excursions, however, or the journey to Pæstum, it is a wise precaution to give notice to the authorities, who will
measures to ensure the safety of the traveller. The
Vesuvius is prohibited, when it is apprehended that
the vicinity. It is advisable under all circum-
to be unprovided with a passport.

Mondragone
Castel Pagano
Castel Volturno
Cancello ed Arnone
F. Volturno
Grazzanisi
S. Clemente
Capua
S. Maria di Capua
S. Maria la Fossa
S. Tammaro
Casino Reale di Carditello
Savigliano
Casapulla
Mezzano
Capodrise
Marcianisi
Regi Lagni
Pupone
Casalnuovo
Casal di Principe
Vico di Pantano
S. Cipriano
Fermano
Teverola
Casapesenna
S. Marcellino
Grisignano
Trentola
Lusciano
Aversa
Succivo
Orta
Carinaro
Parete
S. Arpino
S. Antimo
Giugliano
Fratta
Panicocoli
Melito
Zaccaria
Quindano
Mugnano
Arzano
Caivizzano
Secondigliano
Marano
Piano di Quarto
Chiaiano
Pianura
Torre di S. Severino
Capo di Monte
L. di Licola
S. Angelo dell' Arcovato
S. Paolo Bisaccia
Succiaro
Arcofato
Fuori Grotta
Pozzuoli
Bagnoli
S. Strato
NAPOLI
M. Epomeo (S. Nicola)
M. Montagnone
M. Nuovo
M. Rotaro
Se. S. Mariano
P. di Fumo
P. di Chiappa
C. di Posilipo
Golfo di Pozzuoli
Scuola di Vergilio
P. Cornacchio
Misena
I. Procida
P. di Pizzaco
P. di Socciaro
Lacco
Ischia
Forio
Fontana
Barano
Campagnano
Serrara
Vezza
P. S. Pancrazio
P. S. Angelo
ISCHIA
GOLFO DI NA
CONTORNI DI NAPOLI
Scale nel 1: 400,000
Miglia Tedesche
Miglia Italiane
Chilometri
F. Fiume M. Monte P. Punta Sc. Scoglio
Acquedotti
Lago
S.A. S. Agata
C. Caprile
D. Deserto
Me. Metrano
Mo. Monticchio
Se. Schiazzano
Ti. Tuigliano
CAPRI
P. di Tiberio
Anacapri

S. Agata de' Goti
Caserta Vecchia
Maddaloni
Arienzo
Cervinara
Monte Sarchio
Accerra
Avella
Nola
Palma
Ottajano
VESUVIO
Sarno
Torre dell' Annunziata
POMPEI
Angri
Nocera
Castellammare
Vico Equense
Meta
Sorrento
Positano
Amalfi
Cetara
Vietri
SALERNO
Cetara
Cetrella
Capo Sottile
POLI
GOLFO DI SALERNO

Excursions to many of the different points of interest are now greatly facilitated by the railway, with the principal lines of which the traveller should be acquainted:

A. To Salerno (Station Pl. G, 4, below the Roman stat.), by Portici, Torre del Greco, Torre Annunziata, Pompeii, Scafati, Angri, Pagani, Nocera, S. Clemente, Cava, Vietri, in 2 hrs.; 5 trains daily.

B. To Castellamare, by the same line as the above as far as Torre Annunziata, in 1 hr.; 9 trains daily, fewer in winter.

C. To Caserta and Capua (Roman station, Pl. G. 4), 7 trains daily. This excursion is described at pp. 8 and follg.

To Capua in 1 hr. 40 min. (1st cl. 2 l. 95 c.; 2nd cl. 2, 15; 3rd cl. 1 l.). To Caserta in 1 hr. 16 min. (1st cl. 2, 20; 2nd cl. 1, 70; 3rd cl. 75 c.). If the train which starts for Capua at 9. 15 a. m. be taken, all the objects of interest there may be inspected by 2 p. m., when the train from S. Maria di Capua to Caserta may be taken (in 26 min.), whence a train returns to Naples at 4. 43 p. m.

The excursions from Naples to Nola (p. 12) and San Severino (p. 12) may be similarly arranged.

5. Pozzuoli, Baiæ, Misenum and Cumæ.

The district to the W. of Naples has from time immemorial been a scene of the most powerful volcanic agency, and as late as the 16th cent. vast changes have here taken place, traces of which are encountered by the traveller at every step. This tract is scarcely less interesting in an historical than in a physical point of view. It was here that Hellenic civilisation first gained a footing in Italy, and between this portion of the peninsula and the East constant communication was thenceforth maintained. The mazes of Hellenic tradition are most intimately associated with this country, and the poems of Homer and Virgil will invest it with the highest interest as long as classic education exists. The prosperity of this lovely coast has long since departed. The grand creations of imperial Rome, the innumerable palatial villas of the Roman aristocracy, have long been converted into a chaotic heap of ruins by convulsions of nature, and have left behind comparatively feeble traces of their former magnificence. The Malaria which prevails in many parts of the district, and the stupendous, though slumbering, agencies beneath the soil impart a sombre and melancholy aspect to the scene. But the inexhaustible beauties of Italian nature are still invested with the same charms as 2000 years ago. The island and promontories, the bays and lakes, the singularly beautiful indentations of the coast constitute the peculiar characteristics of this scenery, which is perhaps without rival.

The excursions in this direction may be regarded as extensions of those last described in the vicinity of Naples. How they may best be combined, *must depend on the inclination* of the traveller himself.

If necessary they may all be undertaken in a single day by carriage (for 4—6 pers., 25 l.) from Naples to the Lago del Fusaro, returning by Baiæ. The route leads through the grotto of Posilipo to Bagnoli and Pozzuoli, to the Arco Felice, the site of the ancient Cumæ, the Lago del Fusaro, then to Baiæ, the Piscina Mirabilis and Miniscola. Thence the traveller returns to Baiæ, skirts the Lucrine lake to the grotto of the sibyl on the Lacus Avernus, ascends the crater of Monte Nuovo, returns by the shore to Pozzuoli, visits the temple of Serapis, the amphitheatre and the Solfatara, the Lago d'Agnano, the Dogs' grotto and the crater of Astroni which serves as a deer-park, and finally returns to Naples by the Str. Nuova di Posilipo.

The excursion may conveniently be accomplished in one day, if the Lago d'Agnano, the crater of Astroni and the ascent of M. Nuovo be omitted from the plan. The traveller should start at an early hour (one-horse carr. for the day 8 l.), drive to Pozzuoli, and there inspect the amphitheatre, Solfatara and Serapeum, where the carriage should be in waiting; then drive to Baiæ, visit the ruins, and proceed to Cumæ. The carr. should be quitted beyond the Lago Fusaro, at the divergence of the roads, and directed to proceed to the entrance of the Grotta di Pietro della Pace, near the Lacus Avernus. Then on foot to the Acropolis of Cumæ, and thence through the vineyards to the Arco Felice. The traveller should next retrace his steps for a short distance in order to reach the Lacus Avernus through the Grotta di Pietro, re-enter his carr., and (stopping to visit the Grotto of the Sibyl by the way) drive by Baiæ to Bacoli (refreshments) and thence back to Naples direct, or viâ Procida etc. Baiæ should be visited before Cumæ, although the route is thus prolonged, in order that a guide (1½—2 l.) may be secured there for the rest of the excursion, as the traveller unaided will have difficulty in finding the most direct paths.

These excursions may also be conveniently divided into two. One afternoon may be devoted to the two routes between Naples and Pozzuoli, the town itself with the Solfatara and the Lago d'Agnano (one-horse carr. 5 l.); the best arrangement being to proceed first to the Lago d'Agnano, there quit the carriage and walk (in 1 hr.) by the Solfatara and amphitheatre to Pozzuoli (boy to act as guide ½ l.), where the carriage is regained. Another afternoon to Baiæ and Misenum, the Lacus Avernus and Cumæ (7—8 hrs.; one-horse carr. 7 l.). A visit to Procida and Ischia may also be agreeably combined with the excursion. From the beach at Miniscola the passage to Procida may be accomplished in ½—¾ hr. (1½—2 l.); boats, however, are not always to be obtained. About 8 or 9 a. m. a market-boat starts from Pozzuoli for Procida (30—50 c.); a private boat is of course preferable (5—6 l.). Boat from Pozzuoli to Baiæ for 1—3 pers. 1 l., according to tariff. The pedestrian, who should however avail himself of a carriage for a part of the way, is of course least liable to the annoyances of imposition.

To Pozzuoli is a drive of 1 hr., or a walk of 2 hrs. The carriages, by which the constant communication between this town and Naples is maintained, are to be found in front of the Café Benvenuto in the Str. di Chiaia; one-horse carr. for the single journey 1½ l.; for a single seat ½ l. These carriages, however, which are in fact omnibuses on a small scale, are not to be found with certainty except in the early morning, and are less suitable for excursionists than an ordinary carrozella (double journey 4 l., or returning by the Str. Nuova di Posilipo 5 l.). Strangers are everywhere importuned to inspect worthless curiosities which make serious inroads on time, temper and purse. The only objects of real interest are enumerated in the following description.

The direct road to Pozzuoli leads by the Chiaia, then to the r. by the Str. di Piedigrotta and the grotto itself to the village of Fuorigrotta (p. 79). At the extremity of the village the highroad to *Bagnoli* leads to the l. (that to the r. to the *Lago*

d' Agnano, ½ M. distant). The high-road then passes between a succession of gardens, presenting no objects of interest, and leads to the coast (4½ M.) where the beauty of the scenery begins to develop itself. In the foreground is the island of Nisida (p. 81). *Bagnoli* possesses warm sulphureous springs and baths of considerable repute. The road then skirts the sea for 1½ M. Near Pozzuoli, in the lava rocks which advance towards the sea, are extensive quarries, where about 200 galley-slaves are employed.

Pozzuoli (*Trattoria del Ponte di Caligola*, in the Piazza; *Bella Italia* and *Fortuna* on the quay; imposition inevitable unless prices are previously ascertained), originally the Greek colony *Dicaearchia*, subdued by the Romans in the 2nd Punic war and named by them *Puteoli*, subsequently an opulent commercial town and principal depot for the traffic with Asia and Africa, is now a quiet episcopal town, situated on a promontory in the *Golfo di Pozzuoli* (part of the bay of Naples), opposite to the Cape of Miseno. As the traveller enters the town, he is immediately besieged by guides and dealers in spurious antiquities, which are manufactured at Naples and after a certain period of interment re-appear with the requisite coating of rust, verdigris and dirt. If a guide is engaged, his terms should be previously ascertained: for the visit to the town, amphitheatre and temple of Serapis 1 l., with the addition of the Solfatara and Lago d'Agnano 1½—2 l. The young *Gennaro Rocca* and his brother *Francesco* speak French and may be recommended. The guides usually conduct the traveller, on the way to the amphitheatre, to the magazine of antiquities of *Canonico Criscio*, whose relics though exorbitantly dear are probably genuine.

The town itself contains little to arrest the traveller's attention.

In the principal square stands the statue of a senator, bearing the name of Q. Flav. Mavortius Lollianus, discovered in 1704. The head, though also ancient, is not the original, but was added at a later date. Oppposite to it is the statue of Bishop Leon y Cardenas, viceroy of Sicily under Philip III.

At the quay are the remains of the ancient pier, termed by Seneca *Pilae*, by Suetonius *Moles Puteolanae*, now *Ponte di Caligola*. Of the original 25 buttresses, which supported 24 arches, 16 are left. They are constructed of bricks and puzzolana or volcanic earth; three are under water. They bear an inscription recording that the pier was restored by Antoninus Pius. A common, but erroneous impression is, that they were connected with the bridge of boats which Caligula threw across the bay of Baiæ, in order that, clad in the armour of Alexander the Great, he might there celebrate his insane triumph over the Parthians.

Near the harbour a marble pedestal, adorned with bas-reliefs representing 14 towns of Asia, now preserved in the Museum at Naples (p. 70), was found in 1693.

The *Cattedrale S. Proculo*, in the upper part of the town, occupies the site of a temple of Augustus, erected by L. Calpurnius. In one of the lateral walls 6 Corinthian columns from the ancient temple are still preserved. The church contains the relics of St. Proculus and two other saints, and the monuments of the Duke of Montpensier and Giovanni Battista Pergolese of Jesi, the talented composer of the original Stabat Mater, who died in 1736 at the early age of 26.

At the W. extremity of the town a narrow street (bearing the inscription "Bagni e Tempio di Serapide") leads from the sea to the ***Temple of Serapis**, or *Serapeum* (fee ½ l.), known as early as 1538, but not completely excavated till 1750. It consisted of a square court, enclosed by 48 massive marble and granite columns, and adjoined by 43 small chambers. The portico rested on 6 Corinthian columns (3 of which remain), bearing a rich frieze. In the centre of the court stood a circular temple, surrounded by a peristyle of 16 Corinthian pillars of African marble, which have been transferred to the theatre of the palace at Caserta, so that the bases alone are left. The interior was approached by 4 flights of steps. The pavement declined inwards towards the centre, where the statues of Serapis, now in the museum at Naples, were found. Two inscriptions found here mention the restoration of the temple by Marcus Aurelius and Septimius Severus. The lower portions of the ruins are under water, but the level of the ground has recently been raised, in order to prevent unhealthy exhalations. In the course of centuries a species of shellfish (lithodomus, or modiola lithophaga, still found in this vicinity) undermined the bases of the central columns, whilst the upper parts remained intact. Interesting observations may here be made with respect to the alterations which have at different periods taken place in the level of the sea. That it had risen considerably, even in ancient times, is proved by the fact that mosaics have been found 6 ft. below the present level of the pavement. After the decline of heathenism the sea continued to rise, as the different watermarks testify. Subsequently the lower part of the edifice was buried to the depth of 12 ft., probably by an eruption of Solfatara, and thus protected against the farther invasions of the crustacea. These extend to a height of 9 ft., so that at one period the sea-level must have been at least 20 ft. higher than at present. This great alteration was occasioned by the convulsion which resulted *from the eruption of* Monte Nuovo (p. 93) in 1538. Since *last century the ground* has again been gradually sinking. The

mineral springs in the ruins were called into existence by the last eruption.

The *Temple of Neptune* is a name applied to another ruin, to the W. of the Serapeum, consisting of a few pillars rising from the sea. In the vicinity, also under water, is situated the so-called *Temple of the Nymphs*, from which a considerable number of columns and sculptures have been recovered. Somewhat farther, a few scanty fragments indicate the site of Cicero's *Puteolaneum*, a villa delightfully situated on the coast, with shady avenues, which the orator in imitation of Plato termed his Academy, where he composed his "Academica" and "De Fato". When, A. D. 138, Hadrian died at Baiæ, he was interred within the precincts of Cicero's villa, where Antoninus Pius afterwards erected a temple.

The most interesting and perfect of all these ruins is the

***Amphitheatre** (fee $^1/_2$ l.), situated on the eminence behind the town (the route thither is by the farther angle of the principal piazza, to the r.; the traveller then passes through an archway, ascends the street and turns to the l.).

It rests on three series of arches, which were surrounded by an external court; the two principal entrances were adorned with triple colonnades. The interior contained four tiers of seats in several compartments (cunei), connected by flights of steps. The imperial seat was distinguished by Corinthian columns of black marble. The arena, 336 ft. long, 138 ft. broad, was excavated in 1838, when a number of subterranean passages and receptacles for the wild beasts etc., 98 paces long and 53 broad, were discovered, which serve to convey a distinct idea of the arrangements and machinery of the ancient amphitheatres. By means of a water conduit (l. of the principal entrance) the arena could be laid under water when naval combats were to be represented; the outlet is in the principal passage. The entrances for the gladiators and the air holes and outlets of the dens of the animals are easily recognised. The celebrated gladiator-combats under Nero, when he received Tiridates, king of Armenia, as a guest at his court, took place here, and even the emperor himself entered the arena. Under Diocletian St. Januarius and his companions were in vain thrown to the wild beasts here, as an inscription on the chapel dedicated to him records, before they were put to death near the Solfatara. The high ground near the amphitheatre commands a fine view in the direction of Misenum.

Above the amphitheatre a theatre was situated, the ruins of which have not yet been excavated. Other ruins in the vicinity externally of square, internally of circular construction, are believed to have been either *Baths* or a *Temple of Diana*. The *Villa Lusciano* contains the so-called *Labyrinth*, really a piscina.

or ancient reservoir. The *Piscina Grande*, with vaulted ceiling, resting on three rows of 16 colums each, still serves as a reservoir and was doubtless once connected with the ancient Julian aqueduct from the Pausilypon to Misenum.

Ancient tombs have frequently been discovered on the old roads, the *Via Campana* leading to Capua, the *Via Puteolana* to Naples, and the *Via Cumana* to Cumæ. They are generally in the form of temples or towers, sometimes decorated with fine reliefs and paintings. On the eminence half-way between Pozzuoli and the Solfatara, where St. Januarius was beheaded in 305, stands a *Capuchin Monastery*, erected in 1580, whence a magnificent prospect of the bay.

The puzzolana or volcanic earth, which yields an indestructible cement, derives its name from Pozzuoli.

Near the amphitheatre a path to the r. leads to the ***Solfatara** (donkey from Pozzuoli 1 l.; walking far preferable. For admission to the Solfatara 1/2 l. for each pers. is demanded; for a party 1 l. ample), the crater of a half extinct volcano, an oblong space enclosed by hills of pumice-stone, from fissures (fumaroli) in which vapours and sulphureous gases ascend. The ground is everywhere hollow. The ancients (Strabo) termed this crater *Forum Vulcani* and believed it to be in communication with Ischia and the Campi Phlegræi. The only eruption of which we know, attended by an emission of lava, took place in 1198. A manufactory of alum, founded here during the last century, speedily fell to decay, so that the place is now quite deserted. Above it, towards the E., rise the *Colles Leucogaei*, the white hills whose light coloured dust was so highly prized by the ancients in colouring groats and other kinds of grain. Here several small brooks containing alum have their source, *I Pisciarelli*, the *Fontes Leucogaei* of the ancients (Plin. nat. hist. XXXI. 2), which fall steaming into a ravine between the Solfatara and the Lago d'Agnano, and are frequently employed as a remedy for cutaneous diseases. The ground in this vicinity is everywhere warm and saturated with gas.

The brink of the crater may now be surmounted on the E. side and the **Lago d'Agnano** reached by footpaths in 1/2 hr.; but this lake may be most conveniently visited on the way from Naples to Pozzuoli. It is also an ancient crater of irregular form, about 2 M. in circumference, the water of which produces malaria, but is now in process of being drained. On its S.E. bank, near the road from Fuorigrotta, are the *Stufe di San Germano*, ancient receptacles in which the warm sulphureous vapour is collected for the use of patients (1/2 l. sufficient). In the vicinity is the celebrated *Grotta del Cane*, which, however, in the present age of discovery and science, no longer possesses its ancient in-

terest. It derives its name from the circumstance that the ground and sides are so thoroughly impregnated with carbonic acid gas, that the fumes render dogs insensible in a few seconds, and produce a feeling of languor on human subjects (here again extortion can only be obviated by previous bargaining). Dogs are provided for the exhibition of this somewhat cruel experiment, but the curiosity of the traveller may be sufficiently gratified by observing that a light is immediately extinguished when brought in contact with the vapour. Pliny (Hist. nat. II. 93) mentions this grotto as: "spiracula et scrobes Charoneæ mortiferum spiritum exhalantes in agro Puteolano."

From the grotto a path leads to (½ M.) **Astroni**, the largest and most important of the volcanic craters in this vicinity, upwards of 3 M. in circumference and densely overgrown with holm-oaks and other trees. On the S.E. side it contains several small lakes and in the centre an eminence of trachytic lava. The crater has long been employed as a preserve of deer and other game for the royal chase. Access cannot be obtained without permission from the intendant in the Palazzo Reale (p. 42) at Naples.

The high-road which leads towards the W. from Pozzuoli divides near the Monte Nuovo (1¼ M.): to the r. to the Lacus Avernus, Arco Felice and Cumæ; to the l. to Baiæ and Misenum. One-horse carr. from Pozzuoli to Cumæ or Baiæ 3—4 l., to both places 5—6 l. The donkeys of Pozzuoli cannot be recommended (2—3 l. for the afternoon). Passage by boat to Baiæ 1 l. for 3—4 pers. according to the tariff, in ½—1 hr.

Leaving Pozzuoli by the villa of Cicero and proceeding W. by the shore of the bay, the traveller reaches (1½ M.) **Monte Nuovo** (428 ft.), a volcanic production of comparatively recent origin. Its upheaval took place Sept. 30th, 1538, after a violent earthquake. The hill is in the form of an obtuse cone, in the centre of which is an extinct crater of considerable depth, enclosed by masses of pumice-stone, trachyte and tufa, distinctly indicating its origin. The ascent is interesting.

The road to Baiæ, diverging to the l. near Monte Nuovo, traverses the narrow strip of land which now separates the Lacus Lucrinus from the sea.

The **Lacus Lucrinus** was in ancient times celebrated for its oysters. It was separated from the sea by a breakwater, termed the *Via Herculea* from the tradition that the hero employed it in driving the bulls of Geryon across the swamps. It subsequently fell to decay and was again repaired, but greatly damaged by the eruption of Monte Nuovo in 1538. A portion of it, 250 yds. in length, is still visible beneath the surface of the water, where remnants of the *Porto Giulio*, or harbour constructed by Agrippa,

may also be distinguished. At the present day the lake yields, instead of the once famed oysters, the *spigola*, a fish considered a delicacy by the Neapolitans.

At a short distance inland, enclosed on three sides by chestnut and vine-clad hills, lies the celebrated ***Lacus Avernus,** regarded by the ancients as the entrance to the infernal regions on account of its sombre situation and environs. Tradition alleged that no bird could fly across it and live, owing to the poisonous exhalations, and that the neighbouring ravines were the abode of the ghastly and sunless Cimmerii, mentioned by Homer (Odyss. XI.). Virgil, too, represents this as the scene of the descent of Æneas, conducted by the Sibyl, to the infernal regions. Augustus, by the construction of the Julian harbour and by connecting this lake with the Lacus Lucrinus, was the first to dispel these gloomy legends. Horace and Virgil accordingly extol the harbour as a prodigy, although the Roman fleet more frequently lay in the Lucrine than the Avernian lake. The canals and wharfs of Agrippa were still in existence in 1538, but the upheaval of the Monte Nuovo destroyed every vestige of them, half filled the Lucrine lake, and so altered the configuration of the neighbourhood that the two lakes are now entirely separated and the intervening space completely overgrown with underwood.

The Lacus Avernus is of a circular form, now about 1½ M. in circumference, 4 ft. above the level of the sea and 200 ft. in depth.

In 1858, the plan of connecting it with the bay of Baiæ by means of canals, in order to afford a secure harbour for vessels of war, was again revived, but two years later abandoned.

The grottoes and cuttings observed in the S. side of the lake, hewn in the tuffstone rock, were probably connected with the works of the Portus Julius. One of these caverns is now termed the **Grotto of the Sibyl.** It is entered by a gateway of brick and consists of a long, damp passage hewn in the rocks and ventilated by vertical apertures. About midway between the two lakes a narrow passage to the r. leads to a small square chamber, the *"Entrance to the infernal regions"*. Near it is a chamber with Mosaic pavement and the arrangements for a warm bath. It contains luke-warm water, 1 ft. in depth, which flows from a spring in a neighbouring chamber, and is termed by the guides the *"Bath of the Sibyl"*. The entire grotto is 280 paces in length and blackened with the smoke of the torches. Another entrance in the vicinity is now obstructed. (Visitors to these by no means attractive water-grottoes are carried by the guides. Torches necessary, the proximity of which is disagreeable, 1 l. *each; admission* to the grottoes 1 l. for each pers.; preliminary *bargaining* necessary.) On the W. side of the Lacus Avernus is

another long passage, which served to connect the lake with Cumæ (p. 98). On the E. side are the interesting ruins of once magnificent *Baths*, sometimes termed a *Temple of Apollo*, or *Pluto*, or *Mercury*.

We now return to the high-road to Baiæ. Beyond the Lucrine lake are situated *le Stufe di Tritoli*, the ruins of ancient baths. In the immediate vicinity a path on the slope of the mountain leads to the **Bagni di Nerone**, a long, narrow, dark passage in the rock, at the farther extremity of which several warm springs take their rise, termed *Thermae Neronianae* by the ancients, and in modern times sought by invalids. The water is sufficiently warm to cook eggs (for which 1 l.; access to the baths $^1/_2$ l.). These passages contain no object of interest, and are so saturated with water and of so high a temperature that a visit to them is anything but pleasant.

As **Baia** (*Hôtel della Regina*, poor, no fixed charges. Giosafatto de Lucio is recommended as a guide, $1^1/_2$—2 l. for the afternoon, according to arrangement), the ancient *Baiae*, is approached, innumerable fragments of ancient masonry, passages, halls, mosaic pavements etc. are observed on the hill to the r., now overgrown and buried in rubbish.

The splendour of Baiæ rapidly declined after the fall of the Roman empire. In the 8th cent. it was sacked by the Saracens and in 1500 entirely abandoned by its inhabitants. Shortly afterwards the viceroy Don Pedro de Toledo erected a *Fort* here, to which a lighthouse on the promontory was subsequently added. Baiæ as a Roman watering-place is very frequently spoken of in the time of Cicero, Augustus, Nero and Hadrian. "Nothing in the world can be compared with the lovely bay of Baiæ", exclaims the wealthy Roman in one of Horace's Epistles (I. 85), who is desirous of erecting for himself a magnificent villa there. As a foundation for such edifices vast piers were thrown out into the sea; of these traces may still be distinguished. Luxury and profligacy soon took up their abode here, of which the desolate ruins which now alone encounter the eye point the usual moral. Three of the larger halls belonged to different *Baths*.

First, to the r. of the road in a vineyard stands an extensive circular building, with a vaulted ceiling open in the centre, and 4 recesses in the walls, evidently a bath, but styled a **Temple of Mercury*, and by the peasantry *il troglio* (trough). There is a remarkable echo in the interior (fee 30—50 c.; old weirds here offer to dance the tarantella for the amusement of travellers, an entertainment which may be with safety declined).

Somewhat farther to the r., is an Osteria where good wine *may be procured;* other refreshments tolerable. About 100 paces *beyond, to the l.* by the small harbour where the boats from Poz-

zuoli land, is situated an octagonal structure with vaulted ceiling, in the interior circular and 25 paces in diameter, with remnants of the ancient lateral chambers, and of the windows and staircases, somewhat resembling the Minerva Medica at Rome, now termed the **Temple of Venus*. (As this is a public thoroughfare, no gratuity need be given.)

The third ruin, in a vineyard to the r., a massive octagon, circular in the interior and with four recesses and traces of a water-conduit, is now termed a **Temple of Diana* (fee 30—50 c.).

From the harbour of Baiæ an excursion may be made by boat (3—4 l.) to the Cento Camerelle (see below), Piscina mirabilis and Misenum.

The high road skirts the bay and then ascends a slight eminence, passing the fort of Baiæ to the l.

Between the fort and Capo Miseno, 1 M. from the former, above the Mare morto, lies the village of **Bacoli** (*Trattoria del Monte di Procida*, good wine from the Monte di Procida, see p. 100), the ancient *Villa Bauli*, the foundation of which was ascribed to Hercules, notorious as the place where Nero planned the murder of his mother Agrippina, March, A. D. 59. The horrible crime was afterwards perpetrated at her villa on the Lucrine lake. The tomb of Agrippina, of humble pretensions as Tacitus informs us (Ann. 14, 9), was situated on the height by the road to Misenum, near the villa of Cæsar. The spot can no longer be exactly determined. What is commonly termed the *Sepolcro di Agrippina*, on the coast below the village, a semicircular passage with vaulted ceiling, reliefs and paintings, is really the ruins of a small theatre. Extensive ruins near this, partly under water, belong, it is said, to the villa of the eminent orator Hortensius, and may be visited by boat. Even the pond in which he reared his favourite murænæ is alleged to be visible. In this villa Nero is said to have sanctioned the suggestion of his freedman Anicetus, commander of the fleet, to drown his mother Agrippina by submerging her in a ship. The attempt, however, failed, as she succeeded in escaping in a small boat.

The *Villa of Julius Caesar*, on the height near Bauli, was afterwards the property of Augustus and was occupied by his sister Octavia after the death of her second husband M. Antony; and here she lost her hopeful son the youthful Marcellus, whom Augustus had destined to be his successor. It is believed by many that subterranean chambers, known as *Cento Camerelle*, or *Carceri di Nerone*, or the *Labyrinth*, were portions of the basement story of this villa.

On the height between *Bacoli* and the marshy *Mare Morto*, *¼ M. from the former*, to the l., is situated the **Piscina Mirabilis (fee ½ l.), a reservoir at the extremity of the Julian Aqueduct, 220 ft. in length*, 83 ft. in width, with a vaulted ceiling

supported by 48 massive columns, admirably preserved. Somewhat higher a fine view is obtained, but inferior to that from the Capo Miseno. On the r., as the Piscina is approached from Bacoli, is the dwelling of a dealer in antiquities, of whom vases etc. found in the environs may be purchased. On the *Punta di Pennata*, a narrow promontory which bounds the harbour of Misenum on the N., are situated ruins, believed to have pertained to the *Villa of Cornelia*, mother of the Gracchi, who died here. Her predecessor in the proprietorship of the villa was Marius, her successor Lucullus. Augustus or Agrippa caused a double channel to be cut through the Punta di Pennata, with a view to diminish the accumulation of sand in the harbour. A quay resting on pillars, three of which are visible under water, was also constructed.

The harbour of **Misenum** was constructed by Augustus in accordance with Agrippa's design, and destined for the reception of the fleet in the Mediterranean, as that of Ravenna for the fleet in the Adriatic. It consisted of three basins, two external, on either side of the promontory of *Forno*, and one internal, the present *Mare Morto*, which was subsequently separated by a pier from the other and thus partially converted into a marsh. From the reign of Augustus to that of Titus the fleet lay here. At the extremity of the quay already alluded to, rises abruptly the pyramidal **Capo Miseno** (268 ft.), a conspicuous object from a distance, where according to Virgil (Æn. VI. 232), Misenus, the trumpeter of Æneas, was buried. The ascent requires 3/4 hr. from Bacoli; *view celebrated. The town of *Misenum* was destroyed in 890 by the Saracens. Remnants of a theatre may be distinguished on the small promontory *il Forno*, and some scanty ruins on the height are said to have belonged to the celebrated villa of Lucullus, afterwards the property of Tiberius, who expired here, and of Nero. The *Grotta Dragonara*, a long subterranean passage to the r. of the promontory of Miseno, with vaulted ceiling resting on 22 columns, is regarded by some as a naval magazine, by others as a reservoir. Nearer the sea stand two picturesque mediæval watch towers.

To the W. of Capo Miseno and the Mare Morto rises the *Monte di Procida*, a volcanic rock, covered with vineyards, which gield excellent wine, and fragments of ancient villas.

The long, narrow strip of land between Capo Miseno and the Monte di Procida, which separates the Mare Morto, or old harbour, from the sea, is termed *Miniscola* or *Miliscola*, said to be contracted from *Militis schola*, an "exercising-ground for soldiers". Opportunities of crossing the *Canale di Procida* from this point to *Ischia* or the less distant Procida may generally be obtained here (*1½—2 l.*).

The plain between the *Mare Morto* and the *Lago del Fusaro*, bounded on the N.E. by *Monte Selvatichi*, on the S.W. by the *Monte di Procida*, has been termed by antiquarians, who have endeavoured to identify this district with that described in the 6th bk. of the Æneid, *Campi Elysii*. It is admirably cultivated in the form of gardens and vineyards and possesses numerous tombs, most of them, according to the inscriptions, of sailors of the Misenian fleet. They are situated on the ancient road from Cumæ to Misenum, especially at the place now called *Mercato di Sabato*, 3/4 M. from Bacoli.

Where the road to the l. near the Monte Nuovo leads to Baiæ, that to the r. gradually ascends to *Cumae*. The Lacus Avernus soon becomes visible to the l. below. Where the road divides, that to Cumæ leads to the l. and soon reaches (3 M. from Pozzuoli) the ***Arco Felice,** a huge structure of brickwork, 60 ft. in height, 18 ft. in width, situated in a deep gully. On the summit are traces of a water-conduit. The arch may have been exclusively destined for the latter purpose, or it may also have carried the road over the higher ground. About 400 paces beyond the Arco Felice, on the road to Cumæ, an ancient paved way diverges to the l. to a vaulted passage, *La Grotta di Pietro della Pace* (deriving its name from a Spaniard who explored it in the 16th cent.), constructed by Agrippa, and affording the most direct communication between Cumæ and the Lacus Avernus. This tunnel, upwards of 1/2 M. in length, is illuminated at intervals by shafts from above. Travellers from Cumæ, or those who wish so to combine the excursion to Baiæ with a visit to the Lacus Avernus as not to be obliged twice to traverse the same ground, may avail themselves of this grand tunnel in order to reach the N.W. bank of the lake (for pedestrians only).

The scanty ruins of the ancient Cumæ are 1 1/2 M. distant from the Arco Felice. About mid-way, where the road to the l. diverges to the Lago del Fusaro, is situated an *Amphitheatre* with 21 tiers of seats, partially concealed by earth and underwood. On both sides of the road and at the foot of the rock of Cumæ numerous tombs have been discovered, many of which were examined by the Count of Syracuse and yielded a valuable collection of vases and precious relics of every description. Some of these are now preserved in the museum at Naples (raccolta Cumana, p. 73), others, formerly in the collection of the Marchese Campana, are now in the museums of Paris and St. Petersburg.

Cumæ, the most ancient Greek colony in Italy, once a powerful commercial city, imperilled by the attacks of the Etruscans B. C. 474, but victorious through the aid of Hiero of Syracuse, in 417 conquered by the Samnites and a century later by Rome, was situated near the sea on a volcanic eminence (trachyte), which rises from the extensive plain between the Monte di Procida and the mouth of the Volturno. The town, whence the Romans obtained the Sibylline books, and where the last of the Ro-

man kings died in banishment, fell entirely to decay under the emperors. It was restored at a later period by the Goths, but was burned down in the 9th cent. by the Saracens and in the 13th completely destroyed by the inhabitants of Naples and Aversa as a harbour of pirates. The huge external walls of the lofty **Acropolis* are still standing; beautiful prospect hence of the sea, as far as Gaeta and the Ponza islands, and of the Lago Fusaro and Ischia etc. to the l. Considerable remnants of the ancient fortifications are preserved, especially on the E. side and by the S. entrance. The rock on which this castle stands is perforated in all directions with passages and shafts, all of which are not easily explored. One of these caverns with numerous lateral openings and subterranean passages appears to correspond with the description which Virgil (Æn. VI. 41) gives of the **Grotto of the Sibyl* (as it is accordingly called), which had a hundred entrances and as many issues, "whence as many voices resound, the oracles of the prophetess". The principal entrance is on the side of the hill towards the sea, but the passages are in a great measure choked up. A flight of steps leads to the l. out of the largest cavern to a small, dark chamber, unconnected with the upper portion of the rock. It is believed that one of the principal passages leads to a large, dark cavern in the direction of the Lago del Fusaro, but investigations have been abandoned as dangerous.

The *Temple of Apollo* is a conspicuous object on the summit of the rock. A fragment of a fluted pillar and a capital, both of the ancient Doric order, are the sole remains. The so-called *Temple of the Giants*, now entirely destroyed, once contained the colossal statue in a sitting posture of Jupiter Stator, now in the museum at Naples. In the *Temple of Serapis*, of the imperial period, colossal Egyptian statues were discovered in 1839. The *Temple of Diana*, excavated in 1852 by the Count of Syracuse, which was 100 ft. in length and circular at one end, has been deprived of its beautifully executed Corinthian cipolline columns and capitals.

To the S. of Cumæ is situated (1½ M.) the **Lago del Fusaro,** perhaps once the harbour of Cumæ, to which the poetical name of *Acherusian Lake* is sometimes applied. It is still, as in ancient times, celebrated for its oysters. In the centre is a pavilion, erected by Ferdinand I. The lake is believed to be the crater of an extinct volcano, and as late as 1838 emitted such volumes of mephitic gases that the oysters were destroyed by them. At the S. end of the lake is a Roman canal, *Foce del Fusaro*, which connects it with the sea. On the N. side, on a projecting tongue of land, stands the *Torre di Gaveta*, with extensive ruins of the villa of Servilius Vatia, who retired hither when Nero's folly and tyranny at Rome had become insufferable. Hence to Baiæ 1 M.

6. Procida and Ischia.

Comp. Map, p. 86.

A visit to these charming islands requires 2 days. The easiest mode of reaching them varies according to the season and the weather. In summer, from the beginning of June, when the mineral baths of Casamicciola (p. 102) in Ischia are much frequented, steamboats (English and Italian companies) ply between the main-land and the islands (offices, Molo Piccolo 36); at 8. 30 a. m. and 2 p. m. in 2½ hrs. to Procida, Ischia and Casamicciola; 1st cl. 5 l., 2nd cl. 3 l. 50 c., return-ticket 6 l.; embarcation at Naples 25 c. for each pers., landing 10 c.; at Procida and Ischia, to or from the steamer, 10 c.; at Casamicciola 20 c. The boatmen are of course dissatisfied with these charges (fixed by tariff), but no attention need be paid to their gesticulations. The steamers are small, unpunctual and occasionally crowded. When the traffic is dull they sometimes reduce their fares; return-tickets (available during the season) are generally issued at 6 and 5 l. In winter the communication is maintained by steamboat once weekly. Unattractive as these vessels are, they afford the easiest means of reaching the islands. Market-boats to Procida (½ l. each pers.) perform the passage of 14 M. in 2 hrs. if the wind be favourable, but sometimes not in less than 5—6 hrs. A market-boat also starts from Pozzuoli (p. 89); a rowing-boat thence to Procida 6 l. The passage is shortest from Miniscola (p. 97), about 2¼ M. (2 l.), but boats are not always to be had.

A visit to Procida occupies a few hours only. It must depend on circumstances whether it is accomplished in going or returning. In the former case the traveller lands at the town of Procida on the N. side, ascends to the fort for the sake of the view and then traverses the island longitudinally to the creek of Chiaiolella (2 M.), where boats are found for the crossing to Ischia (1½ l.). Thence the traveller may proceed on foot (or donkey 1½ l.) to Casamicciola and there pass the night. On the 2nd day he may ascend the Epomeo (p. 103) and either return to Casamicciola or descend to Forio; thence by steamboat to Naples, or only to Ischia if he should contemplate a visit to Capo Miseno and Pozzuoli before returning to the capital. Good inns at Procida, Ischia and Casamicciola; the latter preferable on account of its delightful situation. The passage from Ischia to Capri may be accomplished by rowing-boat in 6 hrs. in favourable weather (20 l.).

Procida, the *Prochyta* or *Prochyte* of the ancients, is, like its sister island Ischia, with which it appears once to have been connected, of volcanic origin, consisting of pumice-stone and lava. It is formed by two contiguous craters, the S. verges of which have been destroyed by the action of the sea, thus constituting two semicircular bays. A third and smaller crater forms the creek of Chiaiolella, and a fourth the neighbouring island of *Vivara*, which has been separated from Procida by some convulsion of nature. The island is 3 M. in length, varying in width, in some places very narrow; population 14,000, whose resources consist of fishing, the cultivation of fruit and production of wine. The surface is somewhat flat compared with its more majestic sister isle. As it is approached, the most conspicuous object is the fort, situated on the *Punta di Rocciola*, the N.W. extremity. Beneath lies the town of *Procida*, facing the N., *partially* built on the higher ground above and then extending towards the S. side. The white, glistening houses with their

flat roofs present a somewhat oriental aspect. On festivals, especially that of St. Michael (Sept. 29th), the women in commemoration of their ancient origin, assume the Greek costume (red upper garment with gold embroidery), and accompanied by the clash of cymbals perform their national dance the tarantella.

The principal landing place is on the N. side. The steamboats, however, occasionally pass on the S. side in unfavourable weather. From the N. landing-place a street ascends by the *Café del Commercio*, and the street to the l. leads to the Piazza, whence a pleasing prospect towards the S. is enjoyed. A memorial tablet was placed here in 1863, recording the names of 12 inhabitants of the island who were executed at the time of the reaction of 1799. (About 10 min. walk farther, in the Str. Beneficio to the r., is the **Trattoria di Campagna*, which also affords accommodation for the night.) The approach to the fort, situated on a precipitous rock, ascends to the l.; magnificent *view.

A road from the town leads S., passing numerous groups of houses, to the creek of *Chiaiolella* (2¾ M.), below the ancient castle of *S. Margarita* and near the small olive-clad island of *Vivara*, whence Ischia may be attained in ¾ hr. As the latter island is approached it presents a most beautiful picture with its picturesquely shaped mountains, commanded by the lofty Epomeo, and everywhere luxuriantly clothed with rich vegetation. On the shore, situated on streams of lava which extend to the sea, is a long row of white houses, commanded by the imposing fort. Towards the N.E. the sharply defined outlines of the mountains of Terracina may be distinguished: more to the E. the broad, pyramidal mountain of Gaeta; to the S.E., beyond Procida, Vesuvius.

Ischia, the *Pithecusa*, *Ænaria* or *Inarime* of the ancients, the mediæval *Iscla*, the largest island near Naples, is upwards of 15 M. in circumference, not taking the numerous indentations into account, and has a population of 28,000, whose principal resources consist of fishing and the culture of the vine and other fruit. The climate is genial, the soil extremely productive (white wine, light and slightly acid); the scenery singularly beautiful, for which it is indebted to its volcanic origin. *Monte Epomeo* (the ancient *Epomeus* or *Epopos*) was an active volcano at a much earlier period than Vesuvius, and in consequence of its eruptions was deserted B. C. 474 by the greater number of its Greek inhabitants. Eruptions also took place B. C. 92, and under Titus, Antoninus Pius and Diocletian. According to the ancient poets, the giant Typhœus, transfixed by the thunderbolt of Jupiter, lay buried beneath this mountain, like Enceladus under *Ætna*, periodically groaning and occasioning fearful erup-

tions of fire. The most recent eruption recorded took place in 1302, on which occasion a stream of lava descended to the sea near Ischia.

After the fall of Rome Ischia suffered many attacks and devastations at the hands of the different lords of Italy, especially the Saracens in 813 and 847, the Pisans in 1135, the emp. Henry VI. and his son Frederick II., then Charles II. of Naples, to which Ischia has since been subject and intimately associated with the vicissitudes of the capital. The celebrated general, the *Marchese di Pescara*, was born at the castle of Ischia in 1489, which was afterwards gallantly defended by his sister Constance against the forces of Louis XII. of France. As a reward, her family were invested with the governorship of Ischia, which they retained till 1734. In 1525 Pescara's widow Vittoria Colonna, celebrated alike for her talent and beauty, the poetical friend of Michael Angelo, retired to Ischia to mourn her husband's loss. So too Maria of Arragon in 1548, widow of the Marchese del Vasto.

The charming situation of this island has attracted numerous visitors in all ages, and its fascinating influence is still as powerful as in ancient times. A residence here during the height of summer is strongly to be recommended on account of the refreshing coolness of the air. The N. side, having been most exposed to volcanic action, is far more beautiful than the S. The principal towns are Ischia, Casamicciola and Forio.

Ischia (*Locanda Nobile* in the Piazza, tolerable; *Trattoria* of *Giuseppe Buono*), capital of the island, with 6000 inhabitants and seat of a bishop, possesses nothing to interest the traveller.

The view from the lofty insulated Fort, erected by Alphonso I. of Arragon and connected with the land by a stone pier, is fine; but access can only be obtained by permission of the commandant, who occasionally declines to grant it. The town, picturesquely situated on the coast, extends from the fort to the Punta Molina.

The route to Casamicciola ($4^1/_2$ M.) is in many parts very beautiful. It leads to the baths in the vicinity, crossing the *Lava dell' Arso* or lava-stream of 1302, which however did not descend from Epomeo, but from an inferior crater in the vicinity, where slag and pumice-stone are still observed. The *Lake of Ischia* in the neighbourhood, about $1^1/_4$ M. from the town, is an ancient crater, filled with salt water, and in modern times connected with the sea in order to afford refuge to vessels overtaken by stormy weather. To the l. of the lake is situated the royal Casino or villa, with beautiful grounds.

The road then turns inland and ascends to the loftily situated

Casamicciola (landing-place $1^1/_4$ M. distant; boat to or from steamer 20 c. each pers.; donkey to the hotel 50 c.; the road from the landing-place thither, ascending to the r., cannot be *mistaken*: order strictly maintained at the landing-place by the *authorities*), a village with 3—4000 inhabitants and in summer

(May to September) a much frequented watering-place on account of its numerous thermal springs. Persons in health also frequently take up their summer quarters here. Lodgings may be procured here as well as in Forio (see below).

The hotels are also adapted for a stay of some duration; for passing travellers the charges are as high, though the accommodation does not warrant it, as those of first cl. hotels. They are all detached, situated in gardens and commanding magnificent prospects. *Hotel Bellevue, the yellow house farthest to the r. with the finest view, visited by Garibaldi in 1863. La Gran Sentinella, a grotesque-looking, pink house, delightfully situated, but recently complained of; previous understanding necessary; pension about 6 l. Lower down: *Hôtel des Etrangers, a comfortable house, English landlady, pension 7 l.; Villa Sauvé (French) and Villa Rivas, pension 8 l.; Pension Villa Pisani; Gran Bretagna, still lower, to the l. by the public rooms.

Many delightful walks and excursions may be taken from this point. Thus to the village of *Lacco*, situated on the lava-stream and forming the N.W. extremity of the island. Here the church and monastery of St. Restituta, the patroness of the island, are situated, on the occasion of whose festival (May 17th) numerous Greek costumes and dancers of the tarantella are observed. In the vicinity of the monastery and in the garden attached to it are the sources of springs of very high temperature, and therefore employed for vapour-baths.

Forio, the most populous place in the island with 6700 inhabitants, scattered irregularly along the W. coast, is 3 M. distant. The Franciscan monastery by the sea merits a visit on account of the beauty of its situation.

The ascent of the mountain **Epomeo** (2700 ft.), the finest of all the excursions, may be undertaken from any of the principal towns and occupies 2—3 hrs. A direct, but precipitous and fatiguing path ascends from Casamicciola. Donkeys are generally employed for the ascent (3—4 l., at the hotels 5 l. are demanded). Those who desire to return by the steamboat the same day should descend to Ischia or Forio and thus become acquainted with the greater part of the island. The whole excursion from Naples, ascent of Epomeo and return to the capital can be accomplished in a single day if necessary: but it need hardly be added that such a hurried expedition cannot be attended with much enjoyment. The afternoon and evening light is the most favourable for the view.

The route from Casamicciola first descends to the l. by the public rooms and follows the road to Ischia. The footpath then ascends to the r., occasionally traversing precipitous ravines. The vegetation changes; beneath are vineyards, then chestnut-woods and finally barren, rocky ground. Beyond the culminating point *of the pass*, the path skirts the S. side of the mountain, *beneath the principal* peaks, and ascends in long zigzags, till the

Hermitage is attained (donkey 2½ hrs.; on foot by the more direct path in 2 hrs.).

On the summit is a hermitage and chapel dedicated to S. Nicola, hewn in the volcanic rock. Wine and bread may be obtained here and in any case a trifling donation is expected. Passages and steps cut in the rock ascend to the ***Belvedere*, commanding a singularly magnificent panorama, the most extensive in the vicinity of Naples, and embracing the three bays of Gaeta, Naples and Salerno. At the feet of the spectator lies the island of Ischia itself; to the W. the open sea; to the E. the coast of Italy from Terracina, the promontory of Circello and the Ponza islands to Capo Miseno, Vesuvius, the Capo Campanella and Pæstum; in the foreground Procida, the indentations of the Bay of Naples, to the r. the island of Capri; towards the N. the distant snowy peaks of the Abruzzi.

The descent by the villages of *Fontana*, *Moropano* and *Casabona*, and finally across a desolate field of lava to Ischia occupies 2¼ hrs.; by *Panza* to Forio about the same distance. Ascent and descent are equally interesting, affording the most charming views.

The following extracts from the writings of Nicolovius, an eminent German author and husband of Gœthe's niece, although dating from 1792, are still in most respects applicable to the Ischia of the present day.

"The climate of this charming island is genial, the sky rarely overcast, the winters mild, the inhabitants bounteously supplied by nature with the necessaries of life and the sick with healing springs. Trees, shrubs and all kinds of plants thrive luxuriantly in the rich volcanic soil. Here and there groves of young oaks and chestnuts are observed. Orange, pomegranate, fig and arbutus trees are the most common in the gardens; the myrtle and mastich-tree form the most frequent underwood in the uncultivated parts. The inhabitants are distinguished by a peculiar dialect, costume and figure. Fashion is unknown. The island cannot boast of a single carriage or horse. The king himself on landing here must, like the humblest inhabitant, have recourse to a donkey, unless he prefers to walk .... Nowhere we have seen the tarantella, or national Neapolitan dance, in greater perfection than here. It is usually performed by two girls; a third plays on the tambourine and sings. The woes of an absent or unhappy lover are usually the theme of the song. In many of them the Madonna and Cupinto (Cupid) are depicted as in perfect harmony with each other. The dancers stand opposite to each other, grasp the corners of their broad aprons and commence their evolutions. They place their arms alternately akimbo, raising the other grasping the apron high in the air, occasionally drawing the apron tightly across the knee. The posture and the manipulation of the apron changes incessantly. At one time they flit past each other, at another with a slight curtsey and sweep of the foot give the sign to meet again, whereupon they relinquish their hold of the aprons and career round in a circle, striking their castanets with upraised hands or imitating the sound with their fingers. The caprice of the dancer is capable of imparting an entirely different character to the dance, which is generally *intended* to manifest the state of the feelings. Fortunata, a relative of our *host*, performed the dance one evening, at our request, with an uncouth Lombard youth, and the expression of the dance was one of *bitter derision*."

7. Mount Vesuvius.

Comp. Map, p. 86.

Herculaneum.

The ascent of Mount Vesuvius may be undertaken from Resina near Portici, or from Pompeii. The whole excursion occupies about 7 hrs., but an entire day should be allowed, in order to leave sufficient margin for rest, refreshment and the journey from Naples and back. Licensed guides are to be found at Portici, Resina and Pompeii, without one of whom the excursion should not be attempted. It is advisable to ride to the base of the cone, the ascent of which is fatiguing (1 hr.) and requires all the strength at command, but is free from danger unless the traveller imprudently courts it. Expense for a single traveller 12—15 l., for members of a party somewhat less: guide 5 l. (*one* sufficient, even for a party), horse 5 l. (generally strong and well kept), gratuities a few francs more. Whilst the guide accompanies the traveller to the summit of the cone, the horse must be left in charge of some one, a circumstance not provided for in the tariff. An understanding with respect to this should therefore be made with the guide before starting. The man or boy engaged for the purpose receives 1—2 l. A number of individuals usually pursue the traveller at the commencement of the ascent, hoping to profit by his inexperience or good nature. All necessary arrangements having been previously made, no attention should be paid to their representations. For a party, however, it is advisable to engage a porter to carry provisions and to hold the horses (2—3 l.). At the summit wine is retailed at high prices, whilst offers are made to facilitate the traveller's ascent of the cone by means of a strap (2—3 l., but of little service). Oranges or other fruit should be provided by the traveller. Eggs for boiling at the crater may also be brought, or they may be purchased on the mountain itself (not for less than ½ l.). It may also here be mentioned that the people at the office at Resina occasionally have the effrontery to thrust several guides, who are sometimes even mounted, on the inexperienced traveller. This is a gross imposition which the traveller should resist by every means at his disposal. At the termination of the expedition the guide, if the traveller has been satisfied with his services, expects a gratuity in addition to his regular charge. Generally the molestations alluded to are less frequent when the ascent is made from Pompeii. Ladies, who do not shrink from a fatiguing walk of 1 hr., may accomplish the ascent without difficulty. Chairs from the foot of the cone to the summit, with 8 porters, 20 l. Large parties are recommended to order their horses and guides on the previous day if possible. In winter, when the mountain is covered with snow, the ascent is far more arduous. In summer the traveller should start as early as possible, so as to attain the summit before the sun becomes unbearably hot.

The following sketches of two ascents recently undertaken will probably be of more service than an elaborate description.

"By first train (6 a. m.) from Naples to Portici, on foot to Resina (rejected services of importunate guides etc. and purchased figs which proved most acceptable at the summit). Engaged guide at the office (r. in the main-street), started at 7. At 7.15 passed the vineyard said to produce the celebrated Lacrima Christi; 7.45 turned to the r. and crossed lava-stream of 1858. Fine retrospect. At 8.20 passed Hermitage and *Reale Osservatorio Meteorol. Vesuv.*; 9 by the old crater, 9.10 at the base of cone, 9.50 at the summit by the roofless hut. Rested till 10.10. Purchased egg for boiling at the crater for ½ l.! Slowly made the circuit, descended into crater on E. side and mounted central cone, laborious, uninteresting, not without danger (guide 2 l. extra). At 11.30 again at the hut, down with *aid of guide's arm in 15* min. to foot of cone; remounted, giving ½ l. for *holding horse*, and rode down. At 12.30 at the Hermitage, rested 20 min.,

drank good bottle of white wine at 2 l., purporting to be Lacrima Christi; at 2 at Resina. Whole excursions 7 hr. Back to Naples in the evening."

"From Pompeii, 3 persons. Passed night at Pompeii, started at 4 a. m. with guide and porter; in 3/4 hr. to *Bosco*; short distance farther, ascent begins over the black and coarse-grained lava, from eruption of 1822. In 1 1/2 hr. reached base of cone and halted by a wall of lava of 1848. In 3/4 hr. ascended to summit. The mountain was labouring. Descended into crater on S. side, cooked eggs in a hot fissure. To accompany us to the active crater, guide demanded 10 l., but afterwards would have been satisfied with 2 l. Abandoned idea, however, as hazardous and comparatively uninteresting. On the summit 1 1/2 hr. Down in a few min.; breakfasted; back to Pompeii in 2 hrs., arriving at 11 a. m. Expenses: 3 horses 15 l., 1 guide 5 l., porter 2 l."

To Portici 14 trains daily in 16 min.; fares 95, 65 or 35 c. On arriving at the station guides offer their services, which should be declined. The road to the r. leads to (3/4 M.) Resina, where the guides' office (p. 108) is in the principal street.

Railway-journey to Portici, see p. 113.

The high road is also still much frequented (one-horse carr. to Resina 1 1/2 l.; omnibus from the Largo del Castello every 1/2 hr. 50 c., not to be recommended). It quits Naples by the Porta del Carmine, traverses the Marinella, crosses the river *Sebeto* by the *Ponte della Maddalena*, passes the barracks of the Granili to the r., then leads along the coast, which, however, is so covered with villas and other houses that the road resembles a long, dusty street, extending from Naples to Resina and Torre del Greco. The first village reached is *S. Giovanni a Teduccio*, to which to the l. the considerable borough of *la Barra* is contiguous. *Portici* is next reached; the castle, close to the road, was erected by Charles III. Then *Resina*, built on the lava-stream which overwhelmed *Herculaneum*. Here, as at Portici, St. Jorio and la Barra, are numerous country-residences, the most conspicuous of which, *La Favorita*, formerly belonged to the Prince of Salerno.

Mount Vesuvius, sometimes termed *Vesevus* by the ancient poets, as Lucretius and Virgil, rises isolated from the Campanian plain, in the vicinity of the sea. The height varies, according to the different effects of the eruptions, from 3700—4070 ft. The N. E. side of the mountain is termed *Monte Somma*, of which the highest peak is the *Punta del Nasone* (3450 ft.). A deep valley, the *Atrio del Cavallo*, separates Somma from Vesuvius proper, which consists of a cone of ashes with the crater in the centre, the "forge of Vulcan". Vesuvius forms the S.E. extremity of this highly volcanic district, of which Ischia, Procida, the Solfatara and the Monte Nuovo were formerly active craters, but have been extinct for the last three centuries. The case was in ancient times reversed, as we are informed by the geographer *Strabo* (*V. 4*), who lived under Augustus: "Mt. Vesuvius is covered with beautiful meadows, with the exception of the summit,

The latter is indeed for the most part level but quite sterile. For it has an appearance like ashes, and shows rugged rocks of sooty consistency and colour, as if they had been consumed by fire. One might conclude from this that the mountain had once burned, and possessed fiery abysses, and had become extinguished when the material was exhausted. And just from this cause its fertility may arise, as by Catania the eruption of ashes from Ætna render it so productive of wine". About 60 years later, under Nero, A. D. 63, the volcanic nature of the mountain manifested itself by a fearful earthquake, which destroyed a large portion of the prosperous environs, and greatly damaged Herculaneum and Pompeii. This was repeated at Naples in 64 and again at intervals till the reign of Titus, when, Aug. 24th, 79, the first (recorded) eruption took place with appalling fury, devastated the country far and wide, and covered it with showers of ashes and vast streams of lava. On that occasion, it would appear, the peak now called Vesuvius was formed. Previously it had been a rounded crater; the S. side, where Vesuvius now rises, the lowest. The crater-like form of M. Somma is still distinctly recognisable, although somewhat concealed by the more recent deposits of ashes. In those days of terror, Pompeii, Herculaneum, Stabiæ and other villages of this smiling district were overwhelmed. The naturalist Pliny, in command of a section of the fleet then at Misenum, also perished on this occasion, having ventured too near the scene of desolation, when he was suffocated near Castellamare by the sulphureous exhalations. His nephew the younger Pliny, in two letters (Epist. VI. 16, 20) to his friend the historian Tacitus, gives a graphic description of this fearful phenomenon. He mentions the premonitory earthquakes, day turned into night, the extraordinary agitation of the sea, the dense clouds overhanging the mountains, the plain and the sea, and divided by incessant flashes of lightning, the emission of fire and ashes, the cries of distress of the fugitives. A similar description is also given (under Alex. Severus, A. D. 222) by Dio Cassius (LXVI. 23), who describes two fearful colossal figures which hovered over the mountain. Thus Herculaneum and Pompeii were lost to the world for nearly 17 centuries, until discovered by chance. The eruptions of Vesuvius have been repeated at intervals with varying violence, down to the present day. The next took place in 203, under Septimius Severus, and another in 472, from which showers of ashes were carried as far as Constantinople. Down to 1500 nine eruptions are recorded, from that date to the present time forty-five. The mountain has known to be quiescent for several centuries in succession, whilst at other periods its activity is almost uninterrupted, e. g. from 1717 to 1737. One of the *most terrific eruptions* of Vesuvius, after it had been quiescent

since 1500, whilst meanwhile in 1538 the Monte Nuovo had been formed near Pozzuoli, and Ætna had been labouring incessantly, was that of Dec. 16th, 1631, the first of which we possess detailed descriptions. A huge cloud of smoke and ashes rising in a conical form, cast a profound gloom over Naples in the middle of the day, and extended with incredible rapidity over the southern portion of Italy, as far as Tarentum. Heavy stones were thrown to a distance of 15 M., whilst the earth was convulsed by a violent earthquake, and seven streams of lava poured from the summit, overwhelming Bosco, Torre dell' Annunziata, Torre del Greco, Resina and Portici. No fewer than 3000 persons perished on that occasion. The following year an eruption of Ætna also took place, although that mountain is usually quiescent whilst Vesuvius is in an active state. An eruption in 1707 was of a very alarming nature, lasting from May to August and covering Naples with dense showers of ashes, to the terror of its inhabitants. Those of 1737, 1760 and 1767 emitted considerable quantities of lava and scoriæ, which descended on Portici and in the last mentioned even to Naples. One of the most stupendous of these phenomena took place in August, 1779, when a vast number of red-hot stones were hurled to a height of 2000 ft., some of them exceeding 100 lbs. in weight, spreading terror among the inhabitants far and wide. The lava eruption of 1794 was even more fatal in its effects; the streams precipitated themselves into the sea by Torre del Greco, heating the water for a considerable distance; upwards of 400 lives were lost, and the ashes were carried as far as Chieti and Tarento. Eruptions during the present century took place in 1804, 1805, 1822, Feb. 1850 and May 1855; June 1858, on which occasion the upper crater sank 180 ft. below its former elevation; and finally Dec. 8th, 1861, an outbreak which devastated Torre del Greco, remarkable for its violence and interesting from the circumstance of its having been witnessed by Humboldt and other men of science.

Notwithstanding the long series of works on the subject which have appeared since 1631, the cause of these volcanic phenomena is still to some extent based on mere conjecture. It is highly probable that they are intimately connected with the water of the sea, near which all the principal volcanoes are situated. There is reason to believe that the enormous clouds of steam generated during eruptions are due to some temporary communication of the water with the burning liquids of the interior of the earth, and that the premonitory earthquakes are occasioned by the vapours and gases as they expand and endeavour to find an outlet. The red-hot fluids expelled from the volcano by *means* of these vapours are termed lava. When, however, they *are broken* by the vapours into fragments, the larger of these are

known as lapilli (rapilli) or scoriæ, whilst the minute portions form volcanic sand or ashes. When freed from the pressure of the lava, the vapours rise, in form resembling a pine, carrying dense masses of rapilli and ashes along with them; they are then condensed in the air, and descending give rise to the formidable streams of mud (lave d'acqua) which proved especially destructive to Herculaneum. Vesuvius has of late been active in the manner described, although to a very limited extent, ejecting vapours and stones with a roar resembling that of distant artillery. Its effects, however, are at present confined to the formation of the cone in the crater. More serious eruptions are accompanied by loud subterranean noises, earthquakes and (owing to the electricity produced by the unwonted pressure of the air) flashes of lightning. The temperature of the lava as it descends occasionally exceeds 2000° Fahr. The volume of the streams, as well as their velocity, depends on a variety of external circumstances. The surface of the lava ultimately becomes disintegrated into black sand. The smoke which ascends from the crater is more or less dark in colour, according to the quantity of ashes ejected by the steam mingled with it. The appearance of fire at night is not flame, but the reflection of the molten lava in the interior of the crater on the rising clouds of vapour and ashes. The disappearance of the water in the wells and springs on the slopes of the mountain is groundlessly regarded as the precursor of an eruption.

Of the *Minerals* ejected by the volcano, most of which are found in the older lava of M. Somma or in masses of limestone and other blocks, about 40 species are at present known according to the investigations of Professor Scacchi of Naples. In the lava stream of 1852 the remarkable cotunnite, a chloride of lead, was detected in great abundance.

Most of these minerals may be purchased from the guides at Resina, who, however, invariably demand prices exorbitantly in excess of what they will ultimately take.

A *Meteorological Observatory*, erected in 1844 in the vicinity of the Hermitage, 2080 ft. above the level of the sea, at first under the superintendence of the celebrated Melloni, subsequently that of Palmieri, contains, in addition to the usual instruments, a peculiar apparatus for observing the phenomena of earthquakes. On the lower slopes of Vesuvius is produced the celebrated Lacrima Christi wine.

The *Ascent of Vesuvius* is unquestionably an excursion of extreme interest, though not to be accomplished without fatigue. It should not be attempted in stormy or rainy weather. The only danger is *in approaching* the crater without proper *precautions, or, when in* the interior, in being exposed to the sul-

phureous vapours and occasional showers of stones. Thus in 1854 a young German, incautiously approaching the aperture of the active cone, lost his footing and was precipitated into the interior. The guides are in the habit of making impressions on the hot lava with copper coins, roasting eggs and exhibiting other experiments. The only risk in approaching sufficiently near to imitate their example is that of damaging the soles of the boots.

The ascent is most interesting when the mountain "labours" or ejects scoriæ etc., which may be observed from Naples, being indicated by the smoke during the day and the reflection of fire at night. Even if its state is that of perfect repose, which is not often the case, the fatigue of the ascent is repaid by the imposing appearance of the crater and the extensive prospect commanded by the summit.

The ascent of *Monte Somma* (3450 ft.) is also interesting, especially to geologists and botanists, and affords a fine view, but has of late years been considered hazardous on account of the occasional appearance of banditti.

Herculaneum. Those who ascend Vesuvius from Resina may conveniently combine a visit to the remains of this ancient town with their excursion. One additional hour only is required.

The town, the *Heracleia* of the Greeks, *Herculaneum* of the Romans, derived its name from the worship of Hercules peculiar to the place. Tradition attributed its foundation to the hero himself, who during his wanderings in the west visited this district. It was inhabited by Oscans, the aboriginal natives of the country, by Tyrrhenians and by Samnites before it became subject to Rome. On account of its salubrious situation on a height, between two rivers and near the sea with the harbour of Resina, it became a favourite site for Roman villas: thus that of Servilia, sister of Cato of Utica. The spot retained its name even after the total annihilation of the town by the eruption of 79. A number of poor families took up their abode here, but in 472 their village was again destroyed by an eruption, which altered the configuration of the entire coast. Subsequent eruptions increased the depth of ashes and lava, beneath which the old town was buried, from 70 to 112 ft., the latter being the depth of the remains at the present day below the level of the soil on which Portici and Resina stand. The discovery of Herculaneum took place in 1719. Prince d'Elbœuf of Lorraine, whilst erecting a casino at Portici, caused a well to be dug to supply it with water. At the depth of 90 ft. the ancient theatre was attained where a number of statues were found. Two of these, beautiful portrait-statues of an old and a younger woman are now in the museum at Dresden. During the next 30 years the excavations were discontinued, but in 1737 Charles III., when engaged in erecting a palace at Portici, recommenced operations which were unfortunately directed by unskilful hands and led to no satisfactory result. Nor was it an easy task to remove the huge masses of tuffstone and lava which covered the ruins, the more so as the buildings and streets of Portici and Resina were thereby undermined. In 1750 a long, narrow passage was hewn through the rock, leading to the theatre, at a spot where it lies 65 ft. below the level of the street, and this is the entrance at the present day. In 1755 the *Accademia Ercolanese was instituted* for the investigation of the antiquities discovered, and under their auspices was published the "Pitture d'Ercolano" in 9 vols.

(Napoli, 1757), which caused a very great sensation in the learned world. The excavations during the next 50 years were conducted too superficially and unsystematically, but progressed more favourably under the French kings Joseph Napoleon (1806—1808) and Joachim Murat (1808—1815). Under the Bourbons operations were suspended till 1828. Many of the most interesting objects were excavated and again covered; thus the theatre, a portion of the forum with its colonnades, a basilica similar to that of Pompeii, private houses etc. Although the works were carried on without any definite plan, the yield was remarkable rich and has furnished the museum of Naples with a large proportion of its most valuable treasures: statues, busts, mural paintings, inscriptions, utensils of all kinds etc. In the chamber of one house the extensive papyrus library of 3000 rolls was discovered. It is to be hoped that the excavations will now progress more systematically and effectually than heretofore, as it is confidently believed that the result will abundantly compensate for the laborious nature of the undertaking.

The interest which Herculaneum at present offers to the traveller is but limited. A convenient opportunity, however, of visiting it should not be neglected. The excavations are situated 1 M. from the railway-station of Portici. The main street is followed to the r. for about 7 min.; then to the l. by the road ascending to Resina. In 6 min. the long street which forms the principal portion of the contiguous villages of Portici and Resina is reached. This is followed to the r. for 7 min. (guides, who importune travellers by the way, entirely superfluous), to the point where a viaduct carries the road over a lower street (Vicolo di Mare). At the corner to the r. indicated by an inscription on the side towards the Vicolo, is the entrance to the *Theatre* (admission to this and the other excavations 2 l.). A long stair-case of 100 steps or more descends, and the light of the flickering candle is inadequate to enable the visitor to form an accurate idea of the structure. Owing to the buttresses built to support the rock above, the place rather resembles a subterranean labyrinth of profound darkness than a theatre. It contains 19 tiers of seats in 6 compartments (cunei): between these, 7 flights of steps ascended to a broad corridor, above which a colonnade with 3 more tiers of seats was situated. The number of spectators it contained has been variously computed at from 10 to 35,000, the former number being the more probable. The orchestra lies $26^1/_2$ ft. below the level of the modern Resina. In a passage behind the stage is the well which was the occasion of the discovery. One inscription records that L. Annius Mammianus Rufus erected the theatre, another that Numisius, son of Publius, was the architect. Pedestals for statues, with inscriptions, are situated on either side of the proscenium.

A visit to the buildings brought to light by the *Scavi nuovi* of 1828 to 1837 is of far higher interest. The above mentioned Vicolo di Mare is descended for 4 min.; the entrance is by an iron *gate to the l.* (fee $^1/_2$ l.). Here a street, part of a large

private house, and several houses destined for industrial objects have been excavated. They lie 40 ft. below the present level of the surface, and the different layers of the superincumbent lava are readily distinguished. The houses with their fitments and decorations resemble those of Pompeii. The building-material is a yellow tuff-stone from Monte Somma, of a very soft consistency which accounts for the thickness of the walls. The objects found at Herculaneum prove that it was a much more wealthy town than Pompeii, and this is also obvious from more regular and substantial construction of the buildings. The garden of the principal house, that of the Argus is one of the most interesting objects. It is enclosed by an arcade of 20 columns and 6 buttresses. To the r. of it is a triclinium with a painting of Argus and Ino, from which the house derives its present appellation. Towards the sea, the vicinity of which at that period is indicated by the great decline of the street, are situated magazines, 3 stories in height, and well preserved.

8. Pompeii.

Comp. Map, p. 86.

Pompeii is reached by railway from Naples in 56 min., 5 trains daily (one every 3 hrs.); fares 2 l. 60, 1 l. 70 or 80 c. The time devoted to the ruins must depend on the inclination of the traveller. A superficial inspection may be accomplished in 3 hrs.; but in order to summon up from these mutilated walls a picture of ancient times, frequent and prolonged visits, as well as patient observation, are indispensable. The enthusiasm called forth by the discovery of Pompeii and the fascination attaching to the name are calculated to raise the expectations of the non-archæologist to too high a pitch. The remains are simply the ruins of a town destroyed by fire, which have been extricated from the rubbish accumulated during 17 centuries. The moveable objects found here and the principal mural paintings have been removed to the museum at Naples. That this was a most desirable course is obvious from the injurious effects produced by exposure to the air on those left behind. A museum in the town itself is now in course of formation, for the reception of objects of local interest. The restoration of an entire house to its ancient aspect is also contemplated and would doubtless be most instructive.

Admission to Pompeii on Sundays gratis, on other days 2 l. (if the ruins be quitted and re-entered the entrance-money is exacted a second time). A guide is then assigned to the visitor, whom he is bound to accompany during the entire visit (any number of hours between sunrise and sunset) and pilot through the ruins. These guides are 32 in number and each provided with a badge (numbered according to the seniority of the wearers; those of the longest standing have the lowest numbers). Several of them speak French, one of whom will be assigned to the traveller on application. They are strictly forbidden to accept any gratuity; the offer of a cigar, however, or other refreshment will ensure their civility. The guide-books, drawings and photographs which they offer for sale are of a very inferior description and should at once be declined. Complaints made to the inspectors (*soprastanti*), or better still to the director, *Comm. Giuseppe Fiorelli* at Naples, are sure to be attended to. The discipline and order maintained by the latter are deserving of the highest commendation. Per-

1. Casa
2. Sepolcr
Arrie
5. Sepolcr
4. Tridizio
5. Sepolcr
6. Sepolcr
7. Sepolcr
8. Sepolcr
di mar
9. Sepolcr
10. Sepolcr
11. Sepolcr
12. Albergo
13. Villa di
14. Casa di
15. Sedile
16. Sepolcr
17. Bottega
18. Sepolcr
19. Sepolcr
20. Sepolcr
21. Sepolcr
22. Sepolcr
23. Formag
24. Bottega
25. Casa di
26. Casa di
27. Dogana
28. Casa a
29. Bottega
30. Casa di
31. Fontana
32. Forno
33. Casa di
34. Forno
35. Casa di
di mar

mission to draw, take measurements etc. is obtained at the Segreteria of the Museum at Naples (comp. p. 73), where subscription-tickets of admission (10 for 15 l.), entitling the holder to quit the ruins and re-enter on the same day without additional payment, may also be procured.

Before visiting Pompeii the traveller is strongly recommended to form a previous acquaintance with it from books and plans. The more familiar the objects are to him, the greater will be his enjoyment. Implicit confidence cannot be placed in the guides for anything beyond mere technical explanations. Those who visit the ruins once only should avoid occupying much of their time with the minutiæ, as the impression produced by the whole is thereby sacrificed, or at least diminished. On account of the physically and mentally fatiguing nature of the expedition, the stay should not be extended much beyond 3 hrs. In summer the streets of Pompeii are often insufferably hot; the evening is therefore the most enjoyable time to select, when the lights and shades on the surrounding mountains and the illuminations of the ruins by the declining sun invest Pompeii with almost magic fascination. The traveller should, if possible, contrive to visit it at least twice. On Sundays he will be at liberty to explore the ruins without a guide.

From the railway-station Pompeii is reached in 5 min. by the Porta della Marina. This route, according to which the following description is arranged, leads direct to the Forum in the centre of the town. It may, however, be preferred by some to make a circuit of $^1/_4$ hr. so as to commence with the Street of Tombs, outside of the Gate of Herculaneum, in which case the principal points are visited consecutively, the Amphitheatre forming the termination. Where ladies are of the party, the pleasantest mode of making the excursion is by carriage (about 20 l.). The drive from Naples occupies about 2 hrs.; the travellers alight at the Street of Tombs and rejoin the carriage at the Amphitheatre, thus avoiding the dusty roads near Pompeii which the pedestrian must traverse. Opposite the entrance of the railway-station is the Hôtel Diomède, clean but of which other complaints are not unfrequently heard (previous understanding as to charges not to be neglected); 7 min. walk farther, opposite the 3rd entrance (*Porta di Stabia*) is the *Otel di Raffaele Cristiano*, a good inn, though of very humble pretensions, frequented principally by artists (D. $1^1/_2$, pension 4 l.). — Hôtel du Soleil, new.

The railway (best views to the *right*) from Naples to Pompeii (Salerno and Eboli) traverses the suburbs and crosses the insignificant river *Sebeto* which bounds the city on the E. The extensive red buildings on the r. are the *Granili*, used as barracks and (as their appellation indicates) corn-magazines. Shortly after passing these, a retrospect is obtained of S. Elmo, surmounting the heights above the city. The district is densely populated; the first village is the straggling *S. Giovanni a Teduccio*. To the right the view becomes less circumscribed; Naples, the Posilipo, beyond which rise the mountains of Ischia, the island of Capri opposite and the peninsula of Sorrento beyond it are now visible. Stat. *Portici*, with 10,980 inhab., lies on a small harbour, formed by a molo. A fine view is now enjoyed from the railway of the Bay of Naples with the Castello dell' Ovo and Pizzofalcone, commanded by Camaldoli; in the background the Capo Miseno and the mountains of Ischia.

Farther on, to the r., a bagno with galley-slaves; to the l. Vesuvius and Resina (R. 7). The line skirts the coast and intersects the huge lava-stream of 1794, 40 ft. in thickness and 2000 ft.

in breadth, near stat. **Torre del Greco,** a flourishing town of 15,000 inhabitants, erected on the lava-stream of 1631, which destroyed two-thirds of the place. The lava-streams of 1737 and 1794 also caused great damage. The more recent earthquake of 1856, and especially the eruption of Dec. 8th, 1861, proved still more destructive. A series of 11 small openings were formed immediately above the town, whence vast showers of ashes were precipitated, whilst the shore in the vicinity was upheaved to the extent of 3 ft., causing the ruin of many houses. The entire base of Vesuvius as far as Torre dell' Annunziata is replete with traces of similar catastrophes, yet the inhabitants appear never to be deterred from rebuilding their habitations, a circumstance which has given rise to the jesting saying of the Neapolitans: "*Napoli fa i peccati e la Torre li paga.*"

The line intersects Torre del Greco (to the r. a small harbour), then skirts the sea. To the l. the monastery of Camaldoli is visible, standing on an isolated volcanic peak at the base of Vesuvius and protected by its situation from the invasion of lava-streams.

After passing another stream of lava, the train reaches **Torre dell' Annunziata,** a prosperous town with 15,147 inhabitants, situated on a small creek. Here a beautiful glimpse is disclosed of the bay of Castellamare with the town, commanded by Monte S. Angelo, the summit of which is crowned by the chapel of S. Michele; beyond it Vico Equense, in the distance Sorrento. Beyond the town, the line skirts the shore, frequented by numerous fishermen; the line to Castellamare then diverges to the r. (the trains to which may be taken as far as Torre dell' Annunziata, as the latter station is not above $1^3/_4$ M. from Pompeii; one-horse carr. 1 l.). The Pompeii line now proceeds inland; to the l. the partially overgrown heaps of ashes thrown up by the excavations become visible.

About 200 paces from the station the high road is reached, opposite to the Hôtel Diomède (p.113). Crossing the road and ascending the steps to the r. of the hotel, the traveller soon reaches the ticket-office, and after paying for admission is provided with a guide on entering.

Those who prefer to commence with the Street of Tombs proceed to the l. by the Hotel along the road for 8 min., diverge to the r. by a small house, after 4 min. ascend to the r. by two cabarets, and in 3 min. more attain their destination.

The guide should be informed of the points which the traveller contemplates visiting, in their consecutive order. The most *interesting objects* are indicated by the larger print. Of the remainder *as many may* be visited as time and inclination allow. *Where time is limited,* the Amphitheatre may best be omitted.

From the *Gate of Stabiae* the route is by the theatres, the triangular Forum, the Temple of Isis, the Stabian mineral springs, through the street of Abbondanza to the Forum (pp. 120 and follg.).

From the *Gate of Herculaneum* the route begins with the Street of Tombs, then the Thermæ, Forum, Street of Mercury, whence the order is the same as that of the subjoined description (pp. 119 and follg.).

The earliest historical mention of Pompeii dates from B. C. 310; that its antiquity, however, is much greater is proved by its monuments, such as the wall of the town and the so-called Greek Temple. Founded by the Oscans it soon became imbued with the elements of Greek civilisation, like the other towns of this extensive tribe. By means of the navigable river Sarnus, being situated near the sea on an ancient volcanic eminence, it carried on extensive commerce with the inland Campanian towns and enjoyed an uninterrupted, though not brilliant share of prosperity. (The sea and river were separated from the town by subsequent convulsions of nature.) After the Samnite wars, in which Pompeii had also participated, the town became subject to Rome. It united with the other Italians in the Social war. The rebels were defeated in the vicinity of Pompeii by Sulla, who attacked the town itself, but unsuccessfully. After the termination of the war, however, B. C. 82, a colony of Roman soldiers was sent thither, to whom the inhabitants were compelled to cede one-third of their arable land. In the course of time Pompeii became thoroughly Romanized, and was a favourite retreat of Romans of the wealthier classes, who (e. g. Cicero) purchased estates in the vicinity. It was also favoured by the emperors. Tacitus records a serious conflict which took place in the amphitheatre, A. D. 59, between the Pompeians and the neighbouring Nucerines, in consequence of which the former were prohibited from performing theatrical pieces for a period of 10 years. A few years later, A. D. 63, a fearful earthquake occurred, manifesting the re-awakened activity of Vesuvius, which had been quiescent for centuries. The greater part of Pompeii, its temples, colonnades, theatres and private houses were ruined on that occasion, and the Roman senate even contemplated prohibiting its reconstruction. Permission, however, having been granted, the town was re-erected in a style more conformable to the improved architecture of imperial Rome. The new town had not long been completed, although the liberality of private persons had contributed to restore it in a remarkably short period, when it was overtaken by the catastrophe of Aug. 24th, 79. The first premonitory symptom was a dense shower of ashes, which covered the town with a stratum, about 3 ft. in depth, and allowed the inhabitants time to escape. Many of them, however, returned, some doubtless to rescue their valuables, others paralysed with fear and uncertain what course to pursue. The number of the skeletons of those who thus perished in the third part of the town already excavated is variously stated from 400 to 600. The ashes were followed by a stupendous shower of red hot rapilli, or fragments of pumice-stone of all sizes, which covered the town to a depth of 7—8 ft., and was succeeded by fresh showers of ashes and again by rapilli. The present superincumbent mass is about 20 ft. in thickness. A portion of this was formed by subsequent eruptions, but the town had already been completely buried by the original catastrophe and entirely lost to view. A small village, which sprang up on or near the site, long served to maintain the name. In ancient times excavations were made, owing to which many valuable relics are probably lost to us, but during the middle ages Pompeii was entirely consigned to oblivion. In 1592 the architect Fontana constructed a subterranean water-conduit in order to supply Torre dell' *Annunziata from* the Sarno, actually intersecting the ruins, and to *this day in use*; yet no farther investigations were then attempted. It

1748 the discovery by a peasant of statues and bronze utensils attracted the attention of Charles III. who caused excavations to be made. The amphitheatre, theatre and other parts were then extricated. The enthusiasm called forth by the discovery has been the frequent theme of poetical and other compositions by such celebrated authors as Bulwer, Schiller etc.

What wonder this? — we ask the lymphid well,
O Earth! of thee — and from thy solemn womb
What yield'st thou? — Is there life in the abyss —
Doth a new race beneath the lava dwell?
Returns the Past, awakening from the tomb?
. . . . . .
The earth, with faithful watch, has hoarded all!

Under the Bourbons the excavations were continued in a very unsatisfactory manner. Statues and valuables alone were extricated, whilst the ruins were either suffered to fall to decay or covered up again. To the reign of Murat, however, we are indebted for the excavation of the Forum, the town-walls, the Street of Tombs and many private houses. The political changes of 1860 have likewise exercised a beneficial effect. The government has assigned 60,000 l. annually for the prosecution of the excavations. Under the able superintendence of M. Fiorelli, instead of the former predatory operations, a regular plan has been adopted according to which the ruins are systematically explored and carefully preserved, thus producing highly satisfactory results. A local museum and library have been instituted, a dwelling-house erected for students supported by government, and a railway constructed for the removal of the débris. The work is prosecuted chiefly in the winter months and occasionally occupies several hundred labourers.

Pompeii was once a prosperous provincial town, with a population computed at 30,000. The original Oscan inhabitants had at the close of the republic become completely Romanized, and after the earthquake of 63 the town was re-erected conformably to the new principles of cosmopolitan-Roman culture, based on a union of Greek and Italian elements. Although Pompeii, therefore, represents but one definite epoch of antiquity, yet on the other hand it is the most important and almost only source of our acquaintance with ancient domestic life. To investigate the various phases of this life, even in its minutest details, affords a pursuit of inexhaustible interest.

The town is built in an irregular oval form, extending from E. to W. The circumference of the walls amounts to 2925 yds. It possesses 8 gates, to which the following appellations have been given: *Porta di Ercolano*, *della Marina*, *di Stabia*, *di Nocera*, *del Sarno*, *di Nola*, *di Capoa*, *del Vesuvio*. In consequence of the prolonged peace, however, the walls had entirely lost their importance. Towards the sea they had been demolished, and without the Gate of Herculaneum a considerable suburb had sprung up, termed *Pagus Augustus Felix* after the settlement established by Augustus.

The excavated portion embraces about one-third of the town *only, but probably the* most important part, comprising the Forum *with the contiguous* temples and public buildings, two theatres

with large porticoes, the amphitheatre and a considerable number of handsome private dwellings. The principal streets are: 1. The *Consular Street* or *Via Domitiana*, which prolonged by the Street of Tombs leads to the Porta di Ercolano and thence in several ramifications to the Forum; 2. The *Street of Mercury* (termed Street of the Forum as far as the Temple of Fortuna), from the Forum to the N. extremity of the town; 3. The street leading from the sea past the Thermæ and the Temple of Fortune to the Porta di Nola (termed successively the *Street of the Thermae*, *Fortuna* and *Nola*); 4. *Strada dell' Abbondanza*, leading apparently from the Forum to the Porta di Sarno; 5. Street from the Porta di Stabia to the Porta di Vesuvio.

The streets, bordered by pavement, are straight and narrow, not above 23 ft. in breadth, the narrower lanes 13 ft. only. They are admirably paved with large polygonal blocks of lava. At intervals, especially at the corners, are placed high stepping-stones, leading from one side of the pavement to the other, intended for the convenience of foot-passengers in rainy weather. The waggons have left deep ruts in the causeways, which do not exceed $4^1/_2$ ft. in width; and the horses' hoofs have made impressions on the stepping-stones over which they were occasionally obliged to pass. At the corners of the streets are public fountains, decorated with the head of a god, a mask, or similar ornament.

The houses are slightly constructed of concrete (small stones consolidated with cement) or bricks; occasionally, especially the corner pillars, of blocks of tuffstone. The hasty and patched character of the construction is accounted for by the earthquake of 63. The numerous well-preserved staircases prove that the houses must uniformly have possessed a second and perhaps also a third story. These upper portions, consisting chiefly of wood, have, with a single exception (p. 133), been destroyed by the red-hot scoriæ of the eruption.

As the streets of Pompeii are traversed, a difference is soon observed between the rooms of the houses, according as they are turned to or from the street, i. e. shops or dwelling-houses. The former were pertinents of the large dwelling-houses and let to merchants and shopkeepers, in the same way as the ground-floors of the palazzi in Naples are occupied by shops at the present day. These shops were generally in no way connected with the back part of the house, and exposed their entire frontage to the street, from which they could be separated by large wooden doors. Many of the shop-tables covered with marble are still preserved, in which large earthen vessels were fitted for the sale of wine, oil etc. At the back of the shop there was occasionally a second room, *probably* occupied by the shopkeeper, who in other cases *must have lived* in the upper part of the house or in a different

part of the town. The great number of these shops is a striking proof of the animation of the retail traffic at Pompeii. Where the street was not thus enlivened, it was enclosed by bare walls, adorned here and there with a painting. The ancient want of glass constitutes one of the principal differences between an ancient and modern habitation. The ancients therefore concentrated their domestic life in the interior of their houses, which presented to the street a blank wall with as few openings as possible, and these covered with an iron grating. A distinct idea of this mode of building, so different from that of the present day and without parallel except in some oriental districts, is best obtained in the more recently excavated and better preserved streets between the Forum and the Stabian Street.

The habitations of Pompeii are of very various sizes and have obviously been modified in their fitments by the nature of the situation, the caprice of the proprietor and other circumstances. Their chief peculiarity is the internal court which provided the surrounding chambers with light and was the medium of communication between them. Most of the Pompeian houses, such as belonged to the wealthy middle class, are entered from the street by a narrow passage (*vestibulum*) which leads to the court (*atrium*), surrounded by a covered passage, with the *impluvium*, or reservoir for rain-water, in the centre. Beyond the atrium is a large apartment opening on to it, termed the *tablinum*. This front portion of the house was devoted to its traffic with the external world; here the patron received his clients, transacted business etc. The other portion of the house was destined solely for the use of the family. Its centre also consisted of an open court, enclosed by columns and thence termed the *Peristylium*, the middle of which was laid out as a garden. Sometimes beyond the peristyle lay a private garden (*Xystos*), surrounded by columns. At the back of the peristyle were sometimes several business rooms, termed *Œci*. Round these principal apartments, in which the magnificence of the house is concentrated, are situated the sleeping and eating-rooms, slaves' rooms, kitchen, cellar etc. The upper floor was destined principally for slaves. Most of the dwellings are extremely contracted, a circumstance explained by the absence of glass.

Marble is rarely met with in the public or domestic architecture of Pompeii, the columns are invariably constructed of tuff-stone or bricks, consolidated by mortar. These were then covered with stucco which is here made to take the place of marble, and afforded ample scope for decorative painting. It is in fact scarcely possible to imagine a gayer or externally more decorated town than Pompeii. The lower halves of the columns are generally red, the capitals tastefully painted; the walls, too, where

undecorated, are painted with bright, glaring colours, especially red and yellow, harmonizing well with the brilliancy of a southern sun. The extreme delicacy and variety of the mural decorations are worthy of especial notice. The centre of the walls is generally occupied by an independent painting. The best of these were removed to the museum at Naples, before they had suffered from exposure to the elements; many, however, of those left merit inspection. The representations exhibit a uniformly soft, erotic character, corresponding to the peaceful and pleasure-seeking taste of the age.

In the streets are frequently seen notices painted in red letters referring generally to the election of the municipal authorities, and recommending some particular individual as ædile or duumvir. Trade-signs, like those of the present day, are very rare. On the other hand an occasional Phallus is seen, for the purpose of averting the evil eye; and one or two large snakes, the emblems of the Lares, the gods of the hearth and of cross-ways, are very common.

We now proceed to the detail.

From the ticket-office near the Hôtel Diomède the visitor passes between mounds of ashes and reaches the *Porta della Marina*, a vaulted passage under ancient magazines, which in modern times have been covered in. At the entrance to the r. a mutilated female figure in terracotta. The street now ascends rapidly, like all the other approaches to the town, which lies on an eminence. The passage, 18 ft. in width and 77½ ft. in length, has on the l. a path for foot-passengers. In the chambers on the r. the museum already alluded to is in process of formation. As the street ascends, to the r. are blank walls, to the l., uninteresting shops, in a ruinous state. The **Basilica** (Pl. 64) which opens on to the Forum is then entered by a side approach to the r. It is an oblong edifice, 226 ft. long, 92 ft. broad. The façade towards the Forum was richly decorated. A passage round the inferior consists of 28 brick columns with capitals of tuffstone; the space in the centre was perhaps not covered in by a roof. On the walls half-columns, all covered with stucco. At the extremity of the building the elevated tribunal, seat of the presiding magistrate, accessible probably by moveable steps. In front of it a pedestal for a statue; beneath it vaulted prisons, accessible by a stair.

Also on the W. side of the Forum, to the l. of the Str. della Marina, is situated the so-called ***Temple of Venus** (Pl. 63), which was yet uncompleted when the catastrophe occurred. The temple is surrounded by a spacious, irregular quadrangle, 183 ft. long, on the S. side 106½ ft. and on the N. side 114 ft. broad. *As the side towards the* Forum did not correspond with the di-

rection of the latter, the wall, in order to prevent the eye being offended by this irregularity, was furnished in the interior with 8 buttresses at intervals, each projecting farther than the last. The portico is borne by 48 columns, which, originally of the Doric order, had been by means of stucco converted into the Corinthian; but this coating has now fallen off. The temple itself rises in the centre of the court, on a basement 67½ ft. in length, 40 ft. in width and 7¾ in height, and is approached by 13 steps. Facing these stands an altar, bearing an inscription of the dedicators, the quatuorviri of the town. The still visible traces show that it was employed for bloodless offerings of incense, such as were usually presented to Venus. To the r. in the colonnade, a statue of unknown import. The temple itself was surrounded by a colonnade and had a façade of 6 columns. Within the vestibule was the shrine, where the figure of the goddess stood on a lofty pedestal. A much mutilated statue of Venus was found here. Fine view of M. Santangelo from this point. — Behind the court of the temple are chambers for the priestesses, decorated with paintings.

The ***Forum** or **Forum Civile** (Pl. 57) forms the central point of the town. On the N. side, detached, stands the temple of Jupiter (p. 122); the other sides are enclosed by an arcade. The *Area*, or open space in the centre, is 530 ft. in length and 111½ ft. in breadth, and paved with large slabs. Six streets converge here, but the forum was protected against the trespass of riders or waggons by pillars of stone round the verges, and could even be entirely shut off by gates. In the area are 22 bases for statues, erected in honour of emperors and other illustrious men, 5 of which (4 on the W. side, 1 at the S.E. corner) still bear the inscriptions, dedicated to officials of high rank, the duumviri (similar to the consuls of Rome) and quinquennales (censors) of the town. The extensive basements on the S. side were destined for equestrian statues, most of the pedestals never having been completed. The colonnade which surrounds the Forum varies in breadth from 27 to 47 ft., a number of the buildings which adjoin it having been erected at a date prior to the establishment of the Forum. Above the lower columns of the Doric order rose a second series of the Ionic, thus constituting an upper, covered passage, approached by steps, several of which are still preserved. The whole was in an unfinished condition at the period of the destruction of the town; portions of the frieze, consisting of limestone, placed round the colonnade, are still in a rough state; on the S. and E. sides are older columns of tuffstone.

To the r. of the Basilica, on the S. side of the Forum, are situated the *Tribunals*, 3 contiguous apartments, each with a hemicyclical extremity. As they do not harmonize with the rest of the Forum, they are believed to be of earlier origin. Their desti-

nation in not distinctly ascertained; they appear to have served as courts for suits of inferior importance.

To the r., by the tribunals, the Street of the Schools diverges, pursuing an E. direction as far as the *Forum Triangulare*; the excavated houses are again partially covered with rubbish and therefore devoid of interest.

On the E. side of the Forum, at the corner of the handsome *Str. dell' Abbondanza*, is a square hall, erroneously supposed to be a school.

On the opposite side of the street is situated the ***Chalcidicum** (Pl. 62), erected by the priestess Eumachia, and perhaps employed as an exchange. On the frieze of the portico facing the Forum, and still more fully over the entrance in the Str. dell' Abbondanza, the following inscription may be read: *"Eumachia Lucii filia sacerdos publica nomine suo et M. Numistri Frontonis fili chalcidicum cryptam porticus, Concordiae Augustae Pietati sua pecunia fecit eademque dedicavit."* The interior is separated from the portico by a number of small chambers, which served as a kind of magazine, where a great number of marble slabs were found, destined for the completion of the edifice. In the interior is an open court, 125 ft. in length, 34¼ ft. in width, surrounded by 54 columns of Parian marble, of which, however, three only were left in a mutilated condition. This colonnade (*chalcidicum*) is surrounded by a covered passage (*crypta*), which afforded protection against the weather. At the back of this, in a niche, stands the statue of Eumachia (a copy, the original is at Naples), erected by the fullers (*fullones*) of Pompeii.

On the external wall of the Chalcidicum is the copy of an inscription found here, dedicated to Romulus. The visitor next reaches the so-called ***Temple of Mercury** (Pl. 61), 84½ ft. in length, 54 ft. in breadth. A number of the objects discovered in the course of the excavations have been placed here: vases, spouts of fountains, rain-gutters, capitals, stone-weights with iron handles, mortars, earthenware etc. To the l. of the entrance are vessels of lead, fragments of glass, bone articles, iron gratings, fetters, tires of waggon-wheels; to the r. earthenware and fragments of marble. In the centre an *altar in marble with reliefs: on the front victims, on the sides the utensils employed in connection with the sacrifice.

The form of this temple is very irregular. At the extremity of the area is the small shrine with a pedestal for the statue of the god.

Contiguous to the latter is the *Curia*, where, as is generally believed, the town-council held their deliberations. It is a square hall, 67½ ft. long, 61 ft. broad, with hemicyclical termination and several niches, but greatly damaged.

Opposite, on the N. side of the Forum and in the most conspicuous part of it, rises the ***Temple of Jupiter** (Pl. 60), on a basement 10 ft. in height. At the time of the eruption it was in process of being entirely restored. The Pronaos is approached by 18 steps and has a façade of 6 columns with 3 on each side. Apertures in the ground admit light to the underground chambers which then served as a magazine for building materials, originally probably a treasury. The entire length of the temple is 122 ft. Behind the Pronaos is the shrine with 2 series of columns, 8 in each, arranged close to the walls, which are painted in the brightest colours. At the back are three chambers. At the farther extremity, to the l., a stair ascends to the upper story of the temple, which the visitor should not omit to see as it affords a fine *panorama of the ruins of Pompeii, M. Santangelo crowned by the chapel of S. Michele, the castle of Quisisana and the chain of the Apennines.

On the W. side, passing by the Temple of Venus, the visitor observes at the end of the latter a niche, in which, as an inscription found here informs us, the public weights and measures were kept. Then follows a stair, which led to the arcade and formed an approach to the Temple of Venus. Contiguous to the latter is the so-called *Lesche*, a hall apparently for public purposes. Beyond this is a building, which from its narrow, gloomy cells appears to have been a prison. An adjacent wall separated it from the Forum. In the vicinity, adjoining the Temple of Jupiter, is a triumphal arch.

At the E. end of the Forum, contiguous to the Curia, stands the so-called ***Temple of Augustus** (Pl. 58), sometimes termed the *Pantheon*, an edifice whose object is involved in mystery. In front of it are pedestals for statues; on the exterior, shops possibly occupied by money-changers. The interior is entered by 2 doors; it consists of a rectangular court, 125 ft. in length, 91 ft. in width, the walls decorated with frescoes, those to the l. of the entrance the best preserved, representing Jupiter and Io, Odysseus and Penelope. The court was yet unfinished when the catastrophe took place; it was destined to be enclosed by a colonnade, but on the N. and W. sides only have the limestone slabs of the pavement been laid, whilst on the other sides the enclosure is formed by tuffstone blocks. A dodecagon is formed in the centre by 12 pedestals for statues. To the r. are 12 chambers simply painted red, at the extremity an issue into a back street. To the l. is one of the principal issues to the Street of the Augustales (named after this edifice). On the E. side, opposite as the building is entered, rises the shrine. On the principal pedestal stood the statue of the emperor, in the side niches *Livia and Drusus* (here replaced by copies). To the l. of this

shrine was another with an altar, which perhaps was employed in the celebration of the sacrificial banquets; the gallery by the lateral wall is believed to have been an orchestra. To the r. a larger apartment with stands of masonry with a slight inclination and furnished with gutters beneath to carry off the blood or water, possibly a kitchen. The whole was perhaps employed by the college of Augustales. The arrangements recal the Serapeum at Pozzuoli (p. 90).

Adjacent to the Temple of Augustus rises the *Triumphal Arch*, constructed of brick, which forms the boundary of the Forum in this direction; its former marble covering no longer exists. Under it terminates the Street of the Forum, or, as it is called in its prolongation, the Street of Mercury. The first transverse street is that of the Augustales. At the corner, a relief with figures of two men carrying a wine-jar: the sign of a wine-merchant. We now follow the Street of the Forum. To the r. a small *Museum*, repository of objects in bronze, iron, lead, terracotta and colours, a number of loaves etc. Beyond it a room containing a *model of Pompeii.

The Street of the Forum now leads to the *Temple of Fortuna*, to the r. at the corner of the first transverse street, erected according to the inscription by M. Tullius. It is approached by 13 steps; the length 81 ft., breadth 30½ ft. Two portrait-statues found in the Cella are believed to have pertained to the Gens Tullia.

At the beginning of the Street of Mercury rises an arch of brickwork, on which the pipes of a water-conduit are visible.

We now turn to the l. into the *Strada delle Terme*. The 2nd door to the l. is the entrance to the ***Thermæ** (Pl. 39), which occupy almost an entire insula, i. e. the space enclosed by 4 streets; breadth 165½ ft., depth 179 ft. The exterior was surrounded by shops, which had no connection with the interior. Entrances 6 in number. A large portion of the establishment is now employed as magazines, and the public are admitted to one half of the actual baths only. A passage leads first to the chamber for undressing *(apodyterium)*, 37¼ ft. long, 20½ ft. wide, surrounded by benches. Beyond this the cold bath *(frigidarium)*, a rotunda with 4 niches. The vault above was provided with a glass window. In the centre the basin, 13⅔ ft. in diameter, with a marble ledge surrounding it. From the undressing room to the r. the warm bath *(tepidarium)* is entered, an apartment 33¾ ft. in length, 17 ft. in breadth. A frieze surrounding it is furnished with niches for clothes and performing the toilet, supported by figures of Atlas in terracotta. The vaulting was richly decorated, partly with stucco figures in relief. This chamber was heated by means of air-pipes, and by a large brazier of

bronze. Adjacent is the hot air bath *(calidarium* or *sudatorium)*, 55 ft. long, 18 ft. broad. A niche at the extremity contains a marble basin for washing the hands and face with cold water; it bears an inscription recording that it was erected at an expense of 5250 sesterces (44 l.). At the other end is the basin for warm baths. The apartment had double walls and floor, between which the steam diffused itself. — The baths also possessed an extensive colonnade, now converted into a garden, besides several other chambers and baths for women, all of which are inaccessible to the public.

Nearly opposite to the Thermæ is situated the ***House of the Tragic Poet** (Pl. 38), one of the most elegant in Pompeii, so called from two representations found in the tablinum, a poet reading and a theatrical rehearsal (these, together with beautiful paintings of subjects from the Iliad, are now in the museum at Naples); but more probably the house of a goldsmith, if we may judge from the trinkets discovered in the adjoining shop. This is represented by Bulwer in his "Last Days of Pompeii" as the dwelling of Glaucus. On the threshold was a dog in mosaic, with the inscription: "Cave canem". The peristyle of 7 columns is closed in the rear by a wall, on which is a small shrine of the Lares. In a room to the l. of the latter, Venus and Cupid fishing and the deserted Ariadne. In the triclinium on the r., Leda presenting Tyndareus with Castor, Pollux and Helen in a nest, Theseus abandoning Ariadne, and two unexplained figures.

We now pursue our route through the Str. delle Terme. To the r. the **House of Pansa** (Pl. 37), one of the largest in Pompeii, occupying an entire insula, 331 ft. in length, 125 ft. in breadth. It comprises 16 shops and dwellings, facing the different streets. On the threshold was found a mosaic with the greeting SALVE. This house affords a normal specimen of a palatial residence of the imperial period, complete in all its appointments: atrium, tablinum, peristyle, œcus (to the l., contiguous, kitchen with the snakes); finally the garden or Xystus.

We now proceed hence towards the Porta di Ercolano, diverging to the r. At the picturesque corner opposite is a tavern, to the l. in front of which the street leads to the gate. This was an animated commercial street and contained few superior residences.

To the l. is a house fitted up for a library and the reception of students supported by government. Farther on is a small room on the same side, containing in glass cases the *casts of four bodies found in a narrow street in 1863. When they were discovered in the course of the excavations, plaster of Paris was carefully poured into the cavities in which they had lain, and the figures and attitudes of the deceased in their death-struggle were

thus successfully obtained. Opposite is placed a man with his clothes gathered around him for flight; to the r. a girl with a ring on her finger; to the l. two women, one elderly and of commanding figure, the other younger. Beside them are human and canine skeletons. Opposite, on the r., is the

House of Sallust (Pl. 33), with gaily painted atrium, behind which the tablinum and a small irregularly shaped garden, with a dining-room (triclinium) in the corner. The place of the peristyle is in this case occupied by a small court enclosed by pillars, to the r. of the atrium, which has been, though without good reason, styled the *Venereum*. On the wall opposite, *Actæon observing Diana at the bath, converted into a stag and torn to pieces by his own dogs.

The following door leads to a *Bake-house*, with ovens and different hand-mills for grinding the corn.

At the corner of the street, a fountain; behind it a cistern. The street of Narcissa here diverges to the r., leading to the town-wall, but contains no object of interest.

The houses to the l., on the slope of the eminence on which the town stood, frequently possessed several stories and extensive vaults, employed as magazines.

A large, open hall to the r. was a species of custom house, where a number of weights and measures were found, one of which had been stamped in the Capitol at Rome.

A little farther, to the r., is situated the *House of the Surgeon*, so called from the discovery of a considerable number of surgical instruments. It is distinguished by its massive construction of limestone blocks from the river Sarno, and is probably the most ancient house in the town. To the r. the extensive *House of the Vestals* (Pl. 25) is next reached.

To the l., opposite, stands a spacious *Tavern*, with a Phallus towards the street, with a view to avert the evil eye. It possesses 2 wine-tables and also an entrance for waggons. From the chambers in the rear, as well as from the preceding and following houses on this side, a charming glimpse is obtained of the bay with the island of Capri, near the land the picturesque little rocky island of Rovigliano, to the r. Torre dell' Annunziata.

To the r. a tavern, then the *Porta di Ercolano*, to the r. of which a stair-case ascends to the **Town-wall* which should be visited for the sake of the view. This wall, the most ancient structure of Pompeii, is 2925 yds. in circumference, and consists of an external and internal wall, the intervening space being filled with earth. The height of the external walls varies according to the ground from 27 to 34 ft., that of the internal is uniformly $6^3/_4$ ft. greater. Originally constructed of large blocks *of lava and limestone*, it was subsequently strengthened, perh

during the Social war, by the addition of towers. It must then, whether from the siege of Sulla or other causes, have been considerably damaged, and was hastily restored about the time of the war between Cæsar and Pompey, the gaps being filled with concrete. The difference between the ancient and more recent mode of building is well illustrated by this portion of the wall by the Herculanean Gate. During the undisturbed peace of the imperial period, the walls on the side towards the sea were probably removed and built over. The Gate of Herculaneum is one of the most recent structures. It consists of 3 series of arches, of which the central and largest has fallen in. The depth of the passage is 60 ft.

Without this gate lay a considerable suburb, the *Pagus Augustus Felix*, named after the military colonies of Augustus. Of this one street only has been partially excavated, from which, however, several others diverged on either side. This is the so-called ***Street of the Tombs**, the great military road from Capua to Naples, Herculaneum, Pompeii and Reggio. The ancient Roman custom of burying the dead by the side of a high road is well known. Investigations have proved that rows of graves, similar to those discovered here, exist beyond the other gates also. The Street of Tombs is with respect to the environs the most beautiful part of the town. To the r. stands a large pedestal in an unfinished state.

To the l. the *Tomb of Cerinius* (Pl. 22), a recess with seats. It has been alleged that this was a sentry-box and that the skeleton contained in it was that of the sentinel who expired at his post; but this must be regarded only as an interesting fiction.

To the l. a semicircular seat with the tomb of the duumvir *A. Veius.*

To the l. the ***Tomb of Mamia** (Pl. 20); in front a seat like the above, with the inscription: "*Mamiae Publii filiae sacerdoti publicae locus sepulturae datus decurionum decreto*". In the rear, enclosed by a low wall, is the columbarium with the niches for the cinerary urns. A solitary cypress adorns the tomb. The view from this seat of the bay and the mountains of Castellamare is singularly beautiful.

A street diverges to the r., by the side of which is the *Tomb of Terentius* (Pl. 18). Beyond it, to the r., the *Tomb of the Garlands* (Pl. 16), so called from its decorations; name unknown. To the r. a tomb with open recess and seat.

On the l. is the so-called *Villa of Cicero* (Pl. 13), again covered up. The buttresses visible belong to a colonnade which *lay parallel to the street.*

To the r. 2 shops, then the *House* of the Mosaic Columns, *in a very dilapidated state.* The entrance leads into a garden,

at the extremity of which is a recess inlaid with mosaic, destined for a fountain. To the l. a court with private chapel and altar. The 2 stair cases ascended to the upper story.

Beyond the villa of Cicero several handsome monuments will be observed. First that of *Servilia*. Then that of *Scaurus* with reliefs in stucco, representing the gladiatorial combats celebrated in honour of the deceased, but in a very imperfect state. Here also a columbarium with niches.

To the r. is a long arcade, in the rear of which shops were situated. From the skeleton of a mule found here it has been suggested that this was a resort of peasants on market-days. In the last shop is a stove, the upper part of which consisted of earthenware vessels fitted together. The street which here diverges is unexcavated.

To the r. several ruined tombs, the first of which is conjectured to have been an *ustrinum* (place where the dead were burned).

To the l. a circular monument, name unknown.

To the l. the **Tomb of the Augustalis Calventius Quintus* (Pl. 6); beneath the inscription the bisellium (seat of honour) accorded to him in recognition of his liberality is represented. To the r. **Tomb of the Libella* family, of travertine and well preserved, with inscriptions. Beyond, to the r., are several other ruined tombs, the inscriptions on which are partially preserved. To the l. the **Tomb of Naevoleia Tyche*, with chamber for the cinerary urns. This individual was a freedwoman, who, according to the inscription, destined this tomb for herself and C. Munatius Faustus, chief official of this quarter of the town, and for their freedmen; a relief beneath refers to the consecration of the tomb. To the l. is next observed a *Triclinium*, destined for funeral repasts. Then the ***Villa of Diomedes** (Pl. 1), arbitrarily so called from the opposite tomb of the family of Arrius Diomedes. The arrangement of this, as well as other villas, varies considerably from that of the urban dwellings. A stair-case with 2 columns leads at once to the peristyle of 14 Doric columns, whence the bath is entered to the l. Opposite are terraces, which rise above the second and lower portion of the house. The garden, 111½ ft. square, with a basin for a fountain in the centre, is surrounded by a colonnade. From the terrace a stair descends to the l. (another, from the entrance from the street, to the r.). Beneath this colonnade, on 3 sides, is situated a vaulted cellar which merits a visit, lighted by small apertures above and approached by stairs descending at each end. Here 17 bodies of women and children, who had provided themselves with food and sought protection in this vault against the eruption, were found. But the fine ashes penetrated through the openings

into the interior and too late the illfated party endeavoured to escape. They were found with their heads wrapped up, half buried by the ashes. The impression made on the ashes by a girl's breast is now in the museum at Naples. The probable proprietor of the house was found near the garden-door (now walled up), with the key in his hand; beside him a slave with money and valuables.

We now re-ascend the Street of Tombs to the Gate of Herculaneum, and return thence by the *Vicolo di Mercurio*, the first transverse street to the l. The third street, intersecting the latter at right angles, is the important *Strada di Mercurio*, leading from the town wall to the Forum.

In the direction of the town-wall: R., Nos. 10, 11, *House of Castor and Pollux* (Pl. 26), two distinct houses but connected. No. 10 is simple and homely. It is connected with the neighbouring house by a large peristyle, adorned with paintings all round; at the extremity a basin destined for a fountain; beyond it a hall. From the peristyle the atrium of the other house is entered, behind which are the tablinum and a garden with lararium. The best preserved of the frescoes is one of Apollo and Daphne in a chamber to the l. of the garden.

R., Nos. 12, 14, *House of the Centaur* (Pl. 45), two different houses, connected by a door. No. 11 has an underground dwelling, the vaulting of which has fallen in.

R., No. 15, ***House of Meleager** (Pl. 44). Within the doorway, to the r., Mercury handing a purse to Fortuna. The richly decorated atrium contains a marble table, supported by griffins. Contrary to the usual arrangement, the peristyle does not lie behind, but to the l. of the atrium. This is the finest peristyle which has been found at Pompeii, 74½ ft. in length, 62 ft. in breadth. The porticus is borne by 24 columns (lower part red, upper white) and adorned by a graceful fountain. Adjoining the peristyle at the back is an œcus, enclosed on three sides by 12 yellow painted columns. The frescoes are also yellow; among them, to the r., a young satyr startling a Bacchante with a snake. To the l. of the œcus a hall with frescoes: on the transverse wall to the l. the Judgment of Paris.

L., No. 20, *House of Apollo* (Pl. 43), so named from the numerous representations of that god which were found here. Behind the tablinum a fountain of grotesque style. To the r. is an adjoining court, at the end of which a handsome sleeping-chamber (for 2 beds); on the external wall a landscape with a Bacchanalian, and a mosaic of Achilles in Scyros; among the weapons which Ulysses offers him is a shield, on which Achilles and Chiron are represented.

L., No. 25, *House of the wounded Adonis* (Pl. 42). In the Xystos, to the r., a statue, above life-size, of *Adonis wounded, tended and bewailed by Venus and Cupids; at the sides, l. and r. Achilles and Chiron. In a room to the l. of the garden, "Toilet of the Hermaphrodite".

We now retrace our steps. At the corner which the Str. di Mercurio forms with the Vicolo di Mercurio, to the r., the fountain with the head of Mercury whence these streets derive their name.

L., No. 9, a **Tavern;* towards the street a table inlaid with marble and a fire-place. A door leads from the shop to the l. into a small room adorned with various allusions to drinking: a waggon with a wine-cask, players and drinkers, eatables etc. In the corner to the l. a soldier is being served; above him is scribbled: "da fridam pusillum" (a glass of cold). To the r. 2 other chambers, out of the first of which a door leads to the neighbouring house No. 8, the *Casa dei 5 Scheletri* (so called from the 5 skeletons found here), which perhaps served as a lodging house.

From the corner of the Vicolo di Mercurio a digression may be made in the adjacent street to the l. to the *House of the Labyrinth* (opp. side of first side-street, immediately to the l.), a spacious habitation with 2 atria; principal entrance 2nd door to the r. In the passage leading to the peristyle, immediately to the l. and opening on the latter, is a window of terracotta with 6 small apertures, resembling pigeon-holes. In the room beyond the peristyle, to the l. a mosaic pavement: Theseus killing the Minotaur in the Labyrinth. The house to the l. was destined for the menage; it contains three rooms, with a finely decorated bath and large bake-house.

We now return to the Str. di Mercurio.

R., No. 35, **House of the small Fountain (della fontana piccola);* to the r. of the entrance a stair ascends to the 2nd floor. At the farther extremity of the house a *Fountain (Pl. 31) of variegated mosaic, adorned with a small and graceful bronze: Boy with a goose (a copy, original at Naples). The walls are decorated with landscapes; among which, to the l., a *Harbour.

R., No. 36, *House of the large Fountain*, at the end of which a mosaic *Fountain similar to the above.

R., No. 38, the **Fullonica** (Pl. 30), or fuller's establishment. The large atrium, supported by square pillars (on one of which were the frescoes alluding to the fuller's art, now in Naples), was perhaps covered in and served as a magazine. Round it are chambers for the workmen. At the end of the house 4 basins on different levels, destined for washing the cloths, which were afterwards stamped with the feet in the small stands to the r. One issue leads to the *Strada della Fullonica*. Adjacent to these

premises and connected with them by a door was the dwelling-house of the proprietor, No. 37.

R., No. 44, a very small *Barber's Shop*. In the centre a seat for customers; to the r. a bench and two recesses.

L., No. 4, *House of Pomponius* with an oil-mill to the r.

L., No. 3, *House of the Anchor*, named after the anchor in mosaic on the threshold, a spacious dwelling. By the tablinum a stair descends to a peristyle on the level of the Str. della Fortuna, surrounded by a Cryptoporticus.

Having reached the archway of the Str. di Mercurio, we now turn to the l. into the Str. della Fortuna, a prolongation of the Str. delle Terme and leading to the Gate of Nola.

L., No. 55, ***House of the Faun** (Pl. 50), discovered in 1830 in presence of Goethe's son, and entirely extricated during the two subsequent years. The name is derived from the bronze statue of a dancing Faun found here. The house occupies an entire insula and is the largest in Pompeii, 270 ft. long, 118 ft. broad. From the great number of amphoræ discovered here it has been concluded that the proprietor was a wine-merchant, and the retail traffic may have been carried on in the shops on the exterior. On the pavement in front of the house the greeting HAVE. It possesses 2 entrances and 2 atria. The peristyle contains 28 Ionic columns of tuffstone coated with stucco. In the exedra, which opens on the peristyle, was found the celebrated mosaic of the Battle of Alexander. In the rear a garden 180 ft. long, 118 ft. broad, enclosed by 56 columns of the Doric order.

R., No. 4, *Casa della Pareta Nera*, so called from the black wall in the exedra, covered with representations of love scenes.

R., No. 6, *Casa dei Capitelli Figurati* (Pl. 52), named after the capitals of the entrance-pillars, adorned with heads of Bacchantes and Fauns. From the peristyle a sugar-bakehouse is entered, its destination having been conjectured from the nature of the objects found there; the stove is still in existence.

R., No. 7, *House of the Grand-duke of Tuscany* (Pl. 53), small, with mosaic fountain.

R., No. 11, *House of Ariadne*, extending as far as the Street of the Augustales and containing towards the latter an additional atrium. The atrium towards the Str. della Fortuna possesses 20 columns, the peristyle 16, the lower part yellow, the capitals painted with variegated colours; in the centre a fountain. Various representations.

R., N. 14, *House of the Chase* (Pl. 55). In the peristyle, which has columns on 2 sides only and a basin in the centre, on the opp. side: wild beast fights, whence the name of the house; to the r. landscapes. Excavations had already been made

here in ancient times; a portion of the passage made by the workmen, in a room to the l., is still to be seen.

By this house the *Vico Storto* diverges to the r., so called from its curve; to the l. several unexcavated lanes. If the Str. della Fortuna be followed for a short distance, the broad *Strada Stabiana* is reached, leading to the r. to the gate of that name and formerly extending in the opposite direction as far as the Porta di Vesuvio. The Str. della Fortuna is now prolonged as the *Str. di Nola*, towards the gate of that name. The houses on each side are only excavated in front. At the point of intersection of the streets a fountain, l. an altar of the Lares, adjacent the pillars of a water-conduit. From this point the Gate of Nola, the most ancient in the town, is attained in 5 min.

We, however, now enter the Vico Storto, leading to the Street of the Augustales. The portion of the latter, to the r., leading to the Forum presents no object of interest. We therefore turn to the l., this part of the street traversing the most recently excavated quarter of the town.

At the corner to the r. a soap-manufactory, as has been concluded from the articles found; it contains a large stove. Numerous bakers lived in this street. L., the *House of the Bear*, named from the mosaic on the threshold, with the greeting "Have", excavated in 1865.

Farther on, the *Str. del Lupanare* diverges to the r.

R., No. 22, *House of the Dolphin*, named from the mosaic on the door, sometimes termed the House of Mars and Venus from a painting in the atrium. Spacious peristyle with 14 columns. Nos. 24, 25, a Bake-house; at the back a number of corn-mills and an oven in which 81 loaves were found.

We now reach the *Str. di Stabia* and follow it to the l. No. 33, immediately to the r., is the **House of Marcus Lucretius*, once richly fitted up although with questionable taste. Behind the atrium is a small *garden, laid out in terraces, with a fountain and a number of marble figures. The best of the paintings are preserved at Naples. This is almost the only house in Pompeii the proprietor of which is known by name. This was furnished by a letter found with the painted address: M. Lucretio Flam. Martis decurioni Pompei.

Descending the Str. Stabiana towards the gate: r., No. 57, *Casa dei Principi di Russia*, with a handsome marble table in the atrium. From the peristyle a stair leads to the house of Siricus (p. 132).

Farther on, to the r., the Thermæ at the corner of the *Str. dell' Abbondanza* (from which they are entered). This broad street ascends from the Str. Stabiana to the Forum. On the other side, towards the Porta di Sarno, a small portion only is excavated.

At the corner here is the buttress of an aqueduct. To the l. farther on is the *Casa dei Diadumeni*, with a small platform in front of the façade and a handsome atrium with 14 columns. Within it is a lararium on the r., bearing the inscription. "Genio Marci nostri et Laribus duo Diadumeni liberti". Towards the Forum this handsome street, in which numerous shops were situated, was closed by means of stone pillars, in order to exclude waggons.

L., No. 15, **House of Cornelius Rufus* (Pl. 72). The atrium contains 2 handsome pedestals for tables and a bust with the inscription: C. Cornelio Rufo, whence the name of the house.

In the Str. dell' Abbondanza, to the r., No. 23, is the principal entrance to the ***Stabian Thermæ** (Pl. 69), so called to distinguish them from the Thermæ at the back of the Forum. A spacious court is entered, enclosed by pillars on two sides, which was employed for palæstric exercises. On the wall on the l. stucco ornaments in relief. Here 2 rooms are situated, perhaps destined for undressing. Then a basin for cold baths, 16 paces long, 9 paces broad, 5 ft. deep. Then another vaulted room. In the wing opposite, which has a side entrance from the street, to the l. 4 baths for single bathers.

In the upper part of the wing to the r. the women's bath. By the door above a vestibule is entered, into which the dressing-room opens to the l.; from the street two separate entrances. The vaulted hall contains niches on every side for the dress: in the corner a basin enclosed by masonry. Adjacent is the warm bath, a vaulted saloon with double walls. Then the sudatory, the vaulting of which has fallen in; at one end a marble basin, at the other a fountain for cold water; the walls double. Behind these chambers the stoves were placed.

The men's bath, to the r. near the entrance, is similar. From the large dressing-room the 1st door to the l. leads to the cold, the 2nd to the warm bath; beyond is the sudatory. The two latter greatly dilapidated.

L., No. 4, ***House of Holconius** (Pl. 70), with handsome peristyle, rich in paintings, but somewhat faded. In the œcus to the r., Ariadne and Bacchus; l., Hermaphrodite; in the room to the r., Rape of Europa; in the room to the l., Achilles in Scyros and Judgment of Paris.

A few paces farther the *Street of the Theatre* diverges to the l., to the r. the *Str. del Lupanare*, which we now follow.

R., No. 16, ***House of Sirius** (Pl. 71). On the threshold the inscription: *"Salve lucru (m)"*; to the same proprietor the large adjacent bake-house, No. 17, also appertained. To the l. of the atrium a room with fine paintings, to the l. Neptune and *Apollo aiding in the construction of the walls of Troy*, opposite, *Hercules intoxicated*; to the r. *Vulcan presenting Thetis with

the weapons for Achilles. The columns of the peristyle are painted green.

To the l. on the wall the snakes, with the inscription: "*Otiosis locus hic non est, discede morator*".

To the l. at the corner of the 2nd lane, the *Vicolo del Balcone Pensile*, is No. 25, the *Lupanare;* at the sides 5 sleeping places; opposite, the seat of the hostess. A separate entrance from the street ascended direct to the upper floor.

From this point to the l., through the Vicolo del Balcone Pensile.

R., No. 7. with fine frescoes at the back, to the l.

R., No. 9, ***House with the Balcony**, or *Casa del Balcone Pensile* (Pl. 84). The atrium to the r. contains a fountain with marble figures. In this house the attempt has been successfully made, although an arduous and costly undertaking, to preserve 3 rooms of the upper floor, the charred woodwork having been carefully replaced by new beams. The projecting wooden structure is similar to that frequently seen in old continental towns, and appears to have been common in Pompeii.

The Vicolo del Balcone Pensile terminates in the *Vicolo di Eumachia*, which extends behind the buildings of the Forum. Entering this street we proceed to the l., towards the Str. dell' Abbondanza.

L., in the Vicolo, No. 9, *House of the new Chase*, with well preserved frescoes; in the tablinum, to the r., Bacchus finding the sleeping Ariadne; in the peristyle, to the l., animal pieces.

At the corner of the Str. dell' Abbondanza a fountain with head and cornucopia of Abundantia, whence the name of the street. The wall of the Chalcidicum was employed for public advertisements which were here painted *(album)*, of which, however, little remains.

On the opp. side, No. 8, *House of the wild boar hunt*, deriving its appellation from the mosaic in the passage: Boar attacked by 2 dogs. The peristyle contains 16 Ionic columns. The border of the large mosaic in the atrium represents an ancient town-wall.

On the wall of No. 10, in the direction of the unexcavated Vicolo, are represented the 12 gods with their attributes, almost effaced.

We now continue to descend and enter the *Street of the Theatre* to the r., leading to the *Forum Triangulare*. In front of the latter a porticus with 6 Ionic columns. The street to the l., which leads to the Str. Stabiana, is the *Street of Isis*, which should be now visited before the theatres by those who purpose omitting the amphitheatre.

This last quarter is the most ancient in the town and has preserved many of its characteristics.

The **Forum Triangulare** (Pl. 75) is surrounded on 3 sides by a porticus of 100 columns of the Doric order, destined principally for the frequenters of the theatre. On the N. side a pedestal for a statue, with inscription referring to it. The side towards the sea was open. Here rose, on a basement approached by 5 steps, a **Temple* in the ancient Greek style (without the slightest foundation alleged to have been dedicated to Hercules), 104½ ft. in length, 67½ ft. in breadth. It was surrounded by columns, had 8 columns in front and the shrine in the centre; all in the ancient Doric order. At the psesent day a few capitals and the fragment of a column are the sole remnants of this once imposing structure. It was doubtless overthrown by the earthquake of 63, and probably no idea of restoring it in massive and simple dignity ever occurred to the inhabitants, as it would have presented too marked a contrast with the stuccoed buildings of the imperial period.

In front of the temple, an enclosed space probably employed for the slaughter of the victims. To the l. 3 altars.

In the rear a **Bidental*, a relic perfectly unique of its kind. It consists of the large embouchure of a fountain (puteal), serving to enclose a spot struck by lightning, which was deemed sacred and called for atonement. Round it was erected a small, circular temple with 8 Doric columns, 10⅓ ft. in diameter.

On the other side of the temple a semicircular seat with a sun-dial, now much disintegrated.

Below the Theatre (a stair descends from the Forum Triangulare) lies a *Barrack*, either for gladiators or soldiers. The court is surrounded by a porticus of 74 columns, length 250 ft., breadth 115 ft. Around it a number of detached cells. The edifice had a second floor, as the imitation on the S. side illustrates, which contained apartments for the custodians and a small chapel. In a chamber employed as a prison 3 skeletons and iron stocks for the feet were found; 63 bodies in all were discovered in this building.

Adjoining the Forum Triangulare is the ***Great Theatre** (Pl. 77), the enclosing walls of which projected from the rubbish even before the discovery. It is situated on rising ground, and was restored after the earthquake of 63 by the architect M. Artorius, at the expense of M. Holconius Rufus and M. Holconius Celer. The restoration, however, was far from complete at the time of the final catastrophe. The space for the spectators consists of 3 ranks (ima, media and summa cavea); the first contains 5 tiers for the chairs of the persons of rank, the second 20, and the third 4 only. Corridors and stairs led to the different parts of the building. The number of spectators who could be accommodated is estimated at 5000. Behind the orchestra the

long and narrow stage, in front of which is an opening in the ground for the rising and falling of the curtain. The posterior wall of the stage, once adorned with statues, is provided with 3 doors, according to the rules of the ancient drama; behind them the actors' room. On the summit of the enclosing wall are seen the stone rings for the poles which supported the awning employed as a protection against the sun. Behind the theatre a square reservoir, the water of which was employed in hot weather for refreshing the spectators by means of a slight sprinkling.

The contiguous ***Small Theatre** (Pl. 78) is better preserved than the above. An inscription records that it was roofed in (theatrum tectum, probably a wooden roof). Number of spectators 1500. The marble pavement of the orchestra was, according to an inscription, presented by M. Olconius, a duumvir.

From the Small Theatre the visitor emerges on the Str. Stabiana, re-ascending which he next reaches, to the l., at the corner of the Street of Isis, the ***Temple of Æsculapius** (Pl. 79), the smallest in Pompeii, 81 ft. long, 23½ ft. broad. The anterior court contains a peculiar altar of tuffstone, recalling the sarcophagus of Scipio in the Vatican. The cella is approached by 9 steps. Whether the temple was really dedicated to Æsculapius is not clearly ascertained.

We now enter the Street of Isis to the l.

Here, to the l., stands the ***Temple of Isis** (Pl. 73), which, as the copy of the inscription over the entrance informs us, was restored after the earthquake of 63 by N. Popidius Celsinus, a boy 6 years of age, at his own expense, who was in recognition of this service received into the rank of the decuriones. Length 101 ft., width 62¼ ft. The court is surrounded by a porticus; between the columns are several altars, also an ancient aperture, destined for the reception of the remnants of sacrifices, now employed as an air-shaft of the Sarno tunnel. To the l. a small shrine, the so called Purgatorium, in which ablutions were performed; a stair-case here descended to a well; the walls are tastefully adorned with reliefs in stucco. Within the temple itself an image of Isis, now in the museum, was found. The chambers adjoining the wall on the l. served as a dwelling for the priests; several bodies were here found; on the fire-place remnants of food.

By the next door in the Street of Isis, to the l., a court is entered, surrounded by columns, with a curious balustrade in the centre, the object of which is involved in mystery. According to some it was a court of justice.

We now return to the Stabian Street, cross it and proceed to the last important relic of ancient Pompeii, the ***Amphitheatre** (Pl. 81), situated at the S. W. extremity of the town and detached from the other ruins. From the Stabian Street it is attained

in about 8 min., the route traversing the still unexcavated quarters of the town, the surface above which is still employed as arable land. The guides are generally averse to undertaking this additional walk, but those whose time and strength permit should not allow themselves to be dissuaded. The external aspect of the amphitheatre is somewhat insignificant, as, in order to facilitate the construction, a considerable portion of it, as high as the 2nd story, was formed by excavating the earth. An uncovered gallery runs round the exterior, to which stair-cases ascend for the use of the spectators in the upper places. The principal entrance descends considerably. Entire length 146, width 115 yds. Number of spectators accommodated, 20,000. Three different series of seats are distinguished, the first with 5, the second with 12, and the third with 18 tiers; above these was also a gallery. The seats are cut out in such a manner that the feet of the spectators in an upper tier did not inconvenience those below. It was constructed shortly before the birth of Christ, and in 79 had not completely recovered from the effects of the earthquake of 63.

Excavations of the preceding century led to the discovery of other important buildings near the amphitheatre, but which, according to the irregular manner of prosecuting the work at that period, were again covered.

From the Amphitheatre the traveller may return to modern Pompeii either by the high road or by traversing the mounds of ashes and skirting a portion of the town-wall. The station is reached in $^1/_4$ hr. Those who make the excursion by carriage should order their conveyance to wait for them at the Amphitheatre.

9. Castellamare, Sorrento and Capri.

Comp. Map, p. 86.

Railway from Naples to Castellamare by *Portici*, *Torre del Greco* and *Torre Annunziata* (comp. p. 113) in 59 min.; fares 3 l. 5, 2 l., or 95 c.; in summer 9 trains daily, in winter fewer. — Small coasting Steamboats also start at 11. 30 a. m. and 4 p. m. for Castellamare, the latter then proceeding to Sorrento and returning to Naples the following morning; to Castellamare 2 l. or 1 l., to Sorrento 3 l. or 1 l. 50 c. *Office:* Molo Piccolo 36. These vessels, however, cease to ply in the dull season. Carriage from Castellamare to Sorrento, according to tariff, 5 l., with one horse 3 l. and gratuity. Travellers alone may often succeed in obtaining a single seat for 1—1$^1/_2$ l., or a return-carriage. Steamboat from Castellamare to Sorrento 1 l. or 50 c. Those whose time is limited may spend a short time only at Castellamare, which may be employed in visiting the quay, in order to arrive at Sorrento early enough to leave time for an excursion to the Deserto or other interesting point in the environs. The night should be spent at Sorrento and Capri visited the following day, on the evening of which Naples may be regained. This route may also be combined with the following by proceeding either at once by boat from Capri to Amalfi (*5—6 hrs.*, 20 l.), or by a bye-road over the mountain-ridge to (2$^1/_2$ hrs.) *Scaricatojo* (p. 155) or still further to Positano (p. 155). A carriage-road

from Sorrento to Positano is in process of construction. From Scaricatojo or Positano to Amalfi by boat (not always to be procured) in 2 hrs. (7—8 l.). The footpath from Positano to Amalfi (5—6 hrs.) cannot be recommended in the present state of the country. — This route may best be combined with the following if La Cava or Salerno be taken as starting-point (comp. p. 145).

Railway-journey to Torre dell' Annunziata, see p. 113. Here the Castellamare line diverges from that to Salerno. Skirting the coast, it crosses the *Sarno* (to the r., in the vicinity, the rocky islet of *Rovigliano*, with an ancient fort) and in 14 min. reaches the station at the E. end of the town.

Castellamare (*Hôtel Royal, near the station; on the quay Antica Stabia of the 2nd cl., adjacent to the Café dell' Europa; Trattoria Toscana, also on the quay; ½ M. above the town, on the road to Quisisana, in a magnificent situation, *Pension et Hôtel Anglaise, formerly *Gran Bretagna*, commanding a charming prospect of the bay, pension 12 l., somewhat less for a prolonged stay. Boat to Capri in about 5 hrs., 30 l.), with a population of 15,000, stands on a buttress of *Monte Sant' Angelo* (the *Mons Gaurus* of the ancients), on the Bay of Naples, on the ruins of the ancient *Stabiae*, which was destroyed at the same time as Pompeii. It was here that the elder Pliny perished, A. D. 79, whilst observing the eruption (Plin. Epist. VI. 16). Excavations of the ruins of Stabiæ, which lie to the l. by the entrance to the town, towards the heights, have not been undertaken since 1745.

The *Castello*, whence the town derives its name, was erected by the Emp. Frederick II. in the 13th cent. and was strengthened by Charles I. of Anjou by additional towers and walls.

The town, a favourite summer resort of the Neapolitans, consists of a long main street skirting the sea, from which the narrower streets extend upwards towards the hill. With the exception of the beauty of its situation and the animated scene presented by the traffic of the quay, the town contains nothing to arrest the traveller. At the harbour is also a government dock-yard.

Beautiful walks intersect the chestnut plantations on the hill rising behind the town (well-kept donkeys, 4—5 l. per diem). Here stands the *Casino Reale*, on the site of a house (Casa Sana) erected by Charles II. of Anjou, occupied by king Ladislaus and his sister Johanna II. during the prevalence of the plague at Naples. Ferdinand I. of Bourbon restored the edifice and styled it *Quisisana* ("here one becomes healthy"). Behind the château paths ascend through the park (bosco), affording fine views of the bay. Permission to visit the gardens and the interior (uninteresting) must be obtained from the Intendant at the Pal. Reale at Naples (p. 73) (fee 1 l.; gardener 25 c.; access to the park gratis; donkey 1 l.; this excursion requires 1—2 hrs.). Ascending *farther to the l.*, the traveller may visit Monte Coppola (2 hrs.

at least necessary; donkey 2 l.). To descend from the Quisisana the route by the monastery of *Puzzano*, founded by Gonsalvo da Cordova, may be taken (1/2 hr. more), commanding fine views.

Other short excursi ns to *Gragnano* (1/2 hr.) and *Lettere* (3/4 hr. farther), beautifully situated on the slope of the mountains which once bore the name of *Montes Lactarii*, with ruined castle and magnificent prospect. Finally to the summit of the

* *Monte Sant' Angelo*, the ancient *Gaurus* (ascent 4 hrs.; guide and donkey 5 l.), 4690 ft. above the sea-level, the highest point near the bay, commanding a noble prospect extending from Monte Circello far into Calabria and to the Abruzzi.

Monte Sant' Angelo is clothed to the summit with wood, chiefly chestnut-trees. Fragments of pumice-stone (rapilli) from eruptions of Vesuvius are occasionally observed.

The ascent (not without guide) requires 4 hrs. (donkey 3 hrs.). It should be expressly stipulated that the guide conduct the traveller to the highest peak surmounted by the chapel. If not, the guide will ascend another peak, where extensive snow-depôts are situated, the view from which is partially intercepted by the higher summit. From the chapel an uninterrupted panorama is enjoyed. The path leads past the château of Quisisana, through the park and by M. Coppola to the mountain village of *Piemonte* (1 1/2 hr.), whence the ascent of the M. S. Angelo commences. The traveller should not fail to start early, so as to return to Castellamare before dusk. The excursion occupies 7–8 hrs., but is occasionally regarded as unsafe (comp. p. 156).

From Castellamare to Amalfi by the lesser Monte Sant' Angelo see p. 156.

The route from Castellamare to Sorrento (7 1/2 M.; by carriage in 1 1/2 hr.), by land as well as by water, is one of the most beautiful excursions in this delightful district (two-horse carr. 5, one-horse 3 l.; see p. 136). The traveller proceeds below the monastery of Pozzano to the *Capo d'Orlando*. The three rocks on the coast are termed *I tre fratelli*. The small villages of *Vico* and *Equa*, together called *Vico Equense* (the Vicus Æquensis of the Ancients), are next passed. Vico was erected by Charles II. on the ruins of the ancient village and was frequently visited by him. The Cathedral contains the tomb of the celebrated jurist Gaetano Filangieri (d. 1788). Beyond Vico a deep cutting, traversed by a vast bridge; then to r. by *la Marina di Seiano*, a village with handsome campanile, between vineyards and olive plantations, to the summit of the *Punta di Scutolo*, whence the road descends to Meta. Here begins the celebrated *Piano di Sorrento*, a plain sheltered by the surrounding mountains, and intersected by numerous ravines, remarkable for its salubrity and luxuriant vegetation. Orange groves, olive plantations, mulberry-trees, pomegranates, figs and aloes are beautifully intermingled, and abundant. This was a favourite retreat of the noble *and wealthy even in ancient times.* Augustus, M. Agrippa, *Antoninus Pius and others* frequently resided here, and at the present

day visitors of all nationalities are encountered. The space is limited, the villages neither extensive nor imposing, but an air of peace and enjoyment everywhere prevails.

Meta (**Trattoria della Villa di Sorrento*, see below) is a town possessing two small harbours. The church of the Madonna del Lauro, in the street, occupies the site of a temple of Minerva. The Ponte Maggiore leads across the profound ravine of Meta. The next village is *Carotto;* then *Pozzo Piano* surrounded by beautiful orange gardens; finally *Sant' Aniello* (*Albergo della Cocumella, on the quay, with beautiful view, pension 6 l.). The road leads to the l. passing the Villa Guarracino, now Hôtel Bellevue, and soon reaches

Sorrento. *La Sirena and *Albergo del Tasso, both situated on rocky eminences, charges as in the 1st cl. hotels at Naples; Albergo Rispoli without the town (pension 8—10 l.), *Hôtel Villa Nardi, entered by a lemon garden, and *Albergo S. Severina (*pension 7 l.), all three on a rocky height by the sea. These hotels have private stairs descending to the sea and small bathing-establishments (also warm baths), and command magnificent views of the bay. Charges in the three last: R. 2½, S. 3, B. 1½, A. and L. 1 l.; but previous enquiry should be made. Albergo di Roma, good pension 6—7 l.; Corona di Ferro, outside the town. Villas and furnished apartments may also be procured for a lengthened stay; also at Meta: *Trattoria della Villa di Sorrento, in the main street.

Sea-baths on the Piccola Marina, ¾ M. distant.

Steamboat from Naples by Sorrento to Capri, see p. 136. Boats, carriages and donkeys may be hired at the hotels at what are called fixed charges, but which may generally be reduced by arrangement. Those acquainted with the language and customs of the country will prefer to apply to boatmen, coachmen etc. in person; fees extra. The charges demanded at the hotels for a boat to Capri are: with 2 rowers 8, 3—4 r. 12, 5—8 r. 16 l.; to Castellamare about the same. Donkey to Scaricatojo (p. 155) 2 l. and gratuity. Carriage to Castellamare, p. 136.

Sorrento, the ancient *Surrentum*, a small episcopal town with 6000 inhab., stands on a rock rising precipitously from the sea and is enclosed on the other sides by deep ravines. The walls and towers have long since fallen to decay; of the Roman Surrentum nothing remains except a few fragments and foundations, to which such fictitious and high-sounding epithets as "Temple of Neptune", "Amphitheatre", "Villa of Pollius Felix" etc. are applied. The entrance to the cathedral (reached from the market-place in 5 min., by following the main-street and turning to the l. by a chapel) is adorned with ancient bas-reliefs and inscriptions. The house is still pointed out where *Tasso* was born in 1544, and whither, after a glorious but chequered career, he returned in 1592, disguised as a shepherd, and was received by his attached sister Cornelia. It is now converted into the Albergo del Tasso and contains but few reminiscences of the poet. A beautiful walk skirts the ravine of Sorrento. Its sombre wildness has given rise to the belief that it is haunted by evil spirits (monacelli).

Sorrento is admirably adapted for a summer residence, both on account of its cool N. aspect and its delightful environs. Among the walks may be mentioned that to *Capo di Sorrento*, 1½ M., at the W. end of the bay, opposite the Punta di Scutolo to the N. E.; among the cliffs remains of Roman masonry, baths and a temple of Hercules may be observed.

An interesting excursion of about 3 hrs. in all (donkey 1½—2 l.), may be made to the **Deserto*, a secularized monastery on one of the peaks above Sorrento. The visitor should not omit to ascend to the roof of the building (fee 25 c.), which commands a charming prospect of both bays, the island of Capri, in front of which the hill of S. Costanza with a small chapel; to the l. of the latter the small and solitary monastery of *S. Maria della Neve*.

From the Deserto the traveller returns by the neighbouring village of *S. Agata* (the church contains a high-altar of beautifully inlaid marble), whence the descent to Sorrento is precipitous and a part of the way must be traversed on foot.

More towards the E. rise the *Conti delle Fontanelle* (1 hr.; donkey 1½ l.), a chain of hills commanding a beautiful view of the bays of Naples and Salerno. Farther distant is the *Arco Naturale*, a natural opening in the rock, partially destroyed in 1851.

Another walk may be taken to the secularized monastery of *Camaldoli*, above Meta (1 hr.).

In 1½ hr. the village of *S. Maria a Castello* may be attained, where from a projecting rock a view is obtained of *Positano*, 2000 ft. below, to which a winding path, consisting partly of steps, descends. On Aug. 15th, the occasion of a great festival at Positano (comp. p. 155), numbers of persons from Sorrento ascend to S. Maria for the sake of seeing the magic effect of the illumination below.

Other excursions may be made to the S. portion of the peninsula. Thus in 2 hrs. to the *Marina di Nerano*, whence the ruins of *Cropolla* may be visited by boat, 2 M. to the E. of Nerano. On this route a beautiful view is obtained of the three *Islands of the Sirens*, also termed *I Galli*, fortified in the middle ages, now abandoned. At the landing-place remnants of a wall are observed, with a fountain in the centre, and traces of an aqueduct; higher up, on the hill, the ruins of the monastery and early Romanesque basilica of *S. Pietro*, the 8 marble and granite columns of which are probably derived from some ancient temple. The interior of the church exhibits traces of frescoes. The active pedestrian may return hence to Sorrento by ascending to S. Agata.

From Sorrento a road, traversing olive groves and profound ravines and passing the Capo di Sorrento and the Capo di Massa (r.), leads to (3½ M.) *Massa* (*Lubrense*), a small town situated on a rock above the bay. About half-way thither the rocky islet

of *La Vervece* becomes visible, a conspicuous object from all quarters. Massa contains the remains of a Roman aqueduct and other antiquities. The church of S. Francesco is said to occupy the site of a temple of Juno. The festival celebrated here on Aug. 15th affords an opportunity of observing the costumes of the country. In 1808 Massa was the head-quarters of Murat during the expedition of General Lamarque against Capri.

From Massa the extremity of the peninsula, the *Punta della Campanella* (1500 ft.), the Cape of Minerva of the ancients, named after a temple said to have been erected by Ulysses on this spot in honour of the goddess, may be reached in 1 hr. The modern appellation is in allusion to the bell of the watch-towers erected along the coast by Charles V. as a protection against pirates. From this point, overgrown with olives and myrtles, a magnificent and extensive view of the sea, the coast and the island of Capri (3 M. distant) is enjoyed. A lighthouse has recently been erected here.

Travellers desirous of proceeding from Sorrento or Meta by *Carotto* in the Piano di Sorrento (wine and tolerable beds at Fran. de Majo's inn at *S. Liberio*, near Carotto) and *S. Liguoro* to (3 hrs.; donkey 2 l. and fee) *Scaricatojo*, and thence by boat to ($2^1/_2$ hrs.; 2 rowers 7–8. 4 r. 10 l.) *Amalfi* (comp. p. 136), should order a boat from the latter place, as none are to be had at Scaricatojo (this excursion therefore more convenient in the reverse direction). Beautiful view the whole way, especially in going from Scaricatojo. The last $^1/_2$ hr. is occupied in descending by steps, for which those ascending from Scaricatojo should allow $^3/_4$ hr.

Capri.

This island may be most conveniently visited from Sorrento. The crossing occupies 2 hrs. and the entire excursion may be accomplished in one day. Those who are desirous of prolonging their voyage to Amalfi should spend a night on the island. A four-oared boat for the excursion ("tutto compreso") 10 l. and a fee of 1 l. to the boatmen; two-oared boat 6–8 l. At the hotels higher charges are demanded. Travellers acquainted with the language should apply to the boatmen themselves (comp. p. 139). A four-oared boat to Capri and Amalfi, spending the night at the island, costs 30–40 l. It need hardly be observed that fine and calm weather is indispensable. — From Naples a steamboat starts on Sundays and holidays in summer, sometimes on other days, at 8 a. m. for Sorrento and Capri, leaving the island again at 3. 30 p. m. (excursion 10 l., embarkation at Naples 25 c., to or from the steamer at Capri 10 c., landing at Naples 10 c.). This mode of visiting Capri however is not recommended. The vessels do not start until a sufficient number of passengers has been secured (about 20), and the whole excursion is extremely hurried, allowing barely sufficient time for the visit to the Blue Grotto.

From travellers, who desire to avail themselves of the steamboat from Capri to Sorrento only, the whole fare to Naples is generally extorted. In order to avoid this imposition the traveller should apply for a ticket to Sorrento only before the departure of the steamer. If this is refused, a *threat to engage a small* boat generally has the desired effect.

Besides these modes of reaching Capri, the traveller may avail himself of the market-boat which leaves Naples on the week-days at 1 p. m. (2 l. each pers.), performing the voyage in 3—4 hrs.

If the passage be made from Sorrento, the Capo di Sorrento (1/2 hr.) is first passed; 5 min. later the Villa Majo, where the foundations of a temple of Ceres are said to have been discovered; then (10 min.) the promontory of Massa on which stands a tower erected by the Saracens; next (20 min.) Massa, and in 2 hrs. more Capri is reached. The Punta della Campanella remains in sight during the whole passage. As soon as the boat reaches the Marina di Capri women place a board to facilitate the passengers landing. If more than the smallest coin of the realm is bestowed it will act as an incentive to the keen-eyed beggars who infest the spot. Mendicancy prevails here to a greater extent than in other parts of Italy; nor is it begging pure and simple; dancing and singing are the attendant tortures, whilst the cry resounds, "un bajocc, Signoria! Eccellenza! un bajocc!"

For the excursion to the *Blue Grotto (p. 144) 1 1/2—2 hrs. must be allowed. A diminutive, sunburnt boatman with a Phrygian cap, the proprietor of the skiffs built expressly for visiting the grotto (for 1 or 2 pers. 2 l., each additional pers. 1 l.), offers his services when the wind is favourable (if from the E. or N. access is impossible). He usually employs a second rower, for whom he demands "la mancia", which is entirely gratuitous.

Hotels in Capri: Albergo d'Inghilterra (formerly *di Londra*), not to be recommended, on an eminence by the sea a short distance to the W. of the landing place. In the village of Capri, 1/4 hr. walk from the landing-place (path first in a straight direction for a few paces, then to the l., ascending partly by steps between walls, fatiguing in hot weather): *Albergo Quisisana, English landlady, pension 7 l., well spoken of; Albergo del Tiberio, R. 2, A. and L. 1 1/2 l.; a few paces farther, Antico Albergo di Michele Pagano, of little pretension, pension 6 l., a resort of artists who occasionally spend several months in the island; the garden contains a magnificent palm.

Donkeys 3 l. a day and fee; guide (cicerone) unnecessary, except where time is very limited. Boats 1 1/2—2 l. per hour; a previous arrangement should be made.

Capri, the *Capreae* (island of goats) of the ancients, is a small, mountainous island of oblong form. The highest point to the W. is the *Monte Solaro*, 1800 ft. above the sea-level; towards the E. huge cliffs, 860 ft. in height, rise abruptly from the sea. At two places only boats can safely land. The village of Capri, 1/4 hr. from the landing-place, lies on the slope of the E. mountains; *Anacapri* is in a much more elevated situation on the table-land to the W. The inhabitants, about 5000 in number, who support themselves principally by agriculture and fishing, still retain some of their ancient peculiarities of habits and costume. They are said to be the direct descendants of Greeks from Acarnania. The island first came into notice under Augustus, who manifested a great partiality for it and here founded palaces, baths and aqueducts. Tiberius erected 12 villas, in honour of the 12 gods, in the principal parts of the island, the largest of which was the Villa Jovis (Tacit. Ann. IV. 67), after he had A.D. 27 surrendered the reins of his government to Sejanus and retired hi[illegible]

He remained here almost uninterruptedly till his death in 37, even after the fall of Sejanus in 31. Revolting accounts are given of the cruelty and profligacy of the emperor, even towards the close of his career. The tranquillity and inaccessibility of the island, as well as the geniality of the climate, were the attractions which induced him to spend so many years in it. Of the structures of Tiberius but few traces are left.

During the wars of Napoleon I. Capri was captured by the English under Sir Sidney Smith in 1803, fortified and converted into a miniature Gibraltar. Sir Hudson Lowe was subsequently the commandant. In October, 1808, however, the island was recaptured by Murat by a brilliant coup-de-main.

On the E. promontory, *Lo Capo* or *S. Maria del Soccorso*, once stood, it is believed, the *Villa Jovis*, in which Tiberius lay concealed for 9 months after the fall of Sejanus. Here are the ruins of the * *Villa di Tiberio*, pronounced *Timberio* by the natives, and the remains of a lighthouse. The path (1 hr. from the landing-place) cannot be mistaken. About 100 paces from the summit is a "Restaurant" to the r., where by purchasing a draught of tolerable wine admission is obtained to *Il Salto*, a rock rising abruptly 700 ft. above the sea, whence the tyrant is said to have precipitated his victims. From a projecting platform, protected by a railing, the sea is seen immediately at the feet of the spectator. To the r. is the *Faro*, whence a magnificent view of the barren promontory of Sorrento opposite and the two bays: Pæstum is said to be also visible (?).

After a slight ascent the * *Villa di Tiberio* is attained, the ruins of which are now employed as a stable for cows. On the path, to the l., is a species of corridor adorned with mosaic, whence steps ascend. On the highest point in the small chapel of *S. Maria del Soccorso* with the cell of a hermit, who in return for a trifling donation allows the visitor to inscribe his testimonium præsentiæ. This point also commands a noble prospect of the island and the blue sea.

In returning the traveller should select the path which diverges to the l. after 10 min., and in 15 min. leads through the small so-called *Val di Mitromania* to the *Punta di Mitromania*, sometimes termed *Matrimonio* by the islanders. Here a magnificent natural opening in the rock, the *Arco Naturale*, rises from the sea; a fine view of the imposing and rugged cliffs is also obtained. A visit to the *Grotta di Mitromania* beneath (guide necessary) does not repay the trouble. — The ruins on the *Tuoro Grande* are supposed to belong to the second villa of Tiberius. The conspicuous and most picturesquely formed rocky points towards the S.E. are the *Faraglioni*. On the coast are numerous

ruins under water; among others, to the S. of Capri by the Camarelle, a long series of arches, perhaps pertaining to an ancient road. — To the S. of the village the *Certosa*, founded in 1371, now in ruins.

Anacapri is reached by a steep path, ascending by means of 535 steps. On the summit stands the ruin of a mediæval castle, *il Castello di Barbarossa*, so called from its having been destroyed by the pirate of that name in the 16th cent. Roman ruins are also in the vicinity, especially at the village of *Damecuta;* remnants of mosaics, coloured plastering, marble pavement and columns.

The **Grotta Azzurra* (Blue Grotto) is situated about midway between the landing-place of Capri and the *Punta Gradelle* on the N. W. side of the island (boat thither, see p. 142). The boat skirts the base of the precipitous rocky shore, where numerous seastars (stella marina) are observed. In 15 min. the ruins of the *Baths of Tiberius* are reached, where a fragment of an ancient wall and part of a column in the water are seen. In 30 min. more the entrance of the grotto, scarcely 3 ft. in height is attained. Visitors must stoop or lie down in the boat on entering (not accessible when a breeze blows from the N. or E.). In the interior the height of the roof increases to 40 ft. above the water, which is 8 fathoms deep. Length of the grotto 165 ft., extreme width 100 ft. The effect of the blue refraction of the light on every object is indescribable and at first completely dazzles the eye. Objects in the water assume a beautiful silvery appearance. The diminutive boatman, who during the voyage does not fail to describe the astonishing effect which his body in the water and his sunburnt face above it will produce in the grotto, now offers to bathe in order to verify his statement. For this exhibition he is sufficiently rewarded with $^1/_2$ l., although he generally makes the exhorbitant demand of 2—3 l.; the experiment may be more agreeably made by the traveller immersing his own arm. The most favorable time is between 10 and 1 o'clock. Near the middle of the grotto is a kind of landing place, leading to a passage with broken steps, but closed at the upper extremity, probably a former approach from the land to the grotto, which was once connected with the villa of Tiberius at Damecuta. The grotto was known to the ancients, but fell into oblivion in the middle ages. Since 1822, when it was discovered by fishermen, it has been a favourite resort of travellers. — Another, far inferior to the above, the so-called *Green Grotto*, on the S. side of the island, was discovered in 1848.

10. From Naples to Salerno, Pæstum and Amalfi.

Comp. Map, p. 86.

The *Bay of Salerno* cannot indeed compete with the Bay of Naples; towards the S. its shores are flat and monotonous; but the N. side, where the mountains of the Sorrentine peninsula rise abruptly some thousands of feet from the sea, is replete with beauty and grandeur. Here are situated the towns of Salerno (p. 147) and Amalfi (p. 153), conspicuous in the pages of mediæval history, and still containing a few monuments of their former greatness. Farther S., in a barren, desolate situation, the temple of Pæstum (p. 149), usually the extreme point of the Italian peninsula visited by northern travellers. All these recal the golden period of Greek history and art in a more marked degree than any other localities in Italy.

This route may best be combined with the preceding (p. 136). 1st day: La Cava and Salerno. 2nd day: Pæstum. 3rd day: Amalfi. 4th day: to Sorrento. Or in the reverse order. The passage across the mountains (p. 156) to Sorrento, as well as the excursion to Pæstum, should not be undertaken without previous inquiry with regard to the safety of the routes.

Railway from Naples to Salerno, 5 trains daily; fares 5 l. 90 c., 3 l. 85 c., 1 l. 80 c.

From Naples to Pompeii, see R. 8. The line, having quitted the Bay of Naples, traverses the fertile plain of the *Sarno*. Stat. *Scafati*. To the l. a cotton-spinning factory; cotton and tobacco are extensively cultivated in the whole of this district. Stat. *Angri*, near which Teias, the last king of the Goths, was defeated by Narses in 523, after he had descended from Lettere (p. 138) on Monte Sant' Angelo to the plain. The district gradually becomes more mountainous; a succession of fine views.

Stat. *Pagani* (11,175 inhab.). In the church of S. Michele, to the l. of the high-altar, is the tomb of Alfonso de' Liguori, born at Naples in 1696, bishop of S. Agata in 1762 and founder of the order of the redemptionists, died at Pagani in 1787, canonized by Pope Gregory XVI. in 1839. Sign. Luigi Petrinek possesses a collection of coins. The place, however, contains little to arrest the traveller. $1^1/_2$ M. distant is

Stat. *Nocera*, a town of some importance but no great interest, near the ancient *Nuceria Alfaterna*, where Hugo de' Pagani, founder of the order of the Templars, and the artist Francesco Solimena were born, and Paulus Jovius, the historian, was bishop. To the l. of the line, above the extensive Capuchin monastery, rise the ruins of the ancient *Castello in Parco*, the scene of several remarkable historical events since the time when Sibylla, widow of king Manfred, and her youthful son perished here (1266) after the battle of Benevento. At the close of the 14th cent. it was one of the principal strongholds of the house of Anjou.

To the r., shortly before the small village of S. Clemente is reached, is seen the ancient baptismal church of *S. Maria Mag-

giore, similar to S. Stefano in Rome. The basin in the centre is surrounded by 8 granite columns, enclosed by a circular passage with 16 pairs of handsome pillars of pavonazetto with fork capitals, all antique. The walls are decorated with frescoes of the 14th cent.

Beyond S. Clemente the line ascends considerably. On emerging from a cutting the train enters a charming valley and reaches

La Cava (*Londra*), a favourite summer resort of Neapolitans and strangers, a town consisting of a long street with arcades, as at Bologna. On a wooded eminence in the neighbourhood rises the celebrated Benedictine monastery *La Trinità della Cava*, founded in 1025 by Waimar III., a Lombard prince of Salerno, but condemned to dissolution. (At the adjoining village of *Corpo di Cava* is the comfortable, though rustic, *inn of *Michele Scapolatiello*; pension 5 l.). This delightful and salubrious valley is admirably adapted for a summer retreat. The church (at the entrance two ancient sarcophagi) contains the tombs of the first abbot S. Alferius, of queen Sibylla, wife of Roger, who died at Salerno, and of several anti-popes, among whom Gregory VIII. The organ is one of the best in Italy. The archives of the monastery (generally accessible in the forenoon only) are of great value and contain a number of important documents on parchment in uninterrupted succession; the catalogue comprises 8 vols. Among the valuable MSS. are the Codex Legum Longobardorum of 1004, a prayer-book with miniatures, of the school of Fra Angelico da Fiesole, the Latin Biblia Vulgata of the 7th cent. etc.

***Corpo di Cava** (see above) may be visited in the course of an afternoon, but one or more days may most agreeably be spent in this vicinity. From the station the ascent occupies 1 hr.; donkey 1 l., there and back $1^1/_2$ l.; there is also a carriage road. From the station the traveller proceeds to the l. into the town and follows the main-street as far as the Piazza with the church and large fountain in front of it (at the corner to the r. the **Café d'Italia*). By the church the road ascends to the l. and is followed, without regard to the diverging paths, for 5 min. Then, when it turns to the r., the shorter path ascends to the l. by a church. The latter ascends between walls, past the red painted tobacco manufactory, to *S. Giuseppe*, a church with a few houses. Here the road, which goes to the r., is quitted and the path to the l. followed. It descends, crosses a ravine (beyond the bridge a small church to the l.) and again gradually ascends, commanding a view of the village to the r. For a time the path is enclosed by walls, but a view is soon obtained of the valley of La Cava to the l. and, higher up, of the Bay of Salerno. In $^1/_2$ hr. (from S. Giuseppe) the church of *Pietra Santa* is attained (so called from a rock in front of the high altar, on which the pope sat in 1816) whence a fine view is obtained of the mountain slopes of Cava, studded with numerous white houses, and the Bay of Salerno to the r. In the narrow valley about 20 mills are propelled by the brook. The tall, round, slender towers on the hills about Cava are destined for the capture of wild pigeons in October.

From Pietra Santa the wood is skirted for 8 min. and the high road reached, which soon afterwards crosses the viaduct to Corpo di Cava. Here

the road divides, leading to the village to the r., to the monastery in 5 min. towards the l. The latter is situated above a small valley and is built against the rock on which the village stands. It contains about 20 Benedictines and a seminary.

The train now traverses a beautiful district and soon affords a glimpse of the Bay of Salerno; in 10 min. it reaches

Vietri, a charmingly situated little town, with several villas in the vicinity. The railway, supported by galleries and passing through four tunnels, descends rapidly hence to Salerno.

Carriages to Salerno (1½ M.) are also here in waiting. The importunity of the drivers is often annoying. Single place ½ l.; carriage 2 l. The road descends, commanding a view of the sea, and affords a pleasant walk. High above, on the rocks of *Monte Liberatore* to the l. is the railway. Carriage to Amalfi (p. 153).

Hotels at Salerno: *Hôtel Vittoria, at the entrance to the town from Vietri, on the l., spacious and clean, R. 2, B. 1, D. 4, A and L. 1 l., pension according to arrangement; *Hôtel d'Angleterre, a similar establishment, more in the town with less view, charges often too high and must be reduced by previous bargain; Sole, unpretending. Trattorie (similar to those in Naples): *Europa; Roma. Several cafés on the quay, now Corso Garibaldi.

*Sea-baths (50 c.), near the quay.

Carriage and boats, charges always according to arrangement; at the hotels, as at Sorrento (p. 139), the charges are professedly fixed. Two-horse carr. to Pæstum 20—25 l., with three horses for 4—5 pers. 25—30 l. and 1—2 l. gratuity. One horse carr. to Amalfi (p. 153) 5—6 l., two-horse carr. 7—9 l. Single travellers may avail themselves of one of the swift but somewhat uncomfortable corricoli (two-wheeled, rustic vehicles; driver stands behind the passenger), but the condition should be made that no second passenger be taken up by the way; to Amalfi (tutto compreso), according to circumstances 2½—4 l. — Rowing or sailing boat 1—1½ l. per hour. Boat to Pæstum 20—25, to Amalfi 8—10 l. according to the number of rowers.

Salerno, the ancient *Salernum*, delightfully situated at the N. extremity of the bay, bounded on the E. by fertile plains, possesses a population of 20,977, or with the contiguous villages 29,031, an archbishop, theatre, numerous residences of the aristocracy etc. The old town, rising on the slope of the so-called Apennine, with narrow and irregular streets, recalls the period when in the 9th and 10th centuries the Lombards, in the 11th cent. the Normans, and finally the houses of Hohenstaufen and Anjou were masters of the place. On an eminence stand the ruins of the ancient fortress of the Lombard princes, reduced by Robert Guiscard only after a siege of 8 months.

The quay, or *Marina*, 1¼ M. in length, now termed ** Corso Garibaldi*, affords a beautiful walk, especially on summer evenings. The harbour, once of some importance, is now almost entirely choked up with sand. On the Marina stands the monument of *Carlo Pisacana*, Duke of S. Giovanni, "precursore di Garibaldi", who in 1857 participated in the attempts to revolutionize Italy, landed in Calabria and perished whilst attempting to escape. The *large building between* the two sentry-boxes, about 100 paces

farther, is the *Prefettura*, past which to the l. a narrow street leads to the

* *Cattedrale S. Matteo*, erected in 1084 by Robert Guiscard and adorned with works of art from Pæstum. The restoration of 1768 has deprived the edifice of much of its simple grandeur: it still, however, merits a visit. The steps ascend to a court, surrounded by 28 antique columns. In the centre the granite basin which is now in the Villa Reale at Naples formerly stood. By the lateral walls are placed 14 ancient *Sarcophagi*, employed by the Normans and their successors as Christian burying places. The bronze doors were erected in 1099 by Landolfo Butromile.

The nave contains two ambones or reading desks and the archiepiscopal chair, richly decorated with mosaic by *Giovanni of Procida*. To the r. two antique sarcophagi with Bacchanalian representations, serving as resting-places for archbishops. The **Crypt* beneath, richly decorated with marble and mosaics, contains, it is said, the remains of the Evangelist St. Matthew, brought here from the East in 930; also the tomb of Margaret of Anjou, wife of Charles of Durazzo and mother of Ladislaus and Johanna II., then the tombs of Sigelgaita, second wife of Robert Guiscard, of their son Roger Bursa, and of William, son of the latter, with whom the direct line of the Norman dukes became extinct. — The chapel to the r. by the high-altar contains the tomb of Hildebrand, afterwards Pope Gregory VII., who died here May 25th, 1085, after he had been banished from Rome by Henry IV. The monument was restored in 1578 by Archbishop Colonna and furnished with an inscription. On the monument of the Archbishop Carafa a relief from Pæstum: Rape of Proserpine. In front of a side-altar the stump of a column, on which three saints are said to have been beheaded. The choir contains a pavement and balustrade of ancient mosaic and two columns of verde antico. On the altar in the Sacristy (in the l. transept): *History of the Old and New Testament, on numerous carved ivory tablets, dating from 1200.

Pæstum.

An excursion to Pæstum is most conveniently undertaken from Salerno, where the previous night has been spent. Distance about 24 M., which are traversed in 4 hrs. If the traveller start at 4 or 5 a. m. and spend 4 or 5 hrs. at Pæstum, he may return in time for the last train to Naples. The traveller who desires to return to Naples in the evening effects a saving of $1^1/_2$—2 hrs. by availing himself of the train at Battipaglia, instead of at Salerno. A three-horse carr., accommodating 4—5 pers., costs 25—30 l. This charge ought to include the ferry of the Sele and the inevitable buona mano, to which a trifling addition will nevertheless be expected at the termination of the journey. The vetturino *Stefano Avalone* can be recommended. Refreshments should be taken from Salerno, as the osteria at Pæstum is extremely poor, and the drinking water bad. In May, 1865, English travellers were here attacked by banditti, but in the summer of 1867, in consequence of measures adopted by the authorities the whole excursion was regarded as safe. The environs of Salerno are in fact considered to be more infested by brigands than any other part of Italy. As far as Battipaglia the traveller may avail himself of the railway (p. 175); in this case, however, a carriage must be ordered from Salerno to meet him at the station, and the drive cannot be commenced before 9 a. m. Here the officer in command should be communicated with, who, if danger *is apprehended*, provides the traveller with an escort, consisting of 5—6 *mounted carabineers*, each of whom receives 5 l. Those who desire to

secure an escort without risk of disappointment should apply on the previous day at the office of the commandant at Salerno, where information as to the safety of the route may generally be obtained. As a rule, the traveller should avoid undertaking the excursion alone, and the days should be long, as about 9 hrs. (6 hrs. if the train be taken to and from Battipaglia) are required for the mere journey. The hot summer months are unfavourable for the excursion, owing to the prevalence of malaria in this district. Should, however, this season be selected, the traveller is strongly cautioned against indulging in sleep.

The route from Eboli (reached by railway), traversing the forest of Persano, is said to be interesting, and is 9 M. shorter than the above, but during the last few years has been considered unsafe.

In favourable weather the excursion may also be made from Salerno by boat (p. 147). Travellers land at the influx of the Salso about 1½ M. from the ruins.

From Salerno the great Calabrian route is followed as far as *Battipaglia* on the *Tusciano* (9 M.). The road then diverges to the r., traversing marshy and desolate plains and crossing the river *Sele* (the ancient Silarus) by ferry, as the bridge erected by Murat and another subsequently constructed of iron have been destroyed by inundations. Thus far from Battipaglia 9½ M. Above the road to the l., *Capaccio Vecchio* and *Nuovo*, where in the plain half-wild horses and buffaloes are watched by ferocious dogs.

Pæstum was (according to Strabo) founded by Greeks from Sybaris about the year B. C. 600. The ancient name of *Poseidonia* (city of Neptune) sufficiently indicates its Greek origin. After the conquest of Pyrrhus, Poseidonia fell into the hands of the Romans, B. B. 273, who sent a colony thither and changed the name to Pæstum. The prosperity of the Greek city was now gone, although, as we are informed, an annual festival subsequently took place in commemoration of the Greek origin, customs and language of the inhabitants. The town gradually fell to decay and as early as the reign of Augustus was notorious for its unhealthy air. Christianity took root here at an early period. When the Saracens devastated Pæstum in the 9th cent., the inhabitants fled with their bishop to the neighbouring heights and there founded *Capaccio Vecchio*. The deserted town was in the 11th cent. deprived by Robert Guiscard of its monuments and sculptures, and remained in this desolate condition for many centuries, till in modern times attention was again directed to the antiquities still remaining. Those who appreciate the simple majesty of Greek architecture should endeavour, if possible, before quitting Naples, to pay a visit to the temples of Pæstum. These, however, are the sole attraction; Pæstum contains a miserable tavern, a desolate growth of thorns and weeds, occasionally infested by snakes and scorpions, and a poor, ill-conditioned population who suffer much from fever. The malaria, occasioned by the collection of stagnant water and the wane of cultivation

in the entire tract along the coast between this point and Battipaglia, has been somewhat diminished by the improvements of the last few years.

The ancient **Town-walls**, forming an irregular pentagon, on the river Salso, not far from the coast, about 2 M. in circumference, constructed of blocks of travertine, are almost entirely preserved: also a gate on the E. side towards the mountains, with two bas-reliefs on the key-stones representing dolphins and sirens. Outside the latter, fragments of an aqueduct, pavement of the road and several towers. Without the N. gate, by which the town is entered from Salerno, was a *Street of tombs*. Several of these, which have been opened, contained Greek weapons; in one of them examined in 1854 were found fine mural paintings: warriors taking leave of their friends. The objects discovered in the course of the excavations, which are still continued, are to be seen in the Villa Belletti.

The *Temples* at Pæstum (custodian 1 l.) of ancient Greek construction, are, with the single exception of those at Athens, the finest extant monuments of this description. They are three in number. The largest and most beautiful is that in the centre, the so-called ****Temple of Neptune**, 66½ yds. in length, 26⅔ yds. in width. At each extremity are 6 massive, fluted Doric columns, 28 ft. in height; on each side 12, in all 36 columns of 7 ft. in diameter, all well-preserved. In the interior of the Cella are two series of 8 columns each (about 6 ft. in diameter), with a second row of smaller columns above, which supported the roof. The latter are preserved on one side only. The stone is a species of travertine, to which age has imparted a mellow tone. It contains fossil reeds and aquatic plants. The whole was once covered with stucco, in order to conceal the imperfections of the stone. The temple was a hypæthron, i. e., the cella, where the image stood, was uncovered. The proportions of the symmetrically tapering columns, whether viewed from the vicinity or from a distance, are perfect. This temple, as its entire character betokens, is one of the most ancient specimens of Greek art. Photographs, models etc. may easily be procured. A stone basis in front of the E. façade probably appertained to a large sacrificial altar.

To the S. of the latter, towards the river Silarus, rises the second temple, the so-called ***Basilica** (a misnomer), of more recent origin, but also of great antiquity. It is 60⅓ yds. in length, 27 yds. in width, and its 50 columns are each 6 ft. in *diameter, but the* proportions of the whole are less majestic than *those of the temple of* Neptune. At each extremity 9 columns, on *each side 16, also of* travertine stone. The shafts of the columns

taper upwards in a curve; the capitals are of a unique form, not occurring elsewhere.

In front of these temples probably extended the Forum of the ancient town; basements for altars or statues which are recognised here appear to indicate this.

Farther towards the N., near the entrance from Salerno, stands the small ***Temple of Ceres,** or according to others, of *Vesta*, with a peristyle of 34 columns, 6 at each end and 11 on either side. Length 36¼ yds., width 16 yds.; columns 5 ft. in diameter, tapering upwards in straight lines. The columns of the vestibule are distinguished from those of the principal part of the structure by the difference of the fluting. This temple, too, bears the impress of the simple and majestic Grecian architecture.

Between the latter and the Temple of Neptune a few fragments of *Roman* buildings have been discovered, a *Theatre* and *Amphitheatre*, it is believed. The latter is intersected by the road. A Roman *Temple* was also discovered here in 1830. These, however, are insignificant compared with the ruins above mentioned. Of the "rose-gardens" of Pæstum praised by Roman poets no traces now exist. The temples are now adorned with a luxuriant growth of ferns and acanthus, animated by the chirping of grasshoppers and the rustling of lizards.

A walk on the town-wall, e. g. from the S. gate to that towards Salerno, will serve better than a close inspection to convey an idea of the imposing grandeur of these venerable ruins. The finest general *view of the temples is obtained from the terrace of the first tower to the E. of the road, on the S. side of the town-wall. The marshy ponds which the Salso forms near the walls are a favourite resort of buffaloes.

The district beyond Pæstum in this direction is unattractive.

Amalfi.

From Sorrento to Amalfi by *Scaricatojo*, see p. 155. From Castellamare to Amalfi by the *Little St. Angelo*, see p. 156. — From the railway-station of Pagani (p. 145) a bridle-path ascends *Monte Chiunzo*, the height to the W. of *Monte Albino*. Near *Torre di Chiunzo*, an ancient fortress erected by Raimondi Orsini, the path divides: that to the l. leads through the *Val Tramonti* by *Figlino* and *Paterno* to Maiori (see below); that to the r. by *Capiti*, *Cesarano* and *Scala* to *Atrani* (p. 153). Either of these routes is a walk of 5—6 hrs. and should not be undertaken without previous inquiries as to the state of the country; if necessary, with an escort. — The high road (or by water, boat p. 147) is at present the most frequented route from Salerno to Amalfi; by carriage (p. 147) in 1½—2 hrs. The road, completed in 1852, is a most remarkable and magnificent rocky route, hewn in the cliffs of the coast, frequently supported by galleries and vast viaducts 100—500 ft. above the sea-level, passing through thriving villages and affording a succession of charming landscapes. The slopes are generally somewhat bare, but are in many places laid out in *terraces and planted with* vines, olives and fruit-trees. The promontories

of the coast are occupied by massive square watch-towers, erected under Charles V. as a protection against pirates, now converted into dwellings. This route is of superior attraction to that from Castellamare to Sorrento.

From Salerno the road ascends and near Vietri (p. 147) traverses the valley by means of a stone viaduct. It then descends to the *Marina di Vietri*, where to the l. in the sea rise the two conical rocks *I due Fratelli*. On the height to the r. *Ratto*. Then the fishing-village of *Citara*, extending along the bottom of a narrow ravine and picturesquely situated, frequently mentioned in connection with the invasions of the Saracens as the first place where they settled. The road now ascends to the Guardia house on the summit of *Capo Tumolo*, whence (the carriage should be quitted) a beautiful prospect, embracing the coast on both sides; then descends by *Capo d'Orso*, where the fleet of Charles V. was defeated by Filippino Doria, to the small town of

Maiori, at the issue of the Val Tramonti (see above), with terraced lemon-plantations, at the base of the ruined monastery of *Camaldoli della Avvocata* (founded in 1485). Still higher are situated the ruins of the ancient castle of *S. Nicola*, of which the Piccolomini were the last proprietors. The road now slightly ascends to the next village of *Minori;* then *Atrani* and *Amalfi*, all nearly contiguous.

Minori, most beautifulli situated, once the arsenal of **Amalfi**, surrounded by lemon-plantations, a clean little village, lies at the mouth of the sometimes impetuous *Reginolo*.

Atrani is situated at the issue of a ravine, on each side of which the houses rise picturesquely. The church of *Salvatore di Biretto* contains interesting monuments of the doges of Amalfi and others of the Saracen period. Above Atrani stands the village of *Pontone*; farther on, *Ravello* on the l. Near Pontone is the house where in 1620 Masaniello (i. e. Tommaso Aniello, son of Cecco d'Amalfi and Antonia Gargano) is said to have been born, who on July 7th, 1647 headed a formidable insurrection at Naples against the Spaniards, but, after a short period of success, fell into a species of insanity and on July 17th was shot in the pulpit of a church by one of his former adherents. The composer Auber dramatized these events.

A lofty rocky eminence, on which the extensive ruins of the castle of *Pontone* are situated, separates Atrani from *Amalfi*.

Hotels at Amalfi: °Albergo dei Cappuccini, on the Marina; R. 2—2½, B. 1, S. 2, A. ½ l.; °Albergo della Luna, formerly a monastery, charmingly situated between Atrani and Amalfi, similar charges, pension 6 l.

Boats 1½—1¾ l. per hour; to Scaricatojo (p. 155) with 2 rowers 7—8 l.; to Capri (p. 141) with 4—6 rowers 20—25 l.; to Sorrento (p. 139) with 4—6 rowers 30—45 l.; to Salerno (p. 147) with 2 rowers 7—8 l. — Donkeys 1—1¼ l. per hour; to Castellamare by the Little St. Angelo

5—6 l. — Guides unnecessary except where time is very limited; the best are the two *Melloni*, father and son; for a visit to the cathedral, mill-valley and Capuchin monastery 1½—2, whole day 5 l.

Amalfi, a small town situated at the entrance of a deep ravine and surrounded by imposing mountains and rocks of the most picturesque forms, was as a sea-port in the early part of the middle ages a rival of Pisa and Genoa.

It is mentioned for the first time in the 6th cent., when it enjoyed the protection of the Eastern emperors; it subsequently became an independent state, under the presidency of a "doge". The town was continually at variance with the neighbouring princes of Salerno and even defied the Norman sovereigns of Naples, till king Roger reduced the place in 1131. United with the royal forces, Amalfi carried on a war with the Pisans; in the course of the struggle the celebrated MS. of the Pandects of Justinian, now one of the principal treasures of the Laurentian library at Florence, fell into the hands of the Pisans. Since that period Amalfi was subject to the Neapolitan kings of the houses of Normandy, Anjou and Arragon. During the 13th cent. the sea gradually undermined the lower part of the town, and still more disastrous consequences were occasioned by an inundation in 1343. Amalfi, which had once contained 50,000 inhab., now steadily declined, and at the present day has a population of 7000 only, who are principally engaged in the manufacture of paper, soap and maccaroni. The town claims to be the birthplace of a certain *Flavio Gioja*, who is alleged to have invented the compass here in 1302, but the story is very doubtful.

From the Marina a short street leads past the Albergo dei Cappuccini to the small *Piazza*, on the r. side of which the cathedral stands. It may also be reached by the steps to the r. of the fountain on the Marina, which lead to the entrance adjoining the crypt (see below).

The * *Cattedrale S. Andrea*, approached from the Piazza by a broad flight of stone steps (to the l. the police-office), is still, notwithstanding modern alterations, a remarkably interesting structure of the 11th cent. in the Norman style. A spacious vestibule in front, resting on 7 antique columns from Pæstum, having become insecure, was removed in 1865.

The bronze doors, said to have been executed by Byzantine masters, bear two inscriptions in silver letters. One of these is to this effect: "Hoc opus fieri jussit pro redemptione animæ suæ Pantaleo filius Mauri de Pantaleone de Mauro de Maurone Comite". The interior, which consists of nave and three aisles, is adorned with marble columns and mosaics. By the entrance, to the l., an ancient vase of porphyry, formerly employed as a font. Near this (l.), in the front passage from the 2nd to the 3rd aisle, two ancient sarcophagi with unfortunately damaged sculpture, representing, it is said, the Rape of Proserpine and Nuptials of Peleus and Thetis. A third bears the inscription: "Hic intus homo verus certus optumus recumbo Quintus Fabritius Rufus nobilis decurio". The choir contains ancient columns decorated with mosaic from Pæstum. From the r. aisle a stair descends to the *Crypt* (verger 20 c.), where, it is said, the body of the apostle St. Andrew has reposed since the 13th cent. when it was brought hither from Constantinople. The relics, from which an oily matter (manna di S. Andrea) of miraculous power is said to exude, attract numerous pious visits. The colossal statue of the saint by *Michael Angelo Maccarino* was presented by *Philip III.* of Spain. The altar was executed from a design by *Domenico Fontana*. The cloisters contain an ancient Christian relief of

the 12 Apostles and a Madonna of more recent date. The campanile, with its 4 stories, was erected in 1276.

The * *Capuchin Monastery*, founded in 1212 by Cardinal Pietro Capuano for monks of the Cistercian order, is situated 1/4 hr. walk from the town, to the W., built into a hollow of the rock, 400 ft. above the sea. From 1583 to 1815 it belonged to the Capuchins, who have again tenanted it since 1850. It contains fine cloisters, a charming veranda and magnificent points of view. A spacious grotto to the l., in front of the monastery, serves as a Calvary, or series of devotional stations. Here the attendant Capuchin (1/2—1 l.) usually offers the visitor a draught of wine and takes his leave. The route to the monastery leads from the market-place by a dark lane to the r. opposite the cathedral; ascends a flight of steps partially covered; passing the insignificant looking maccaroni-manufactory, then continues for a short distance on the same level and finally ascends by steps to the gate (if shut, visitors knock).

A cool and pleasant *walk may be taken in the narrow mill-valley *(Valle de' Molini)*, 1 1/2 M. in length, containing 16 paper-mills deriving their motive power from the brook, situated in the rear of Amalfi (from the Piazza in a straight direction W. to a gate-way, beyond which the valley is entered. The steps, which ascend to the r. by the gate, lead to Scala, 2 hrs. walk, see p. 155; guide necessary). On the r. rise lofty cliffs, the summit of which is crowned by the ruins of the *Castello Pontone*. The single tower dates from the time of queen Johanna. — Five villages appertain to Amalfi: *Pogelora*, *Pastina*, *Lene*, *Vettica Minore* and *Tovere*, all situated to the W. of the town in a district which produces an abundant supply of wine, oil and fruit. The coast is overgrown with the aloe and cactus opuntia.

*Ravello, an ancient and celebrated town in a lofty situation, is the most attractive point in the neighbourhood of Amalfi. Ascent 1 1/4 hr., with guide (2—3 l., p. 153; donkey 2 l.). The views are charming, and an opportunity of inspecting the Moorish style of architecture is enjoyed. The route is by Atrani; thence a somewhat steep ascent by steps. The town, which in the zenith of its prosperity possessed 13 churches, 4 monasteries, numerous palaces and a population of 36,000, is now a mere village. The traveller first reaches the **Cathedral*, founded in the 11th cent., with modernized interior. The bronze-doors, with numerous representations of saints, date from 1179. The magnificent *Ambo, in marble, decorated with mosaics, was founded in 1272. It rests on 6 columns supported by lions. Inscription: "Nicolaus de Fogia marmorarius hoc opus fecit". Opposite to it is the pulpit, in a simpler style, with a representation of Jonah swallowed by the whale. In the choir the episcopal throne, adorned with mosaics. On the l. the Cappella di S. Pantaleone, containing the blood of the saint. In the Sacristy a Madonna by Andrea Sabattini of Salerno.

The **Palazzo Rufalo*, now the property of an English gentleman, a *structure in the* Saracenic style of the 12th cent., was once occupied by *Pope Adrian IV., King Charles* II. and Robert the Wise. In the centre is *a small court with a colonnade*, of apparently frail construction. A veranda *in the garden commands* a delightful *prospect (fee 5—6 sous).

S. Giovanni, a modernized basilica supported by columns, contains a fine old pulpit. The adjacent garden (4 sous), formerly the property of the d'Afflitto family, affords a fine *view of the valley and small town of Minori, and of the more distant Majori as far as the Capo Tumulo. — Other points of subordinate interest may be visited if time permits.

The traveller will be amply rewarded by extending the excursion by 2—3 hrs. as follows: by *Scala*, a village with an episcopal church, and by the ruined castle of *Scaletta*, to *Pontone;* thence a descent to the mill-valley.

From Amalfi to Sorrento the bestroute is by water as far as *Scaricatojo* (boat see p. 153; passage 2—2½ hrs.; thence on foot or donkey in 2½ hr.), skirting the picturesque coast *(costiera occidentale)* and passing the promontory of *Conca*, the precipitous cliffs of *Fuore*, the village of *Prajano* with its luxuriant vines and olives, and *Vettica Maggiore* in the vicinity; then *Positano*, picturesquely situated at the base of the mountains, under the kings of the Anjou family an important harbour. The church of *S. Maria dell' Assunta* contains a quaint sculpture of a sea-monster, probably obtained from some temple of Neptune. A large proportion of the merchants' clerks of Lower Italy are natives of Positano, who assemble here annually to celebrate their great church-festival and return in later life hither to spend their declining years. The population therefore consists principally of old men, women and children. The boatmen occasionally propose to land their passengers at Positano, if the sea is at all rough, under the pretence that there is no good landing-place at Scaricatojo. Travellers desirous of continuing their voyage should not allow themselves to be deterred by such representations, but insist on being conveyed to their proper destination.

From Scaricatojo to Sorrento [2½ hrs.; a guide, not absolutely necessary, may be engaged at Conti (see below), as far as which the path cannot be missed (1½—2 l.); donkeys (p. 139) not to be had at Conti] the path at first ascends by steps in the rocks; after an ascent of 1 hr. *Li Conti di Geremenna*, a group of houses on the height, is reached. Here in a straight direction, avoiding the path to the l. Immediately after the ridge is traversed, a view is disclosed of the Bay of Naples, Capri, Ischia and Procida. After 5 min. a straight direction, avoiding the stony path to the l.; after 25 min., nearly at the base of the hill, the path leads to the r. between walls; after 5 min., to the l.; after 5 min. more, to the l. by the narrow path to Sorrento (to the r. to Carotto, p. 141); again, after 5 min., to the l. between walls and then by the high road to the l.; 25 min., Belvedere di Sorrento; 20 min., Sorrento (p. 139).

From Positano to Sorrento (3½ hrs.; guide 2 l., not necessary) the path ascends 1 hr. to the mountain-ridge, where the first path to the l. is taken, leading into the forest; after 7 *min. an old stone* gate is passed, whence the road descends

farther through the wood (not to be missed). After ¾ hr. by the first house to the l.; ½ hr. a church; at the next cross-way to the r. The path continues descending to the r.; after ½ hr. in the valley to the l.; 5 min. farther the high-road is reached, and (½ hr.) Sorrento (p. 139).

From Amalfi round the *Punta della Campanella* to Capri, p. 141; to Sorrento, p. 139; for the entire passage 6 hrs. are required; with 4—6 rowers 30—35 l.

From Amalfi to Castellamare by the **Little S. Angelo** (7 hrs.; donkey not recommended on account of the roughness of the path; a fatiguing walk which hardly repays the trouble, as the view from the summit is partially impeded; inquiry, moreover, should be made before starting as to the safety of the route; in June, 1865, it was thought necessary to give the editor an escort of 3 carabineers, 5 l. each. In 1867 the district was known to be infested by brigands). The finest portion of the route is as far as (1½ hr.) Fort *S. Lazaro* (see below), a point which may itself form the object of an excursion from Amalfi (as, however, the path is enclosed between walls, with the exception of the last ½ hr., a donkey should be taken thus far, enabling the traveller to see beyond the walls; a supply of provisions also desirable). — The path leads by *Pastina* and *Vettica Minore* in the *Val Vettica*, a picturesque ravine. Farther off, to the l., at the base of the mountain slope, is situated *Conca*, consisting of a few scattered houses, where the long *Punta di Conca* extends into the sea. Then by a steep and unshaded path in ½ hr. to *S. Lazaro*, a fort with a small garrison; the terrace beneath commands a strikingly beautiful prospect of the luxuriant coast as far as Positano (p. 155), to the N. *Monte S. Angelo* (p. 138). From the fort the path is shaded by walnut and cherry-trees as far as *Agerola* (in one of the last houses to the r. wine of an inferior quality may be obtained). Thence ½ hr. to the culminating point, *S. Angelo a Guida*, partly through wood. On the summit a wild district, to the l. the ridge of *La Parata*, to the r. the slight eminence *Piano di Perillo*, overgrown with brushwood. The only fine view is towards the N. of the Bay of Naples; to the S. the sea alone is visible. From the summit to (3 hrs.) *Gragnano* an arduous descent by stony and precipitous paths. From Gragnano to (¾ hr.) Castellamare and the (¼ hr.) Hôtel et Pension Anglaise (p. 137) a dusty high-road.

11. From Ancona to Brindisi and the Apulian Peninsula.

The E. districts of Italy, to the S. of Ancona, have, until very recently, been entirely beyond the reach of the ordinary traveller. Moreover the W. coast is by far the richer and more picturesque, as well as more replete with historical interest. The E. districts can boast of no such names as those of Rome, Naples, Florence etc., but they are not devoid of attraction and have been endowed by nature with a considerable share of the gifts she has so bounteously lavished on other parts of Italy. The Apennines rising at a short distance from the coast send forth a series of parallel ramifications, forming an equal number of parallel valleys, whose communication with the external world is maintained by means of the coast to which they descend. The shores are flat and monotonous and destitute of good harbours. The estuaries of the small rivers afford but scanty protection to the vessels of the coasting trade. Even at Ancona the prominent *M. Conero* alone renders the anchorage tolerable. The villages and towns, in which local peculiarities often prevail in a marked degree, are generally situated

on the heights, and conspicuous at a great distance. Towards the W. the view is bounded by the central chain of the Apennines, which extend towards the S. of Ancona, from 43° to 42° N. lat., in several continuous ranges, from the *Montagna della Sibilla* to the *Gran Sasso d'Italia* and *Majella*. They here attain their greatest elevation and are covered with snow as late as July. Towards the E. glitters the vast *Adriatic*, animated on bright days by numerous sails. Such is the scenery presented by the formerly papal province of Ancona and the Neapolitan provinces of the Abruzzi with their capitals Teramo and Chieti. Farther S. than 42° the aspect of the country is different: the Apennines gradually recede from the coast, *M. Gargano* being the last spur of moderate height which advances to the sea. Beyond this stretches the Apulian plain, an extensive tract of pasture and arable land, which to the S. becomes gradually more confined by the mountain-chain. Under 41° the Apennines divide; the main chain, extending towards the S., forms the peninsula of Calabria; the lower chain, to the E., that of Apulia. The coast here becomes less monotonous; Brindisi, Otranto and Gallipoli possess harbours of considerable importance.

In consequence of the political changes of the last few years, the E. half of Italy has been drawn into the vortex of traffic and is no longer excluded from the rest of the world by insufficient means of communication. Since the completion of the railway from Ancona to Brindisi and the improvements which the harbour of the latter has undergone, this route forms the most direct line of communication between Western and Central Europe and the East. Should the blessings of peace be preserved to Italy, it may with certainty be predicted that the traffic here will rapidly increase and thus render the entire district more attractive. At present the larger towns alone contain tolerable inns. Travelling in the province of Ancona is in every respect safe and agreeable, which unfortunately cannot be said of many parts of the W. coast.

The distance by Railway from Ancona to Brindisi is about 350 M.; express to Brindisi daily, in correspondence with the express trains from Milan and Bologna, in 19 hrs.; fares 61 l. 50 c., 43 l. 5 c., 30 l. 75 c. The local trains stop for the night at Pescara or Foggia. The line skirts the coast, to the l. view of the Adriatic, r. the Apennines with their lateral valleys. The towns generally lie inland on the heights, at some distance from the stations, with which they communicate regularly by diligences (cheap, but often uncomfortable).

From Ancona to Civitanuova, see in Part II. of this Handbook. The line crosses the *Chienti;* then stat. *Porto S. Elpidio*, the village several miles inland.

The river *Tenna* is then crossed. Stat. *Porto S. Giorgio.*

On the heights, 3 M. inland, is situated **Fermo** (*Locanda dell' Aquila;* fare by dilig. or carr. 50 c.), the ancient *Firmum Picenum*, with 20,000 inhab., seat of an archbishop and capital of the province of the same name. It became a Roman colony after the beginning of the first Punic war and has continued since that period to be a town of some importance. At the *Porta S. Francesco*, by which the town is entered, are seen remnants of the ancient wall, constructed at a very remote period. The streets ascend somewhat precipitously to the height on which the handsome Piazza is situated; the *Townhall* here contains some inscriptions and antiquities. Antiquarians should visit the collection of the avvocato M. *de Minicis*. Without the town, fine views of the fertile district, the Apennines and the sea.

The line next crosses the brooks *Lete Vivo* and *Aso*. Stat.: *Pedaso*, *Marano*, *Grottammare*. On the height, 4½ M. from the latter, is situated the town of *Ripatransone* with 5000 inhab. *Near Marano lay in* ancient times the town of *Cupramarittima*.

with a celebrated temple dedicated to the Sabine goddess Cupra, restored by Hadrian, A. D. 126. The inhabitants of these districts greatly resemble their Neapolitan neighbours in manners and appearance.

Stat. *S. Benedetto* (tolerable inn), a small sea-coast town.

Ascoli (**Locanda dell' Aquila*), the ancient *Asculum Picenum*, with 12,000 inhab., seat of a bishop and capital of a province, is situated in the fertile valley of the *Tronto*, 21 M. from the station (dilig. twice daily in 3½ hrs., fare 1½ l.). The road ascends on the N. side of the valley and crosses to the S. side where the town lies. The valley is here contracted and enclosed by lofty mountains. To the N. rises the jagged *M. della Ascensione*, to the W. the *Sibilla*, more towards the S. the *Pizzo di Sevo*. Mountain roads lead hence by *Norcia* to *Spoleto*, others through the valleys of the *Velino* and *Aterno* to *Aquila* (p. 173) and the interior of the Abruzzi. Ascoli, an ancient town in an important situation, the capital of the tribe of Picentines, took a prominent part in the Social war against Rome and was captured and destroyed by Pompey. Interesting remnants of the ancient wall, a bridge, and a *gate at the W. end of the town. The town-hall contains a few inscriptions, and other relics are encountered in other parts of the town, e. g. insignificant vestiges of a theatre and amphitheatre. The architecture of the churches and palaces dates principally from a period prior to the Renaissance, and contributes materially to the pleasing aspect of the town, which is indeed the most attractive on the entire E. coast. The **Cathedral* is said to have been founded by Constantine on the site of a temple of Hercules. The original substructure is still recognisable. A chapel to the r. in the interior contains good pictures by Crivelli.

Beyond S. Benedetto the line crosses the Tronto, the ancient *Truentus*, formerly the boundary between the States of the Church and the kingdom of Naples.

Stat. *Tortoreto*, then *Giulianova*, a dirty village on the height, 4½ M. from the coast, erected in the 15th cent. by the inhabitants of the ancient *Castrum Novum* on the *Tordino*, named *S. Flaviano* at that period.

Teramo, the ancient *Interamna*, capital of the province Abruzzo ultra I., seat of a bishop, with 10,000 inhab., is 16½ M. distant (post-omnibus 2 l., one-horse carr. 5 l., in 2½—3 hrs.), situated on the l. bank of the Tordino. The Gothic cathedral is now modernized. The valley commands a succession of fine views of the imposing Gran Sasso. The town contains several inns, the best in the Piazza, where the *Café d'Italia* is also situated.

The ascent of the **Gran Sasso** or *Monte Corno* (9208 ft.) may best be undertaken from this point. (As this district is very rarely visited by travellers, letters of recommendation to a resident are highly desirable.) The previous night is spent at the village of Isola, 14 M. from Teramo, situated on the road to Aquila (p. 173), at the foot of the mountain, which is ascended thence partly with mules and partly on foot. The character of the scenery resembles that of the Alps.

A new road ascends the valley of the Vomano to Aquila (comp. p. 172).

The line now crosses the *Tordino*, the ancient *Batinus*, then the *Vomano (Vomanus)*. Stat. *Mutignano*. About 6 M. inland (dilig. in the afternoon 1 l. 25 c., other conveyances rarely obtainable) is situated *Atri* (*Albergo di Vinc. Marcone), the ancient *Hadria*, an episcopal residence, with 10,000 inhab., a town of great antiquity and celebrated for its copper coins. Its importance is testified by numerous ruins. The Gothic cathedral

with its frescoes merits a visit. It rests on extensive foundations of ancient origin, perhaps those of a temple. Several large grottoes near the town are also of very remote date.

The *Piomba* is now crossed, the ancient *Matrinus*, 4 M. distant from which, inland, is situated *Cività Santangelo*, with 7000 inh. — Stat. *Montesilvano;* 16½ M. inland lies *Cività di Penne*, capital of the district, with 11,000 inhab., the *Pinna* of the ancients and chief town of the Vestini, of which period a few vestiges may still be seen.

Pescara *(Leone d' Oro)*, one of the principal stations, a small and dirty town, situated on the N. bank of the *Pescara* (diligences start from the station; carr. to the town ½ l.). The mountain-group of the *Majella*, culminating in *M. Amara* (8444 ft., according to others 8940 ft.), and 55 M. in circumference, now becomes visible on the r. The line crosses the river by an iron bridge, below which a wooden bridge and small harbour are situated, then describes a curve round the town. Pescara is a fortress and lies in a low and unhealthy situation. A high road leads hence to Chieti, Popoli, Solmona and through the Abruzzi to Naples, see R. 12.

Stat. *Francavilla;* the village on the height to the r. Beyond this, a mountain-spur projects into the sea, and the train passes through 3 short tunnels. Beyond the third the fort of Ortona becomes visible on the l. Another tunnel, then stat. *Ortona*. The town (Caprera; Café in the Piazza), ¾ M. distant from the station, the ancient *Orton*, capital of the Frentani, is now tolerably clean and well-built place with 10,000 inhab. It lies on a promontory in an elevated position; on the shore below a small marina. Beautiful views towards the S. as far as the *Punta di Penna* (see below), especially of the ancient and dilapidated fort. The architecture of the cathedral should be inspected. Ortona is the only suitable resting-place on the long journey between Ancona and Foggia.

Beyond Ortona another tunnel; two brooks are crossed, then stat. *S. Vito Chietino;* three more tunnels, beyond which a fine view of the peninsula terminating in the Punta di Penna. Stat. *Fossacesia;* 1¼ M. inland lies *Lanciano*, the ancient *Anxanum*, with 14,000 inhab., capital of the most populous district of the province *Abruzzo Citeriore*.

The *Sangro*, Lat. *Sangrus*, is crossed. Stat. *Torino di Sangro*. Three tunnels; then, on an olive-clad eminence on the r., *Vasto* becomes visible, 1 M. distant from the station.

Vasto *(*Locanda di Castello*, outside the gate; those in the town dirty; *Café Nazionale)*, the ancient *Histonium*, with a population of 12,000, lies high and commands fine views as far as the Tremiti islands (p. 160) and Monte Gargano. The small

cathedral with Gothic façade bears a memorial tablet to General "Carlo Antonio Manhes distruttore de' briganti primo cittadino del Vasto", date 1810. A small museum in the town-hall contains inscriptions and other relics found here. The environs, rich in olive plantations, are still infested by banditti.

The line crosses the *Trigno*, Lat. *Trinius*. Stat. **Termoli** (*Venezia*, in the suburbs), a fortress close to the sea, with mediæval walls, excessively dirty. Charming prospect of the Majella and Abruzzi. The cathedral, with Gothic façade, contains a number of quaintly decorated saints.

From Termoli diligences and omnibus daily to **Maddaloni** (p. 11) on the Rome and Naples railway, fare 15 l. Distance 120 M., accomplished in about 24 hrs., with a short halt at Campobasso. The first half of the route is monotonous. The first important place is (21 M.) *Larino* (Loc. di Agostino Milano), situated in a valley, near the ruins of the ancient *Larinum*. The road continues to ascend through a bleak district. **Campobasso** (two tolerable inns), 35 M. farther, capital of the province of Molise, is a place of some importance. The steel wares manufactured here enjoy a high reputation.

From Campobasso to Maddaloni 63 M., diligence in 9 hrs. The road, after traversing the mountain ridge, descends into the valley of the *Tamaro*. The country becomes more attractive. Post-stat. *Sepino;* the town lies 1¾ M. higher. About 2¼ M. from this point are situated the extensive ruins of the ancient *Saepinum*, now *Altilia*. 14 M. farther, at a short distance to the l. of the road, is the village of *Pontelandolfo*, the inhabitants of which in 1861 cruelly and treacherously assassinated 36 Italian soldiers and 4 carabineers, whom they had received with apparent hospitality and induced to lay down their arms. General Cialdini caused the troops to take a summary and sanguinary revenge. Then the village of *Guardia S. Framondi*. The road now descends to the beautiful valley of the *Calore*, which it crosses by an iron bridge. The river is then skirted for a considerable distance, then the *Volturno*, of which the Calore is a tributary. Fine views of the valley, overtopped by the *Matese Mts.*, which culminate in *M. Miletto* (6520 ft.). The road then quits the river, turns towards the S., passes *Ducentola*, and enters the valley of Maddaloni. The aqueduct under which it passes is 2⅓ M. from the town.

The *Tremiti Islands*, the mythological *Insulae Diomedeae*, the largest of which is *S. Domenico*, lie 6 M. to the N.E. of Termoli. They now serve, as in ancient times, as places of confinement.

Beyond Termoli the country becomes less attractive. The *Biferno*, Lat. *Tifernus*, is crossed; then stations *Campomarino* and *Chieuti*. Beyond the *Tortore*, the ancient *Trento*, stat. *Ripalta* is reached. In this neighbourhood, June 15th, 1053, the Normans conquered and captured Pope Leo IX. and then, falling on their knees, implored his blessing. Leo relenting imparted it, and subsequently conferred Apulia, Calabria and Sicily on the brothers Humfred and Robert Guiscard, a grant which was ultimately fraught with so important consequences for Rome and the papal throne, as well as for the Normans. To the N.E. is the *Lago di Lesina*, which communicates with the sea. The line now proceeds inland, *in order to avoid* the promontory of M. Gargano, a buttress of *the Apennines with* several peaks 4000 ft. in height, projecting

into the sea. Stations *Poggio Imperiale*, *Apricena*, *San Severo*. The latter is a prosperous town with 17,226 inhab. In 1799, after a gallant resistance, it was taken and almost entirely destroyed by the French. The cholera committed fearful ravages here in 1865. Stat. *Motta*, then

Foggia (*Albergo Corsini*, in the Str. S. Antonio; **Villa di Torino*, a restaurant with a few bed-rooms; **Café di Europa*, where inquiry as to apartments may be made), the well-built capital of the province *Capitanata*, with 32,493 inhab. The spacious church, originally erected by the Normans, and partially destroyed by an earthquake in 1731, was subsequently re-erected in a more modern style. Here king Manfred was crowned in 1258, and in 1797 Francis I., then Duke of Calabria, was here united to his first queen, Maria Clementina of Austria. A gateway still exists, appertaining to a palace of Frederick II. who was extremely partial to Foggia. A fountain, the Pozzo dell' Imperatore, derives its appellation from that emperor. In the stronghold constructed by Manfred, Charles I. and his son Philip expired. A fair of considerable importance is held annually at Foggia in May. To the S. of the town, on the way to the railway, the *Giardino Pubblico*, adorned with a number of busts.

A large portion of the spacious plain around Foggia is employed as a sheep-pasture (*Tavoliere della Puglia*). During the summer the flocks graze among the mountains, and in October return to the plain by three great routes (Tratture delle Pecore). These great migrations, during which hundreds of flocks may be encountered in one day, date from the Roman period. Alphonso I., who introduced the merino sheep, converted the pastures into a royal domain in 1445. The number of sheep supported by these pastures amounted to $4^1/_2$ million at the close of the 16th cent. At the present day, owing to the advancement of agriculture, the number has decreased to less than half a million.

About 3 M. distant from Foggia, to the N., are situated the scanty remnants of the ancient town of *Arpi* or *Argyripe*, founded according to tradition by Diomedes, subsequently superseded by Foggia.

A road traversing the fertile plain leads by (21 M.) the ruined monastery of *S. Leonardo*, founded by Hermann of Salza in 1223, and the church of *Sipontum* to the seaport-town of **Manfredonia**, erected in 1256 by king Manfred on the ruins of the ancient *Sipontum*, which revered Diomedes as its founder. The site of Sipontum, surrounded by marshes, is now occupied by the handsome church of the *Madonna di Siponto*, once the cathedral of the archbishop whose seat was at Manfredonia. The steamers from Ancona to Messina touch at Manfredonia. A path, at first traversing orange groves, ascends rapidly to ($1^1/_2$ hr.) the lofty *Monte Santangelo* (2650 ft.), with picturesque castle and a sanctuary of S. Michele to which pilgrims resort on the 8th of May. This is a grotto reached by 50 steps, where, as the legend runs, *St. Michael* appeared to St. Laurentius, archbishop of Sipontum, in *491. In the 11th cent.* the warlike Normans undertook pilgrimages to thi

sacred spot before they became masters of the country. From this point *M. Calvo*, the culminating point of *Monte Gargano* (4798 ft.) may best be ascended.

From Foggia to Naples, see R. 13.

Stat. *Oria;* then *Cerignola*, with 17,242 inhab., an uninteresting town with a poor inn. The plain around is richly cultivated, but entirely destitute of trees, which usually occupy so important a place in the agriculture of Italy and render the landscape less monotonous. Cotton-plantations begin here. Stat. *Trinitàpoli.* The line then crosses the *Ofanto*, the ancient *Aufidus*, the last river of any importance on the E. coast, and reaches the picturesquely situated seaport-town of

Barletta (26,474 inhab.), containing well-built houses and churches, where in 1259 king Manfred held the first tournament ever witnessed in this district, in honour of Balduin II., last Latin Emperor of Constantinople, then on a visit at the Italian court. The market-place is adorned with a bronze statue 14 ft. in height, said to represent the Emp. Heraclius (according to others Theodosius), and to have been found in the sea. In the wars between Louis XII. and Ferdinand the Catholic, Barletta was defended in 1503 by Gonsalvo da Cordova and besieged by the Duke of Nemours. In order to terminate the prolonged contest of that period between the French and the Italians a combat took place in the vicinity (between Andria and Corato) between 13 on either side of the most valiant knights of each nation, conducted by Colonna, and Bayard "sans peur et sans reproche". At the first charge seven of the French knights fell, but the survivors defended themselves with such bravery that after a conflict of 6 hrs. the combutants were obliged to relinquish the field, leaving the question still undecided. For excursions in the neighbourhood, light two-wheeled cars, resembling the Neapolitan corricoli, but here termed sciarriate, may be hired for 1 piastre (about 5 l. 30 c.) per day.

Canosa (*Albergo Genghi*, tolerable), with 10,000 inhab., on the slope of an eminence, commanded by a ruined castle, lies 14 M. inland. Of the ancient *Canusium*, founded by Diomedes, a gate (Porta Varrense, on the road to Cerignola), ruins of an extensive amphitheatre and other relics still exist. In the tombs of the vicinity numerous painted vases, golden trinkets etc. have been discovered. The principal church of *S. Sabino*, with several small domes, contains a pulpit and espiscopal throne in marble and several antique columns. In an adjacent court stands the tomb of Bohemund, son of Rob. Guiscard, one of Tasso's heroes. Extensive olive-plantations in the neighbourhood, which, like the entire district of Apulia, also yields excellent wine. About 1½ M. to the N. of Canosa, towards the coast, some ruins are seen on the r. bank of the Ofanto, which mark the site of *Cannae* in Apulia, where the Romans sustained their signal defeat of B. C. 216. Here in 1019 an Apulian and Lombard army under the Norman *Drangot were* conquered by the troops of the Greek prefect Bolanus. *In 1083 Cannæ was* taken and destroyed by Robert Guiscard.

From Canosa a road leads to the well-built town of **Andria** (30,000 *inhab.), 14 M. distant,* founded in 1046, once a favourite residence of the

Emp. Frederick II., whose second wife Jolantha died here in 1228, after having given birth to a son (Conrad), and was interred in the interesting old cathedral. His third wife, Isabella of England, who died at Foggia in 1241, was also interred in the cathedral of Andria, but the monuments of these empresses have long since disappeared, having been destroyed by the partizans of Anjou. Andria is 7½ M. distant from Barletta or from Trani. On the route between Canosa and Andria the ruins of the imposing *Castello del Monte* on the summit of the *Murgie di Minervino*, erected by Robert Guiscard, embellished and extended by Frederick II. who frequently resided here, are everywhere conspicuous. The summit commands a beautiful *view of the sea, the valley of the Ofanto, Monte Vulture etc. A bridle-path (12 M.) ascends from Andria. From Castello del Monte a route of 9½ M. leads to the town of *Corato* (25,146 inhab.), passing the spot, termed *Epitaffio*, where the tournament of Barletta took place. Beyond Corato the little town of **Ruvo** is reached, the ancient *Rubi*. Many of the finest and largest of the vases which now adorn the Museum at Naples were discovered in the Greek tombs of this locality. The tombs, and several private collections here are worthy of note. From Ruvo the railway-station Bisceglie is 10½ M. distant.

The line now skirts the coast. The journey from Barletta to Bari, through vineyards, olive-gardens and plantations of almond-trees, is one of the most beautiful in this part of Italy. The train next halts at the well-built seaport **Trani** (**Albergo di Dionisio*, in the Largo S. Francesco; *Stella; dell' Annunziata*), with 22,302 inhab., a pleasant walk on the quay, and a fine view from the loftily situated cathedral. Excellent wine (*Moscato di Trani*) is produced in the neighbourhood. Stat. *Bisceglie* (16,427 inhab.), fortified and surrounded by handsome villas. Stat. *Molfetta* (24,648 inhab.), beautifully situated, an episcopal see, once in commercial alliance with Amalfi. After the death of Johanna I. her husband Otho, Duke of Brunswick was confined in the castle here until Charles of Durazzo released him in 1384. The next stations are *Giovinazzo* and *Santo Spirito*, then

Bari (**Albergo del Progresso*, with trattoria), the ancient *Barium*, situated on the *Via Appia*, still, as in the time of Horace, abounding with fish (Bari piscosi mœnia), seaport and capital of the province of the same name; popul. 33,177. This is one of the most ancient bishopries in Italy, and in mediæval history is frequently mentioned as the scene of contests between Saracens, Greeks, Normans etc. The fortress with its two towers contains a celebrated chapel. In the church of **S. Niccolo*, appertaining to an ancient abbey, are preserved the relics of this saint, conveyed hither from Myra in Lycia, paintings by the early master Vivarini etc. Behind the choir is the monument of Bona Sforza, once queen of Poland and Duchess of Bari, after whose death in 1668 the duchy fell to the crown of Spain; also the statues of St. Casimir and St. Stanislaus. In this church Pope Urban II. held a council in 1098 with a view to reconcile the church of Greece with that of Rome. The cathedral of S. Sabino, originally a fine Gothic structure, was sadly modernized in 1745. Above

the altar of S. Rocco is a picture by Tintoretto and opposite to it one by Paolo Veronese. The lofty campanile resembles the Moorish tower of Seville. — The next station is *Noicattaro;* then *Mola*, on the coast. Farther on, *Polignano*, situated on a lofty rock. Then *Monopoli*, with 16,000 inhab., seat of an archbishop. The cathedral contains a St. Sebastian by Palma Vecchio.

From Bari to Taranto see R. 16.

The prosperous town of *Fasano* (11,022 inhab.) is the first in the *Terra d'Otranto*. Then *Ostuni*, with 15,392 inhab. Stat. *S. Vito*, and finally

Brindisi *(Hôtel d'Orient*, near the harbour; *Hôtel d'Angleterre)*, the ancient *Brentesion* or *Brundisium*, signifying "stag's head," an allusion to the form of the harbour which encloses the town in two arms. This once populous seaport, the usual point of embarcation for Greece (Dyrrachium) and the East, founded according to tradition by Cretans from Cnossus, or according to others by Ætolians under Diomedes, is now a small fortified town, seat of a bishop, and since 1845 a free port. The extensive and excellent harbour is undergoing improvement. Near it are remains of a temple of Neptune. The surrounding district is fertile and well cultivated, but unhealthy, owing to the deposit of mud in the harbour and the consequent formation of marshes in the environs. The *Castello* with its massive round towers was founded by the emp. Frederick II. and strengthened by Charles V. The remarkably picturesque remains of a circular church, with colonnades and decorated with frescoes, are still preserved. In the *Cathedral* the nuptials of Frederick II. with Jolantha took place in 1225. Interesting reminiscences of ancient times are connected with the name of this town, which at a very early period was colonized by Tarentines and B. C. 245 became subject to Rome. Here terminated the Via Appia. Horace describes in his Sat. I. 5 his journey by this route from Rome to Brundisium in the train of Mæcenas, who wished to be present at the conclusion of a new alliance between Augustus and Antony at Tarentum.

Brundisium was the birthplace of the tragic poet Pacuvius, and here Virgil died, B. C. 19, on his return from Greece. In the middle ages its harbour frequently afforded shelter to the fleets of the crusaders, but it subsequently fell to decay, especially after its destruction by Louis of Hungary in 1348 and the fearful earthquake of 1458, which buried the greater number of the inhabitants in the ruins. Brindisi possesses a public library, presented by a bishop de Leo, a native of the place. The vessels of the *Austrian "Lloyd"* company touch at Brindisi on their route to Corfu *and Patras; so also* the government-steamers on the passage from *Ancona to Messina*, which proceed hence by Corfu and Gallipoli.

From Brindisi the line proceeds (in 1 hr. 20 min.; fares 4 l. 10, 2 l. 95, 2 l. 10 c.) by the stations of *S. Pietro*, *Squinzano*, *Trepuzzi* to

Lecce (*Albergo della Ferrovia*, R. 3 l., reduced charges according to agreement), the capital of the province, with 17,886 inhab., situated a short distance from the sea (to which a road leads by *Castello di S. Cataldo*, 4½ M. distant, a favourite object of excursions), seat of a bishop, and possessing several handsome buildings in the Renaissance style, such as the cathedral, dedicated to St. Orontius, an ancient castle etc. The town, which is a dull place in an unattractive district, occupies the site of the ancient *Lupia*. At no great distance was situated *Rudiae*, where B. C. 239 Ennius, the father of Roman poetry, was born; now *Rugge*, a place of no importance. The poet died in 168, patronized by the Scipios, in whose burialplace at Rome his remains were deposited.

From Lecce a road leads by the industrial town of *Nardò*, the ancient *Neretum* of the Sallentini, now an episcopal residence, or by *Galatina*, to (23½ M.) the seaport, beautifully situated on a rocky island in the Gulf of Taranto, of

Gallipoli, the *Urbs Graia Callipolis* of the Geographer Mela, the *Anxa* of Pliny (III. 11. 100), founded by the Lacedemonian Leucippus and the Tarentines. The town is at the present day celebrated for the excellence of its oil. Date-palms are frequently seen in the gardens of the handsome villas in the vicinity. The steamers between Ancona and Messina touch here 3 times monthly.

The line from Lecce to Otranto is at present (March 1869) opened as far as *Maglie* (in 1 hr. 13 min.; fares 3 l. 10, 2 l. 15, 1 l. 55 c.). Stations: *S. Cesario di Lecce*, *S. Donato*, *Sternatia*, *Zollino*, *Corigliano*, *Maglie*, whence the traveller is conveyed by omnibus or diligence to (9½ M.)

Otranto, the Greek *Hydrus*, the Roman *Hydruntum*, a colony and municipium, often mentioned by the ancients as a point of embarcation for Apollonia in Epirus, subsequently for a long period subject to the Greek emperors, in the 11th cent. captured by the Normans, who under Robert Guiscard and Bohemund conducted from this point the siege of Durazzo (Dyrrachium) in Albania, now an insignificant fishing town. It possesses a fortress with two towers, erected by Alphonso of Arragon and strengthened by Charles V., and is also the seat of an archbishop. On July 28th, 1480, the then prosperous town was attacked by the Turkish fleet under Achmet Pascha, grand-vizier of Mohammed II., and entirely destroyed; 12,000 of the inhabitants were put to death, the remainder carried off as slaves, the churches razed to the ground and the archbishop and priests barbarously maltreated. The following year the Turks were expelled by the Duke of Calabria, afterwards Alphonso II., but the town never recovered from the effects of this cruel assault. The cathedral still contains

some columns which once appertained to a temple of Mercury, which stood near the village of S. Nicola, in the vicinity of the town. The ancient mosaics in the church were much injured by the hoofs of the Turkish horses which were stabled in the sacred edifice. In a chapel are preserved the bones of many of the ill-fated victims of the Turkish onslaught.

From the ramparts of the castle in favourable weather the coast of Epirus with its lofty mountains is visible. Communication with Corfu is maintained by means of small boats and sailing vessels.

A road in the vicinity of the sea leads to (9½ M.) the *promontory of Leuca* by *Muro* (to the r.) and *Castro*, situated on a rocky eminence by the sea and therefore supposed to be identical with the *Castrum Minervae*, that point of Italy which, according to Virgil, was first beheld by Æneas; then through a succession of gardens and vineyards to *Tricase*, 1½ M. from the sea, *Alessano*, *Montesardo*, *Patù* and finally *S. Maria di Leuca*, a village on the site of the ancient *Leuca*, not far from the promontory of *Leuca* or *Finisterra*. This is the *Promontorium Iapygium* of the ancients, the extreme point of Apulia, commanding a noble prospect. In fine weather the lofty Acroceraunian mountains of Albania can be distinguished.

In returning the traveller may vary the route by proceeding by *Patù*, *Presicce*, *Uggento*, the ancient *Uxentum*, an episcopal residence, and *Taviano* to *Gallipoli*, a distance of 32½ M.

12. From Ancona to Naples by Pescara, Popoli, Solmona and through the Abruzzi.

Of the principal routes which connect the E. with the W. districts of Italy, traversing the mountains of the interior, this is one of the more frequented and, for those proceeding southwards, the most direct. Railway from Ancona to Pescara in 5 hrs. (express in 4 hrs.); fares 16 l. 10 c., 11 l. 25 c., 8 l. 5 c. From Pescara to Caianiello on the Rome and Naples line, a distance of 117 M., Diligence daily in 24 hrs.; fare 34 l. 50 c. (Office at Naples in the Str. S. Brigida 15.) From Caianiello to Naples Railway in 3 hrs.; fares 8 l. 80 c., 7 l. 5 c., 5 l. 30 c.

This route traverses scenery of the most imposing character and affords an admirable opportunity to the traveller of forming some acquaintance with these remarkably interesting districts of Italy. The dangerous points are guarded by the military. As far as Solmona the country has been entirely freed from banditti. The latter portion of the route, however, is still regarded as unsafe; but the traveller need be under no apprehensions, as the diligence is accompanied by an escort.

A railway, which to some extent coincides with this route, is in course of construction from Pescara to Ceprano on the Liris, passing by Chieti, *Popoli*, *Solmona* and the Lago di Fucino; thence by the valley of the Liris *to the Rome and Naples* line.

From Ancona to Pescara, see R. 11.

The road ascends, remaining on the r. bank of the *Pescara*, the valley of which gradually contracts. Chieti lies several miles distant, on the heights to the S.

From Pescara to Chieti, $10^1/_2$ M.; diligence in 2 hrs. ascending, $1^1/_4$ hr. descending; fare 2 l. 50 c. Those who contemplate a detour by Chieti proceed from this point, after their return, by the high road to an Osteria ($4^3/_4$ M.) where the diligence halts, by which the main route is continued. From Chieti to Popoli 26 M., two-horse carr. about 25 l.

Chieti (*Sole; Corona di Ferro; Café d'Italia*, in the Corso), the ancient *Teate Marrucinorum*, capital of the province Abruzzo Citra, is a clean and animated town with a population of 18,000. From the Piazza Vittorio Emanuele a promenade leads round the town, affording magnificent views of the Majella, the course of the Pescara and the mountainous district as far as the sea. The order of the Theatines, established in 1555 by Paul IV., who had been archbishop of Chieti, derives its appellation from this town.

Admirers of ancient Christian architecture are strongly recommended to visit the abbey of *S. Clemente di Casauria*. Ascent of 20 min. from Pescara by *Ponte Orte* (or a carriage may be taken by a by-road $^3/_4$ M. farther to the village of *Torre de' Passeri*), then across the river to Torre de' Passeri, whence the abbey is reached in 25 min. It consists of a basilica with ancient sculptures and an adjacent monastery, unfortunately greatly dilapidated. In ancient times *Interpromium* stood here, relics from which are still preserved in the church. The traveller may return by a bridge for foot-passengers to the high road in 20 min., having previously ordered the carriage to meet him. This digression does not occupy much above 1 hr.

About $3^1/_2$ M. before Popoli is reached the valley of the Pescara contracts to a narrow ravine, enclosed by abrupt cliffs.

Popoli (*Posta*, noisy; *Café* in the Piazza) is a small town with considerable traffic arising from its situation at the junction of the roads from Pescara, Aquila (R. 14), Avezzano (R. 1) and Solmona (see p. 168). A short distance above the town the *Girio* and *Aterno* unite and form the Pescara; the former, coming from the S., flows through the beautiful valley of Solmona. The town is commanded by the ruined castle of the *Cantelmi*, who were once masters of the place.

To Avezzano (p. 15) diligence daily at 3 p. m. in 9—10 hrs.; fare 11 l. The road is bad, especially in winter. It passes by Pentima (see below). — To Aquila (p. 173) a diligence also at 3 p. m. daily; omnibus (not to be recommended) at 12 midnight.

With Solmona the communication is frequent. Two-horse carr. 5 l.; distance $10^1/_2$ M. The road leads on the r. bank of the Girio through the beautiful and fertile valley, enclosed by the Majella on the E. and the mountains of the Lago di Fucino on the W. The wine enjoys a high reputation (strong and well matured).

$2^1/_3$ M. from Popoli a road diverges to the r. to *Pentima* (1 M.) and beyond it to Avezzano (p. 15). On this road, a short distance beyond Pentima, is situated the cathedral of °S. Pelino (keys at the house of a priest in the village), the remarkably interesting architecture of which is of *the 13th cent.*; *interior* unfortunately modernized; pulpit of great age. To

the r. the chapel of St. Alexander of the 16th cent. Around the church lie the ruins of the important city of *Corfinium*, once capital of the Pæligni, and in the Social war of B.C. 90 elevated to the rank of capital of the Italian confederation under the name of Italica, but a few years later taken by the Romans. — This digression may easily be combined with the further journey to Solmona.

Farther on, to the r. lies the important village of *Pratolea*. Passing the ancient cathedral of *S. Panfilo*, the traveller shortly reaches

Solmona (1500 ft., two poor inns), the ancient *Sulmo* of the Pæligni, birthplace of Ovid, who was much attached to this his "cool home, abounding in water" as he terms it. The town is picturesquely situated, being commanded on two sides by mountains, and contains several buildings remarkable for their mediæval architecture. The façade of the handsome * *Town Hall* of the 16th cent. is adorned with statues of popes. Among other edifices, the palace of Baron Tabassi, in a side-street, and the façades of the churches of *S. Francesco d'Assisi* and *S. Maria della Tomba*, though injured by the earthquake of 1803, deserve examination.

From Solmona to Castel di Sangro (see below) 25½ M.; two-horse carr. 12 l. The road traverses the plain as far as (4½ M.) *Pettorano* and then ascends by long windings to *Rocca Valloscura*, a village situated in a rocky ravine. Beautiful retrospects of the valley of Solmona. After a farther ascent the culminating point (4000 ft.) of the road is attained, the *Piano di Cinquemiglia*, a table-land enclosed by mountains and of the extent indicated by the name. In winter it is frequently impassable for several consecutive months, and in summer the temperature is generally low. Beyond this plain the road inclines to the l. and *Rivisondoli* becomes visible. Then to the r. past *Roccarasa*, about 2¼ M. beyond which the road descends by long windings to the valley of the *Sangro*, the ancient *Sangrus*. The village to the l. is *Rocca Cinquemiglia*. The river is then crossed to

Castel di Sangro (*Hôtel de Commerce* in the Piazza), on the r. bank of the broad and impetuous Sangro, picturesquely situated at the foot of lofty mountains. With the exception of the old church of *S. Nicola* by the bridge and the ruins of a castle, the place contains no objects of interest. — Diligence hence every evening to (35 M.) *Lanciano* (p. 159).

From Castel di Sangro to *Isernia* (see below) about 23½ M.; dilig. in 5 hrs., fare 6 l. The heights which separate the valley of the Sangro from that of the *Vandra*, a tributary of the Volturno, *are ascended.* On the summit a picturesque view; to the *l. below the town of Forli* is visible. The road then descends *by the villages of Rionero* and *Vandria*, crosses the valley and

reascends a second chain of hills. The summit commands a survey of the extensive valley of the Volturno and Isernia.

Isernia (**Loc. di Pettorossi*), the ancient *Æsernia* of the Samnites, formerly of importance on account of its secure position on an isolated eminence, is now a confined and dirty town, consisting of one long main street. A few Roman antiquities are seen here and there, as near S. Pietro; also fragments of the ancient wall in the polygonal style. In the autumn of 1860 a successful reaction of the Bourbonists against the Garibaldians took place here and was characterized by many excesses, but was soon put down by the troops under Cialdini.

Archæologists may from this point visit the ruins of the ancient *Bovianum* (a theatre and temple), near *Pietrabbondante*. Carriage-road to *Pescolanciano* 9 M.; corricolo 6 l.; thence bridle-path in 2 hrs.

From Isernia diligence daily to Campobasso (p. 160) by *Boiano*, the ancient *Bovianum Undecimanorum*. One-horse carr. from Isernia to Venafro 6 l.

From Isernia to the railway-station of Caianiello (p. 8) 29 M. The road at first traverses a hilly district, passing *Macchia* to the r., then enters the valley of the Volturno, which it crosses. The broad valley, on the r. bank, is now traversed and (14½ M.) *Venafro* is reached, the ancient *Venafrum*, rising on a hill and surmounted by a ruined castle. The road continues to skirt the mountains; the Volturno finally turns to the S. and the small village and railway-station of *Caianiello* (poor inn, not suitable for spending the night) is reached.

From Caianiello to Naples, see R. 1.

13. From Ancona by Foggia to Naples.

This route is the shortest and by far the most frequented between E. Italy and Naples. From Ancona to Foggia railway in 11 hrs., or by the night-express in 8¼ hrs.; fares 35 l. 45 c., 24 l. 80 c., 17 l. 75 c. From Foggia to Naples railway in 11 hrs.; fares 17 l. 35 c., 13 l. 30 c., 6 l. 90 c. The unfinished portion from Savignano to S. Spirito is traversed by omnibus (3½ hrs.); tickets of the 1. and 2. Class have a claim to a seat in the intérieur.

From Ancona to Foggia, see R. 11.

The Naples line traverses the *Tavogliere di Puglia* (p. 161). *Cervaro*, first stat. Past stat. *Giardinetto* the valley of the *Cervaro* is entered, which is crossed at *Ponte di Bovino*. Stat. *Bovino*; 3 M. to the l. is the town of this name, the ancient *Vibinum*, now an episcopal residence, the inhabitants of which are notorious for brigandism.

The railway proceeds on the r. bank of the Cervaro. Several tunnels are passed; then follow the stations of Panni, Montaguto and *Savignano-Greci*, at present the terminus of the line on this

side of the Apennines. The villages from which the stations derive their names, are all situated on the summits of high mountains on both sides of the deep and narrow valley of the Cervaro, or *Valle di Bovino*.

From Savignano to S. Spirito passengers are conveyed by omnibus (3½ hrs., see p. 169), which at first run 1 hr. on the former post-road from Foggia to Ariano (p. 13), then, turning to the r., through a wild and mountainous country, traverse a high mountain ridge to the railway-station of *S. Spirito*. A long tunnel is next passed; then stat. *Montecalvo;* on a high mountain to the l. the town of the same name (6400 inhab.). Past stat. *Apice* the valley of the *Calore* is entered, which is twice crossed by well-built stone bridges. Stat. *Ponte-Valentino;* then

Benevento (*Locanda di Gaeta*, in the Piazza, dirty), situated on an eminence, enclosed by the two rivers *Sabato* and *Calore*, capital of the former papal province (pop. 16,484), with narrow and dirty streets, which, however, are gradually undergoing improvement.

Beneventum, according to tradition founded by Diomedes, or by the son of Ulysses and Circe, was originally termed *Maleventum*, an inauspicious name which was changed when it became a Roman colony B. C. 268, and eventually one of the most important places in S. Italy. It was situated on the Via Appia. In the 6th cent. A. D. Beneventum became the seat of a powerful Lombard duchy. In the 11th cent. the emperor Henry III. ceded it to the pope Leo IX., since which period it has belonged to Rome, with the exception of the short-lived sovereignty of Napoleon I., who granted it to Talleyrand.

* *Trajan's Triumphal Arch*, or *porta aurea*, dating from A. D. 114, is one of the most beautiful and best preserved Roman structures in S. Italy. It now serves as a town-gate. It consists of a lofty marble arch with Corinthian pillars, covered with rich bas-reliefs representing the Dacian wars of the emperor and his apotheosis.

Interesting walk along the *Town Walls*, which, as well as the town itself, contain numerous relics of antiquity. The *Castle*, E. of the town, erected in the 12th cent., is occupied by the government offices and a prison.

The * *Cathedral*, dating from the 12th cent., is a beautiful edifice in the Lombard-Saracen style. In front of it stands a small Egyptian obelisk of red granite, covered with hieroglyphics, which once appertained to a temple of Isis, whose worship, together with that of other oriental deities, was introduced here during the latter period of paganism. Built into the walls of the *clock*-tower is a bas-relief of Greek marble, representing the Calydonian boar decked for the sacrifice. The wild boar still figures in the arms of Benevento. The principal door of the cathedral

is of bronze, adorned with basreliefs of New Testament subjects. It is said to have been executed at Constantinople in 1150. The interior is in the form of a basilica, supported by 60 columns.

Descending to the r. of the church, the visitor reaches the *Palace of the Cardinal Legate*, now a barrack. The court contains a few antiquities. A street descends from this piazza to the r. and leads through an ancient gateway to the site of the ancient theatre, now concealed by other buildings. The visitor may now continue his route along the bank of the Sabato, planted with poplars, to the old *Ponte Lebroso*, by which the Via Appia once led to the town. It is now the site of a mill. Near it, to the W., lie the ruins of *Santi Quaranta*, an extensive structure of brick with a "cryptoporticus" and colonnades, once probably appertaining to a bath-establishment. Outside the town, at the W. entrance, is an Apis, a remnant of the ancient worship of Isis, interpreted by the local savants as the emblem of the Samnite League.

The Calore is crossed by a handsome bridge, near which according to tradition, was the temporary burial place of the youthful and heroic king Manfred, who on Feb. 26th, 1266, in a battle against Charles I. of Anjou on the neighbouring plains, had lost his throne and his life through the treachery of the Barons of Apulia and the counts of Caserta and Acerra. Shortly afterwards, however, the body of the ill-fated prince was exhumed by order of Bartolommeo Pignatelli, Archbishop of Cosenza, conveyed beyond the limits of the kingdom, and exposed unburied on the bank of the Rio Verde. Dante records this in his Purgatorio (III. 134).

The railway proceeds on the l. bank of the Calore. A tunnel is passed; then stat. *Vitulano* and another tunnel. The valley expands; to the l. on the mountain-slope *Torrecuso*. Before stat. *Ponte di Benevento* is reached, the Calore is crossed by an iron bridge. Another tunnel is traversed; then stat. *S. Lorenzo Maggiore*, whence a high-road leads to Campobasso and Termoli (comp. p. 160). *Solopaca*, next stat.; $^1/_2$ hr. to the l. the small town of the same name (4500 inhab.), prettily situated at the foot of *Monte Taburno*. Before the next stat. *Telese* is reached, to the l. the *Lago di Telese*, a sulphurous pool, whose unhealthy exhalations infect the neighbourhood. Telese is a poor village on the slope of the hills to the r., in summer visited for its mineral springs by the inhabitants of the district. Near it are a few remnants of the ancient *Telesia*, a town of the Samnites, taken by Hannibal and afterwards destroyed by the Romans and finally by the Saracens.

The line enters into the broad and fertile valley of the *Volturno*, which is crossed at first above, then below the junction of the Calore. Stat. *Dugenta;* on the *Isclero*, 2 M. farther up *S. Agata de' Goti* is situated, on the site of the ancient *Saticola*. The pass between S. Agata and *Mojano* is deemed by some to be the Caudine Forks, as the locality agrees better with Livy's description than the pass near Arpaja (p. 11). Stat. *Valle;* the railway ascends, passes under the centre arch of the *Ponti della Valle* (p. 11), whose turrets are seen on the r. skirting the Monte Taburno, and descends to *Maddaloni* (p. 11) and **Caserta** (p. 10).

From Caserta to Naples the line traverses the richest and most highly cultivated part of the Terra di Lavoro. The last stations are *Marcianise*, *Aversa* (p. 24), *S. Antimo*, *Fratta-Grumo* and *Casoria*. To the l. glimpses of Vesuvius are occasionally obtained between the trees. Arrival at **Naples** (central station) see p. 25.

14. From Terni to Naples by Aquila and through the Abruzzi.

This route, replete with picturesque scenery, traverses the mountainous district in the interior of Italy. From Popoli it coincides with R. 12 and like the latter terminates at Caianiello on the Rome and Naples line. Distance about 168 M., traversed daily by Corriere, more rapid and comfortable and in every respect preferable to the private diligences. On the completion of the network of railways now in the course of construction, this remarkably interesting route will probably be visited by numerous travellers. From Terni, a station on the Rome and Ancona line, the railway route will proceed by Rieti and Aquila to Popoli, corresponding with the present route, where it will unite with the line destined to connect Pescara, Popoli, the Lago di Fucino and Isoletta.

The road ascends from Terni to the heights whence the waterfalls of the Velino (visited from Papigno, in the ravine to the l.) descend and, remaining on the l. bank of the river, traverses a mountainous and wooded district. Where it reaches the plain of Rieti, it describes a long curve at the foot of the heights (a shorter footpath, available in dry weather only, intersects the plain in a straight direction), as far as the point where the mountains approach the river. Here the Velino is crossed by the *Ponte di Terria*, where it is joined by the *Turano* to the l., and the road proceeds on the r. bank to Rieti, 3 M. distant.

Another road, somewhat longer, but far more picturesque, diverges from the height, where the waterfalls are situated, to the l. and crosses to the r. bank of the river. It soon reaches the beautiful mountain-lake of *Piediluco* and skirts its spacious bays as far as the village of the same name, this being the shorter half of the route. The remaining portion traverses a tract of mountain and forest till the plain of Rieti is attained, where the *Fiumarone, a tributary of the* Velino, fed by several small lakes, is crossed. To the r. the lake of *Ripa Sottile*, to the l. that of **Cepe d'Acqua**.

Rieti *(Campana)*, on the r. bank of the Velino, the ancient *Reate*, once a settlement of the Umbri, subsequently capital of the Samnites, of which no traces remain save a few inscriptions preserved in the town-hall, is now an episcopal residence, with 14,000 inhab. The cathedral, dating from 1456, contains a S. Barbara by *Bernini* and the monument of Isabella Alfani by *Thorwaldsen;* fine view in front of the edifice. A walk to the neighbouring heights is recommended for the sake of the view thus obtained of the extensive plain and the surrounding mountains. This plain, 1310 ft. above the sea-level, was probably a lake at a very remote period, which gradually became converted into a marsh. It was drained by M. Curius Dentatus, who caused the fall of the Velinus to be increased, and is now extremely productive, although unfortunately exposed to inundations. The costume and appearance of the peasants here resembles those of the Neapolitan provinces.

From Rieti diligence to Rome daily, see Part II. of this Handbook.

Excursions may be made from Rieti to the picturesque mountain scenery of the *Central Apennines*, not, however, unattended by difficulties on account of indifference of the inns and roads. Thus to *Leonessa*, 19 M. distant, erected in a lofty mountain ravine about the year 1252; thence to ($3^1/_2$ M.) *Cascia*, said to be the ancient seat of the Casci or aborigines of the district; 7 M. farther to *Norcia*, the ancient *Nursia*, nearly destroyed by an earthquake in 1857, with walls of great antiquity, birthplace of Vespasia Pollia, mother of the emperor Vespasian, whose family monuments were situated at *Vespasia*, 7 M. distant. St. Benedict and his sister Scholastica were also natives of Nursia.

From Norcia mountain-roads lead to Spoleto and Ascoli (p. 158). The return-route may also be accomplished by *Accumoli* and *Città Reale* through the valley of the Velino to *Antrodoco*, or by *Accumoli*, *Amatrice* and *Montereale* to *Aquila* (p. 174).

From Rieti the road winds upwards through a picturesque district in the valley of the Velino to *Antrodoco*, 20 M. distant. Near *Casotta di Napoli* is an eminence, termed *Lesta*, with traces of very ancient fortifications, said to have once been the capital of the fabled Aborigines. *Città Ducale*, $5^3/_4$ M. from Rieti, founded in 1308 by Robert, Duke of Calabria, was formerly the frontier-town of the Neapolitan dominions. The former frontier lay between this and Rieti. The tract between this point and Antrodoco is remarkably picturesque; the mountains are clothed with forest, their lower slopes with vineyards and olives. In the valley, $4^1/_2$ M. from Città Ducale, are situated the sulphureous springs of *Bagni di Paterno*, the ancient Aquæ Cutiliæ, regularly frequented by Vespasian and the place of his death, A. D. 79. The *Pozzo di Latignano*, the ancient *Lacus Cutiliae*, was by Varro regarded as the central point ("umbilicus") of Italy. The ancient Via Salara here ascended the valley of the Velino by Ascoli to *Atri*, the Roman *Hadria*.

Antrodoco, Lat. *Interocrea*, most picturesquely situated on the Velino, is commanded on the N. E. by the lofty *Monte Calvo;* on the height the ruined castle of the Vitelli. The road to Aquila, 20 M. distant, leads through a narrow pass, enclosed by mountain and forest, frequently defended with success in warlike periods. The scenery is remarkably beautiful the whole way.

Aquila (2250 ft.) (**Locanda del Sole*, in the Piazza del Palazzo; several cafés in the Corso), founded by the Emp. Frederick II. as a check on papal encroachments, is the capital of the province Abruzzo Ultra II., with a population of 16,000, spacious streets and handsome palaces, the most attractive and interesting town in these districts. It lies high (whence the freshness of the atmosphere), and is commanded by the Gran Sasso d'Italia (p. 158), which rises abruptly to a height of 6000 ft.

From the Piazza del Palazzo, on the l. side of which is the post-office, the Strada del Princ. Umberto to the r. leads to the Corso, by which in a straight direction the church of *S. Bernardino di Siena* is reached. The façade was executed with great artistic taste in 1525—42 by *Cola dell' Amatrice*. In the interior, to the r., the *monument of the saint, decorated with arabesques and sculpture, executed by *Silvestro Salviati* in 1505.

From S. Bernardino the traveller descends a flight of steps and, passing through the Porta di Collemaggio to the l., arrives at the opposite (5 min.) monastery of *S. Maria di Collemaggio*. The *façade, inlaid with coloured marble, consists of 3 portals and 3 corresponding wheel-windows. The niches of the principal portal contain several statuettes of saints. Contiguous to the church is an ancient and remarkably small clock-tower. The interior gorgeously modern. To the l. the *Chapel of Celestine* (closed). Celestine V. was elected pope in 1294. His life and acts have been represented in a series of pictures by the Celestine monk *Ruter*, a pupil of Rubens.

The handsome **Town Hall* in the Corso Vittorio Emanuele contains, in the passage and on the walls of the stair-case, a valuable collection of Roman inscriptions, also a number of portraits of celebrated natives of the place who acted a prominent part in the history of Italy in the 16th and 17th centuries. Several pictures here of the old Aquilan school, most of them restored, will interest the connoisseur of art.

The **Palazzo Torres* (below the Piazza Grande) contains a picture-gallery with an admirable *portrait of Cardinal Torres by *Domenichino;* Stoning of St. Stephen by the same master, on copper; Eucharist, by *Titian*, on marble. The palace *Dragonetti* also *contains pictures*, the best by *Pompeo d' Aquila* of the 16th cent.

Ascending the Corso the traveller reaches by a gate to the r. *e Citadel, constructed* by a Spaniard in 1543 under Charles V.,

a massive square with low round towers, surrounded by a moat. From this point the best view is obtained of the Gran Sasso and its ramifications, of the town itself and the mountainous environs.

Between Aquila and the hill of San Lorenzo, June 2nd, 1414, Braccio Fortebraccio da Montone, the dreaded rival of Sforza, was conquered and wounded by the united armies of queen Johanna II. of Naples, Pope Martin V. and the Duke of Milan, commanded by Jacopo Caldora, in consequence of which he died on June 5th.

About 3 M. to the E. is situated the village of *S. Vittorino* on the Aterno, on the site of the ancient and celebrated Sabine town of *Amiternum*, where the historian *Sallustius* was born. On an eminence still stands an ancient tower with inscriptions and the figure of a lion, marking the site of the fortress. At the base of the hill are remnants of buildings, a theatre and amphitheatre, dating from the imperial period, where relics are frequently found.

A new road leads from Aquila through the valley of the Aterno, the wild passes of *Monte San Franco*, the ravine of *Totta*, by *Senariccia*, then on the l. bank of the Vomano to (48 M.) *Teramo* on the Tordino (p. 158).

From Aquila corriere and diligences by Popoli (p. 167) to Pescara (p. 159), others to Caianiello (p. 8). To Popoli 29 M.; two-horse carr. 15—20 l. The road descends the valley of the Aterno, passing *Fossa* on the r., traversing a highly cultivated district, to *Città Retenga*, commanded by an ancient château, halting-place of the vetturini. About 6 M. to the E. lies *Capestrano*, birthplace of the celebrated Franciscan monk *Johannes Capistranus*, the undaunted opponent of Hussites and Turks, who died in 1456 and in 1690 was canonized by Alexander VIII. In the church of Capestrano is interred Alphonso Piccolomini, Duke of Amalfi, who in 1498, two years after his marriage with the beautiful Johanna of Arragon, was assassinated at Solmona by the Count of Celano.

From Popoli to Naples, see R. 12.

15. From Naples to the Coast of the Adriatic

by Eboli, Potenza, Melfi, Venosa and Canosa.

The provinces to the S. of Naples are rarely visited by travellers. Not only is travelling rendered difficult by the defectiveness of the means of communication and the indifference of the inns, but these districts are in themselves comparatively too unattractive to merit a visit from those in search of the picturesque. The following route traverses the province Basilicata, the ancient Lucania, and is 233 M. in length. From Naples to Eboli Railway in 3 hrs. 40 min.; fares 9 l. 15 c., 6 l. 15 c., 4 l. 60 c. Dilig. daily from Salerno (office adjoining the prefettura; office at Naples opposite the post-office) to Potenza by Eboli in 18 hrs., fare 16 l. After having secured a seat, the traveller may proceed to Eboli by railway, where he may *inspect the town* before the arrival of the diligence. Beyond Potenza *local diligences, see below.*

Railway journey from Naples to Vietri, see p. 145. Thence to Pastena by omnibus. From the road a charming view of the Bay of Salerno is enjoyed to the r. Then the villages of *Pastena Salerno*, *Pontecagnano* and *Battipaglia* (p. 149), whence two high roads diverge, one to Calabria (R. 17), the other to Pæstum (p. 149) on the coast.

Eboli (the best *Locanda* is situated on the high road, about 200 paces outside the town; in the town, *Albergo del Sorrentino*), a small town on the slope of the mountain, with ancient château, property of the Principe of Angri, commands a beautiful prospect of the sea, the oak-forest of Persano, the towns at the base of M. Alburno, the temples of Pæstum and the valley of the Sele (Silarus).

The high road from Eboli to Potenza (56 M.) coincides with the Calabrian route as far as (23 M.) *Auletta*. It crosses the broad and impetuous Sele 4½ M. from Eboli, ascends through a somewhat bleak district (magnificent retrospects of the plain of Pæstum and Salerno), turns to the r. near *Postiglione*, and leads to *La Duchessa* and *Lo Scorzo*, the common halting-place of the vetturini, with a tolerable inn, 14 M. from Eboli. The mountain *Alburnus*, visible the whole way, according to Virgil "green with holm-oaks", interposes itself between the sea and the plain which extends from Lo Scorzo to **Auletta**. The small town lies on an eminence clothed with vines and forest, near the river *Negro*, Lat. *Tanager*, which is crossed by the road. Here the effects of the fearful earthquake of 1857 begin to be recognized in the dilapidated church, and fallen houses, a catastrophe which entirely annihilated a number of towns and villages in the Basilicata and occasioned a loss of upwards of 32,000 lives. In the district of Sala alone and in the valley of the Diano 13,230 persons perished, and 27,150 more died from exposure, starvation and cold. As late as March 1858, 120,000 individuals were still without shelter. (Every evening, on the arrival of the Corriere, a dilig. runs to Potenza in 9 hrs.; fare 9 l.).

The road to Potenza diverges to the l. near Auletta, crosses the *Landro*, a tributary of the Sele, and traverses an extremely picturesque district as far as *Vietri di Potenza* (believed to be the *Campi Veteres*, where B. C. 242 the proconsul Tiberius Sempronius Gracchus, according to Livy, 25, 16, fell a victim to his premature confidence in the Lucanian Flavus); then across the river *Marno;* to the l. the beautifully situated *Picerno*, almost entirely destroyed by the earthquake. The road now gradually ascends to the ridge of *Monte Foi* and thence descends to

***Potenza** (Posta)*, with 15,450 inhab., an episcopal residence and capital of the province *Basilicata*, which nearly corresponds

with the ancient Lucania. The town lies on an eminence above the *Basento*, which rises on the mountain Ariosa not far from this and falls into the Gulf of Taranto near the ruins of Metapontum. The ancient *Potentia*, destroyed by Frederick II., and again by Charles of Anjou on account of its attachment to Prince Conradin, lay lower down in the plain, at the spot now called *La Murata*, where coins and inscriptions have frequently been found. The earthquake of 1857 here caused an appalling loss. The greater part of the town, including the Lyceum, fell and numerous lives were lost. In consequence of wounds alone 4000 persons underwent amputations. The result in 30 or 40 neighbouring villages was not less disastrous; for this stupendous catastrophe had taken place in a circular course in three distinct shocks, of which the second was the most violent. A line drawn from Monte Vulture to the volcano of Stromboli intersects the places which suffered most; thus Auletta, Atena, Polla, Sala, Padula, Saponara, Sapri and many other villages were entirely destroyed. In the direction of Mt. Vesuvius, towards Naples and Salerno to the W., the concussions were much more violent than in the opposite direction. The loss of life was not less than that occasioned by the earthquake of 1783 in Calabria. The shocks recu ed in March and April, 1858. — A dilig. runs from Potenza direct to Trani (p. 163) on the Adriatic coast-railway in 14 hrs., fare 17 l.

From Potenza a mountain-road (dilig. in 9—10 hrs., fare 6 l.) leads by *Avigliano* and *Atella* to (38 M.) **Melfi** (*Albergo Basil; Trattoria del Sole*, with a few bed-rooms), picturesquely situated on the slope of Monte Vulture, seat of a bishop, with an old castle of the Norman sovereigns, who often resided here. The upper portion of the town was entirely destroyed by the earthquake; a great part of the remainder has been re-erected. Here in 1059 Pope Nicholas II. invested Robert Guiscard with the duchies of Apulia and Calabria. The magnificent *Cathedral* of 1155, almost entirely destroyed by an earthquake in 1851, has since been modernized. The town-hall contains a fine Roman sarcophagus.

From this point the extinct volcano *Monte Vulture* may be visited. Horace mentions it as the "Apulian Vultur", for it formed the boundary between Lucania and Apulia at that period. Calabria extended hence in a S.E. direction to the Iapygian or Salentinian promontory, the modern Capo di Leuca; and S.W. the land of the Bruttii, as far as the Sicilian straits. Since the middle ages, however, the latter district has been termed Calabria, whilst the ancient Calabria is now the Terra di Otranto.

The former crater of M. Vulture is densely overgrown with oaks and beeches, among which two small and deep lakes are situated. By one of these is the most picturesquely situated

Capuchin monastery of *S. Michele* and the ruined church of *S. Ilario*. On the farther side of the principal crater rises the summit of the mountain, *Il Pizzuto di Melfi* (4090 ft.). Melfi lies on a bed of lava on the N.E. slope. The circumference of the mountain is about 35 M.

A road leads from Melfi E. to (15 M., bridle-path, a pleasant route, 7 M. only) **Venosa** (two miserable inns), the ancient *Venusia*, colonized by the Romans after the Samnite war, now a small episcopal town, picturesquely situated on the slope of Monte Vulture, not far from the small river *Fiumara*, the "pauper aquæ Daunus" of Horace (Od. III. 30, 11), and near the more considerable *Ofanto*, Lat. *Aufidus*. It is commanded by the massive ruins of the castle of Pirro del Blazo of the 15th cent., and the abbey and church of *S. Trinità*, consecrated by Pope Nicholas II. in 1058, containing the tombs of the founder Robert Guiscard and his first wife Aberarda, mother of Bohemund. Frescoes of the 13th and 14th cent. have recently been discovered in the church. The three principal chapels are still distinctly recognised. The nave is 76 paces in breadth. The handsome court contains numerous inscriptions, columns and other relics of an amphitheatre, the scanty remains of which are in the neighbourhood. — Near Venosa, on the road to the Fiumara, Jewish catacombs were discovered in 1853, containing inscriptions in Hebrew, Latin and Greek. History also records that Jews were numerous here in the 4th and 5th centuries. An ancient network structure, of which a few fragments still exist, is termed the *Casa di Orazio*. *Horace*, son of a freedman, was born at Venusia, Dec. 8th, B.C. 65, and there received his elementary education, after which his father accompanied him to Rome in order to procure him better instruction. He frequently mentions the "far resounding Aufidus" in his poems, as well as the villages in the vicinity (Od. III. 4, 14), such as the lofty *Acherontia*, now *Acerenza*, 9 M. to the S.E., the woods of *Bantia*, N. of the latter, now *Abbadia de' Banzi*, near Genzano, and the fertile meadows of the low-lying *Ferentum* (probably *Forenza*). Near *Palazzo*, 6 M. to the E. of Venosa, to the r. of the road to Spinazzola, rises an abundant spring, now called *Fontana Grande*, believed to be identical with the *Fons Bandusiae* so highly praised by Horace (Od. III. 13).

On the wooded heights between Venusia and Bantia, B. C. 208, M. Claud. Marcellus, the gallant conqueror of Syracuse and the first to arrest the tide of Hannibal's success (at Nola, 215), fell into an ambuscade and perished.

Lavello, where king Conrad died in 1254, lies 9½ M. to the *N. of Venosa*, beyond the wooded slopes of the Monte Vulture. *The traveller may* proceed thence by (23½ M.) Canosa (p. 162) *to the (16 M.)* railway-stat. *Barletta* (p. 162).

16. From Bari to Taranto.

Distance 51½ M. Railway (opened 1868) in 4¼ hrs.; fares 12 l. 65, 8 l. 90, 6 l. 35 c.

Stations *Moduguo*, *Bitetto*, *Grumo*, *Acquaviva*, **Gioia**, a town with 14,000 inhab. The journey thence is at first uninteresting. The *Terra di Bari* is quitted, and the *Terra d'Otranto* entered. The following stations are *S. Basilio*, *Castellaneta*, *Palagianello*, *Palagiano-Mottola*, *Massafra*, prettily situated on the slope of a limestone hill. Extensive plantations of olives are passed as Taranto is approached.

Taranto (*Albergo Fleury*, or *Europa*, in the Piazza, excellent fish), a fortified town with a population of 17,000, situated on a rocky island at the entrance of the *Mare Piccolo*, a natural harbour, enclosed by two promontories, to which the ancient town owed its prosperity. It is divided into two portions by the promontories *Il Pizzone* and *Punta della Penna*. At the E. extremity is the influx of the river *Cervaro*, which is believed to be the Galæsus of the ancients. At the S. extremity, ¾ M. from Taranto, stands the villa of *S. Lucia*, once the property of the celebrated archbishop Capeculatro (d. 1816), afterwards of General Pepe, now in a dilapidated state, but worthy of a visit. This is the finest point in the environs; the harbour, enclosed by olive-clad hills, the insular Taranto, the luxuriant gardens and the distant mountains of Calabria and Basilicata present a pleasing picture.

The streets of the town are narrow and gloomy, and although Taranto is the residence of an archbishop and the seat of government of the district, it presents a sombre and deserted appearance. The **Cathedral* of S. Cataldo contains amongst several important monuments that of Philip of Taranto, son of Charles II. of Anjou and his consort Catharine of Valois.

The ancient *Taras*, as it was called in Greek, or *Tarentum*, was one of the mightiest and most opulent cities of Magna Græcia. Founded by Spartan Parthenians under Psalanthos, B. C. 707, in a beautiful and fertile district to the S. of Mt. Aulon, W. of the influx of the Galæsus, it was specially protected by Poseidon and subsequently rose by its commerce and navigation to great wealth, which eventually led to a fatal degree of luxury. It possessed an army of 30,000 infantry and 5000 cavalry, vessels of war and other resources. The citadel stood on the rocky island now occupied by the town; the ancient town stood on a promontory to the N.W. and possessed spacious streets, a forum, theatre and museum. Here Pythagoras once taught his philosophy, which was carried to greater perfection by the great mathematician Archytas of Tarentum (Hor. Od. I. 28). Tarentum defended itself with the aid of Pyrrhus against the attacks of Rome, but after his departure succumbed, B. C. 272. In the 2nd Punic war it revolted in favour of Hannibal, but in 209 was reconquered by the Romans, plundered, despoiled of its works of art, and 30,000 of its citizens were sold as slaves. In 123 the Romans sent a colony to Tarentum and by means of its commerce (especially celebrated for its purple and wool) it soon rose a *second time to affluence*. Thus in Horace's time Tarentum was a favourite

resort of the great, the place "where Jupiter vouchsafes long springs and short winters and the luxuriant vines of the pleasing Aulon vie with the Falernian", and whither he invites his friend Septimius to retire with him, in order that they may spend the evening of their lives together among these "delightful hills" (Od. II. 6). In the middle ages Tarentum was the residence of Prince Bohemund, son of Robert Guiscard, who took part in the first crusade. — The fine old silver coins of Tarentum may be purchased here at a moderate price.

Of the ancient Tarentum the fragments of a theatre, a circus and several temples still exist. An aqueduct, still in use, resting on arches, is said to have been constructed by the Greek emperor Nicephorus I. in 803. Opposite to Taranto lie the two flat islands *S. Pietro* and *S. Paolo*, the ancient *Choerades*. They are now occupied by fortifications for the defence of the harbour and a convent.

The honey and fruit produced in the vicinity of Taranto bear a high reputation. Even the date-palms here bear fruit, although it does not generally become thoroughly matured. In the district between Taranto, Brindisi and Otranto is found the poisonous tarantula spider, the sting of which produces convulsions and delirium. A popular delusion exists that these symptoms are counteracted by music and dancing.

From Taranto to Lecce (p. 165) dilig. daily in 9 hrs., traversing an unattractive district, and passing the towns of *S. Giorgio*, *Sava*, *Manduria* (an old place with 7000 inhab.) and *Campi*.

17. From Naples to Reggio by Eboli.

The Calabrian Peninsula.

Calabria is rarely visited by travellers. It abounds in beautiful scenery; but the length of the journey, the indifference of the inns and the insecurity of the roads, which has of late increased, at present deter all but the most enterprising. After the completion of the network of railways projected for S. Italy these inconveniences will cease to exist. The line is now completed as far as Eboli, from which the distance to Reggio is 327 M. The journey is performed by the Corriere in 75 hrs.; fare 63 l. 75 c. There are, however, three seats only, which are always engaged in advance, so that passengers cannot expect to be taken up at an intervening station. Diligence as far as Auletta, see p. 175. Vetturini from Salerno require 12 days; hotel-expenses had better be included in the contract.

From Naples by railway to Eboli and thence to Auletta, see R. 15.

Beyond *Auletta* lies the village of **Pertosa**, halting-place of the vetturini, partially destroyed in 1857. Below the village is a large cavern, dedicated to St. Michael, whence after a subterranean *course of 1½ M.* the *Negro* precipitates itself into a gorge. *Beyond Pertosa* the road crosses a deep ravine, through which an *arm of the Negro flows*, by *Il Ponte* di Campestrino, a viaduct

of 7 arches, and then ascends the mountain in zigzags. A short distance beyond the culminating point a charming view is disclosed to the S. of the valley of the *Diano*, into which the road now descends. On entering it the beautifully situated **Polla**, almost entirely destroyed in 1857, is left to the r. The valley, 15 M. in length, 3 M. in width, is traversed by the Negro, or rather *Calore*, as it is here named, and is remarkable for its fertility. Numerous villages are situated on the heights on the r. and l. The road ascends more rapidly. On the l. lies *Atena*, the ancient *Atina* in Lucania, with remnants of an amphitheatre, walls and towers, almost destroyed by the earthquake of 1857. Then to the l. *Sala*, picturesquely situated on a height; opposite to it, a short distance farther, on the other side of the river which is crossed by the *Ponte di Silla*, an ancient Roman bridge, rises the small town of *Diano* on an isolated eminence, the ancient *Tegianum*, whence the valley derives its name. To the l., $3^1/_2$ M. farther, lies *Padula*, below which are the distorted ruins of the *Certosa di S. Lorenzo*.

A by-road traversing the *Monte S. Elia* and the valley of the *Agri*, leads to *Montemurro* and *Saponara* where (near *Agrimonte*) the ruins of an amphitheatre indicate the site of the ancient *Grumentum*. Coins, statues and bronzes are frequently found here. This entire tract was frightfully devastated by the earthquake of Dec. 1857, and upwards of 10,000 persons perished.

At *Casalnuovo* the ascent commences and 7 M. farther the other side of the mountain is reached. Then across the rivulet *Trecchina* to *Lagonegro*, halting-place of the vetturini, a small town in a wild situation, surrounded by lofty mountains. Here in 1806 the French gained a victory over the Neapolitans, after which they committed the most savage excesses.

The road now winds through dark and profound ravines, passing to the l. by the *Lago di Seroni*, the ancient *Lacus Niger*, near the gorges where the *Sinno*, the *Siris* of the ancients, takes its rise. The next village, *Lauria*, lies at the base of a lofty mountain, opposite the huge mass of *Monte Sirino*, and surrounded by vineyards. Then *Castelluccio*, rising on an eminence above the *Lao*, Lat. *Laos*, surrounded by dense woods. The next village is

Rotonda, where the vetturini usually pass the third night. The province of *Calabria Citra* is now entered and the long and desolate table-land of *Campo Tenese* traversed, where in 1806 the Neapolitans fled before the French general Regnier. The road then winds downwards and passes through the narrow valley at the base of *Monte Pollino* (6875 ft.), on the W. side of which *Morano*, the ancient *Muranum*, is picturesquely situated.

The town of **Castrovillari** ($9^1/_2$ M.), situated on an eminence, surrounded by lofty mountains, with an ancient Norman castle,

is next reached. The vetturini now usually turn to the r. ($9^1/_2$ M.) to the extremely picturesque **Cassano**, commanded by an ancient castle on a lofty rock and possessing warm baths. The castle affords a magnificent view of the valleys of the *Coscile* and *Crati*, the *Sybaris* and *Crathis* of the ancients. The picturesque Roman *Torre di Milo* is believed to be the tower from which the stone was thrown which caused the death of T. Annius Milo, when he was engaged in besieging the town of *Cosa* in behalf of Pompey.

The coast of the Gulf of Taranto was once studded with numerous and prosperous Greek colonies, and the entire district bore the appellation of *Magna Graecia*. Of the splendour, wealth and civilisation of that period, however, but scanty vestiges now exist. The art and refinement of the middle ages did not penetrate thus far. The distance from Cassano to Taranto is about 103 M. This district possesses no regular high-roads, the substitutes for which are bridle-paths or field-roads, accessible to light carriages only. The inns are miserable beyond description. A railway along the coast from *Taranto* to *Reggio* is projected.

From *Cassano* the *Ciano* is crossed and *Francavilla* reached; then by (19 M.) *Trebisacci* and along the coast to *Roseto*, *Nocara* and (35 M.) *Rocca Imperiale*. The *Sinno*, ancient *Siris* is now crossed and beautiful woods of myrtles, arbutus and lentiscus are traversed. The next village is *Policoro*, near which the Greek town of *Heraclea*, founded in 432, was situated, where Pyrrhus, B. C. 280, by means of his elephants gained his first victory over the Romans. At *Luce*, in the vicinity, the celebrated bronze Tabula Heracleensis (Lex Julia Municipalis), now in the museum of Naples, was discovered in 1753. The river *Agri*, ancient *Aciris* is now crossed, then the *Salandrella*, and beyond *Torre a Mare* (28 M. from Rocca Imperiale) the plain between the rivers *Basento* and *Bradano* is reached. Here the site of the ancient and celebrated Greek city of **Metapontum** is indicated by *La Tavola de' Paladini*, the ruins of a Doric temple, of which 15 columns are still standing, situated on an eminence $1^1/_2$ M. from the sea. Here the great philosopher Pythagoras died, B. C. 497, in his 90th year. His tenets, however, long survived him in the cities of Magna Græcia, especially at Metapontum, Tarentum and Croton. When in 332 Alexander of Epirus crossed to Italy, Metapontum allied itself with him. So also in the 2nd Punic war the town espoused the cause of Hannibal, a policy which proved its destruction; and a few centuries later, in the time of Pausanias in the 2nd cent. of our era, Metapontum was a mere heap of ruins. The road then crosses the river *Lato* and traverses a long tract of level ground till it reaches Taranto.

The most interesting portion of the Calabrian coast is from Cassano to Catanzaro, a distance of 126 M. The traveller may then return by the main road which lies more inland and near the W. side of the peninsula. The route along the coast from Catanzaro to Reggio is 159 M. in length. From Cassano the road descends to the valley of the *Coscile*, ancient *Sybaris*, which is crossed near its junction with the *Crati* (*Crathis*). On the plain, to the l., the once so prosperous and wealthy *Sybaris*, founded by Achæans and Trœzenians B. C. 720, destroyed by the inhabitants of Croton in 510, is said to have been situated. About 6 M. distant from this spot (near *Terranuova*) a few insignificant ruins indicate the site of *Thurii*, colony of the fugitive Sybarites, to which, B. C. 443, the Athenians sent a colony, accompanied by the historian Herodotus. In consequence of the legislation of Charondas Thurii soon attained to great prosperity, but in 280 fell into the hands of the Romans, was subsequently plundered by Hannibal and in 194 received a Roman colony under the name of Copiæ, notwithstanding which it continued to decline and finally became totally extinct.

Thence through groves of oaks and olives to **Corigliano** (10,547 inhab.), 19 M. from Cassano, an industrial town in a lofty situation with ancient castle, in a picturesque and fertile district.

The next place is **Rossano**, an archiepiscopal town situated on a rocky eminence, possessing marble and alabaster quarries, in the vicinity of the pine forests of the *Sila* range of mountains which once supplied the Athenians and Sicilians with timber for ship-building and were also celebrated for their numerous flocks.

The road skirts the sea, crosses the river *Trionto*, ancient *Traeis* or *Traeus*, on the banks of which the Sybarites were conquered by the Bruttians, passes *Torre S. Tecla* and *Cariati*, 4½ M. from the *Punta Fiumenica*; then, leaving *Crucoli* to the r., leads to the *Punta dell' Alice*, the ancient promontory *Crimisa*, where, according to tradition, Philocrates landed on his return from Troy and erected a temple to Apollo in which he suspended the bow and arrows of Hercules. The town of *Crimisa* is believed to have occupied the site of the modern *Cirò*, 1½ M. to the r. on an eminence, commanding a view of the promontory. The road then crosses the river *Lipuda* and leads to **Strongoli**, 46 M. from Corigliano, a small town on a precipitous height to the r., the ancient *Poetelia*, founded by Philocrates, and after the battle of Cannæ besieged by Hannibal on account of its fidelity to Rome. The road now descends to the plain of the broad and impetuous *Neto*, crosses marshy ground and the muddy *Esaro*, the *Æsarus* praised by Theocritus, and reaches (14 M.) **Cotrone**, a small fortress with a harbour, lying on a promontory, the celebrated Achæan colony *Croton* of antiquity, founded B. C. 710, once so powerful and populous that in 510 it sent an army of 100,000 men against Sybaris. After that victory Croton began to decline and soon afterwards sustained a defeat on the river Sagras from the Locrians. In 299 it fell into the hands of Agathocles of Syracuse. During its period of prosperity Pythagoras, who in his 40th year had fled from Samos to escape from the tyrant Polycrates, resided at Croton, assembled a band of 540 disciples and established his association, until he was banished from this town also. His doctrines, however, continued to prevail in Croton and the other cities of Magna Græcia till the year 500. The environs of Cotrone produce excellent oranges, olives and liquorice, the stable commodities of the place and exported in considerable quantities. The Ancona and Messina steamboats touch here. *Signore Barocco*, one of the most extensive landed-proprietors in Italy, resides in the vicinity. It may be observed that the traveller, who is so fortunate as to obtain (through his ambassador or otherwise) an introduction to this gentleman, is provided with a species of passport for this entire neighbourhood. 7 M. to the S.E. is the *Lacinian* promontory, now *Capo delle Colonne*, or *Capo Nao*, once adorned by a magnificent temple of Juno Lacinia, of which a massive Doric column, 26 ft. in height, is still standing, in addition to the other fragments. To the S.W. of this promontory are three others, *Capo delle Cimiti*, *Rizzuto* and *Castella*, near which the ancients placed *Ogygia*, the island of Calypso, of which, however, no trace now remains.

The road to Catanzaro (47 M.), which possesses few attractions, intersects these promontories, leads by *Cutro* and, after crossing the rivers *Tacina*, *Crocchio*, *Simmari* and *Alli*, proceeds to the r. inland.

Catanzaro (*Giglio d'Oro*), with 17,130 inhab., the capital of Calabria Ultra II. and residence of many wealthy families, is beautifully situated and possesses a castle of Robert Guiscard, a cathedral, velvet and silk-manufactories and luxuriant olive-gardens. The town was greatly damaged by the earthquake of 1783.

From Catanzaro by the high road to Reggio, see p. 184.

If the traveller now proceed to the *Marina*, the small harbour of Catanzaro, at the influx of the *Corace*, and follow the coast road he reaches (14 M.) the episcopal town of **Squillace**, ancient Scylaceum, situated on an inaccessible rock near the sea, nearly opposite to the lofty Monte Moscia.

which projects into the sea. The village of *Stalitti* on the promontory commands a magnificent view. At Scylaceum Cassiodorus, the private secretary of Theodoric the Great, was born and after the death of his master retired to a monastery here founded by himself, where he composed several learned works and died in 560, at the age of nearly 100 years. In this district, between Cotrone and Squillace, July 13th, 982, the Emp. Otho II. was conquered by the Arabs who had come over from Sicily and had been defeated by the emperor at Colonne, S. of Cotrone. With the utmost difficulty he effected his escape by boat to Rossano where he was joined by the Empress Teophano. The emperor did not long survive the disastrous consequences of this defeat and died at Rome Dec. 7th, 983, where he was interred in the church of St. Peter. The coast-road by *Montauro*, *Soverato*, *Badolato* and *Stilo* is often precipitous and generally monotonous.

Near *Stilo*, 7 M. from the coast and 35 M. from Squillace, iron-works of some importance are situated. The river *Alaro* is believed to be the *Sagras* of the ancients, where 13,000 Crotonians were signally defeated by 10,000 Locrians. On it is situated *Castelvetere*, on the site of the ancient Achæan *Caulonia*, where Pythagoras sought refuge after his expulsion from Croton. Then by *Rocella* to

Gerace, an episcopal town, 65 M. from Squillace, situated on the slope of a lofty buttress of the Apennines, where wine and silk are produced. This town rose from the ruins of the once celebrated Locrian colony *Locri Epizephyrii*, founded B. C. 683, furnished with an admirable code of laws by Zaleucus in 664, and extolled by Pindar and Demosthenes for its wealth and love of art. Until recently, when the site was converted into an orange-garden, the ruins of the town could be distinguished near *Torre di Gerace*.

Il Passo del Mercante, a mountain path, leads from Gerace through beautiful woods and over the lofty *Aspromonte* to *Casalnuova*, whence the high road to Gioia or Seminara may be reached, about 42 M. distant. The culminating point commands a strikingly picturesque view of both seas; in descending the eye rests on the bay of Gioia and the distant Lipari Islands.

From Gerace to the promontory of *Spartivento*, the *Promontorium Herculis* of the ancients, 33 M., a bridle-path only without special interest, which then turns to the N.W., keeping the coast and mountains of Sicily in view, and leads to the *Capo dell' Armi*, 26 M. farther, the *Promontorium Leucopetrae*, regarded by the ancients as the extremity of the Apennines. Here, B. C. 44, after the murder of Cæsar, Cicero landed, having been driven back by contrary winds whilst attempting to escape to Greece, and was induced by citizens of Rhegium to proceed to Velia, where he met Brutus. From the Capo dell' Armi to Reggio 14 M.

From *Castrovillari* the high road traverses a well-cultivated district, through *Cammarata*, *Spezzano*, *Tarsia* and *Ritorto*, skirting the river *Crati* and crossing several of its tributaries, in the bed of one of which, the *Busento*, Alaric, king of the Goths was interred in 410, and reaches **Cosenza**, the *Consentia* of the ancients, once principal city of the Bruttii, now capital of the province Calabria Citra and archiepiscopal residence, containing well-built houses and palaces of wealthy landed-proprietors and manufacturers. The Busento divides the town into two portions, of which the upper is the more important.

The Cathedral contains the tomb of Louis III. of Anjou, who *died here in 1435, 1½ year* after his marriage with Margaret *of Savoy.*

The exact site of the grave of Alaric is unknown, but according to the tradition current at Cosenza it is at the point where the Busento falls into the Crati.

Road from Cosenza to Paola (p. 203), where the steamers touch once weekly, not always considered safe.

To the E. of Cosenza rise the *Sila Mts.* (highest point 5500 ft.), about 40 M. in length and 18 in breadth, which yield an abundant supply of timber and afford excellent pastures: a favourite retreat of the inhabitants of this district during the height of summer.

At Cosenza the road begins to ascend, traversing well-cultivated land, whilst the heights on either side are clothed with oaks and chestnuts, and, 11 M. from Cosenza, reaches the small town of

Rogliano, situated on an eminence to the l., commanding a charming prospect of the fertile district and the surrounding mountains, above which to the r. the summit of *Monte Cocuzzo* rises. The road then descends into the ravine of the *Savuto*, Lat. *Sabutus*, which it crosses by a wooden bridge; it then ascends *Le Crocelle di Agrifolio*, a precipitous ridge of the Apennines and leads by *Carpanzano*, *Coraci*, *Arena Bianca* and through ravines and forest to the lofty town of *Tiriolo*, 33 M. from Rogliano, situated on the culminating point between the *Corace*, which falls into the bay of Squillace, and the *Lamato*, descending to the bay of S. Eufemia, the ancient *Sinus Terinaeus*. Near Tiriolo, a name probably derived from the *Ager Tauriamus*, numerous antiquities, coins etc. have been found. Here too in 1460 a bronze tablet (now in the imperial collection at Vienna) was discovered, bearing the decree of the senate against the Bacchanalia of the year B. C. 186, mentioned by Livy (39, 18).

Before Tiriolo is reached a road to the l. crosses the river Corace and leads to (6 M.) *Catanzaro* (p. 183).

To the r. a road leads to (7½ M.) *Nicastro*, an episcopal town on the slope of the mountain, in the now ruined castle of which Frederick II. once confined his son Henry who had rebelled against him. The latter was shortly afterwards drowned in the river Savuto. 3 M. from Nicastro, towards the sea, lies *S. Eufemia*, with a celebrated Benedictine monastery founded by Robert Guiscard, destroyed by the earthquake of 1638.

The road to Reggio traverses the chain of hills, then crosses the *Lamato*, the r. bank of which it skirts for 4 M., commanding nearly the whole way a view of the bays of Squillace and S. Eufemia, which are here not more than 13 M. apart.

Then by *Casino Chiriaco* across the plain of *Maida*, where in 1806 the English auxiliaries of the Bourbons under Sir John Stuart defeated the French under Regnier and drove them out of Calabria. The road leads across the fertile but somewhat marshy plain by *Francavilla* to *Torre Masdea*, 28 M. from Tiriolo. Farther to the r. lies **Pizzo,** a small town on the coast (p. 204) where

the steamers from Naples touch. A bridle-path, frequently in a bad state, leads hence by the coast to *Tropea*, an episcopal town beautifully situated on the coast, in the vicinity of Capo Vaticano, whence *Stromboli* and the Lipari Islands (R. 37) may be visited

The road proceeds, running parallel with the coast, to the elevated

Monteleone, 42 M. from Tiriolo, with an ancient castle erected by Frederick II., principal town of the district, much damaged by the earthquake of 1783. A road leading N. to the coast (2 M.) passes through the village of *Bivona*, on the site of the ancient *Hipponium*, subsequently the Roman colony *Vibo Valentia*, destroyed by the Saracens in 983. The road now traverses a hilly district to the (9½ M.) venerable episcopal town of **Mileto,** once the favourite residence of Count Roger of Sicily, whose son king Roger was born here. The ruins of the abbey of *S. Trinità* founded by him are still seen, where his remains and those of his first wife Eremberga formerly reposed in two sarcophagi, now in the museum at Naples.

The mountains of Sicily, especially the summit of Ætna, bound the horizon.

From Mileto a mountain-path leads E. to the (5 hrs.) grand ruins of the once celebrated monastery of *Santo Stefano del Bosco*, situated in a lonely valley at the foot of the Apennines. Near the village of *Soriano*, in the vicinity, are the extensive ruins of the Dominican monastery of *S. Domenico Soriano*, also destroyed by the earthquake of 1783; and, on the farther side of the low ridge of *Monte Astore*, the remains of the *Certosa*, in which in 1093 St. Bruno established his austere order of Carthusians and where in 1101 he died and was interred.

From Mileto the road gradually descends from the heights which bound the bay of Gioja on the N. and at (9½ M.) **Rosarno** enters the province of Calabria Ultra I. The picturesquely situated town was destroyed by the earthquake of 1783, which in many places left yawning chasms and openings. The plain is then traversed to *Gioja*, on the coast to the r., a desolate looking place, the most extensive depôt of oil in Lower Italy. On account of the prevalence of malaria here, the workmen always spend the night at Palmi. The *Marro* is then crossed, a river celebrated for its fish, the ancient *Metaurus*, in the seven streams of which Orestes, persecuted by the Furies, is said to have washed away the pollution of his matricide. The seven streams may still be recognised in the vicinity of *Oppido*, on the W. slope of the Aspromonte, which is believed to occupy the site of the ancient *Mamertum*. The effects of the earthquake of 1783 were especially *violent in this neighbourhood.* The earth opened in many places, *swallowing up houses* and filling up several valleys.

On the coast to the r., not far from the high road, 11 M. from Rosarno, on a cliff which rises perpendicularly from the sea, is situated the singularly picturesque town of

Palmi (no good inn), the capital of the district (10,000 inhab.), surrounded by orange and olive plantations and commanding magnificent views of the Faro, the fort of Scilla, the town and harbour of Messina and the majestic Ætna in the background. The N. coast of Sicily is visible as far as Melazzo; towards the sea Stromboli and the Lipari Islands; to the N. the bay of Gioja as far as Capo Vaticano. *Seminara*, destroyed in 1783, $2^1/_2$ M. to the S. E. of Palmi, was the scene of two important conflicts. In 1495 the French army conquered that of king Ferdinand II. under Gonsalvo da Cordova, and on April 21st, 1503, the French were conquered on nearly the same spot by the Spaniards under Ugo de Cardona, one of Gonsalvo's most able generals.

The road now traverses chestnut and olive plantations, affording a succession of fine views of the sea and the coast, to *Bagnara* (Loc. della Stella, tolerable accommodation for the night), celebrated for the beauty of its women, and **Scilla**, 12 M. from Palmi, the ancient *Scylla*, the castle of which rising on a narrow promontory commands the town. The silk and wine produced at Scilla enjoy a high reputation. Numerous sword-fish (*pesce spata*) are caught here in July. The castle, once the seat of the princes of Scilla, a branch of the Rufo family, was occupied by the English after the battle of Maida and defended during 18 months, until 1808, against the French.

The rock of *Scylla*, represented in Homer's Odyssey as a roaring and voracious sea-monster, is depicted by the poets in conjunction with the opposite *Charybdis*, on account of the dangers encountered here by mariners, as a beautiful virgin above and a monster with the body of a wolf and tail of a dolphin beneath. Of these terrors little is heard at the present day, although the currents in the straits are still very rapid. It is, however, now believed that the *Charybdis* of the ancients is by no means exactly opposite to the whirlpool of Scylla, as the saying "incidis in Scyllam, cupiens vitare Charybdim" appears to indicate, but without the harbour of Messina, $7^1/_2$ M. from Scilla, at the point now called *Garofalo*.

On the morning of Feb. 5th, 1783, an earthquake almost entirely overthrew the town of Scilla together with the castle, whilst the inhabitants fled to the sea. Towards evening a second shock rent the promontory asunder and caused the sea to rise *with such impetuosity* that 1500 persons perished by drowning *and the ruins of* the town were laid under water.

The distance from the castle of Scilla to the promontory of Faro, the ancient *Pelorum*, between which the strait lies, is about $2^1/_4$ M. The passage to *Messina* is most conveniently effected from the beautifully situated *Villa S. Giovanni*, to the S. of the Punta del Pezzo, 14 M. from Scilla. From that point a charming road, skirting the coast and traversing gardens of oranges, pomegranates, palms and aloes, leads by the villages of *Gallico*, *Arco* and *S. Caterina* to ($9^1/_2$ M.)

Reggio (*Albergo Vittoria*, Corso Garibaldi; *Café Garibaldi* and *Europa; Trattoria Lombarda*, in a side-street of the Corso), the ancient *Rhegium*, originally an Eubœan colony founded B. C. 723 by fugitive Messenians and which soon rose to prosperity, now the capital of the province *Calabria Ultra I.* and an archiepiscopal residence with a population of 15,692, or with the surrounding villages 30,577. The town with its spacious streets rises from the sea to the beautiful hills in the rear, studded with numerous and handsome villas. Nothing can surpass the singular beauty of the environs and the view of the Sicilian coast, especially in the evening when the sun sets behind the mountains near Messina. The distance from the cathedral of Reggio to the lighthouse of Messina is about $4^2/_3$ M. The supposition that Sicily was once connected with the mainland was prevalent at a very early period and is borne out by modern geological investigations.

Reggio was almost entirely overthrown by the earthquake of 1783 and therefore wears a modern aspect, to which the previous history of the town has also contributed. It was first destroyed by the Romans, then in 549 by the Goth Totila, in 918 by the Saracens, in 1005 by the Pisans, in 1060 by Robert Guiscard, then by Frederick Barbarossa, and finally in 1552 and 1597 by the Turks. The cathedral contains nothing of importance.

In the rear of Reggio rises the imposing and forest-clad *Aspromonte*, the W. extremity of the range which in ancient times bore the name of *Silla;* the highest point is the *Montalto* (6300 ft.). The summit is overgrown with beech-trees, the slopes partly with pines. Here, in the vicinity of Reggio, Garibaldi was wounded and taken prisoner by the Italian troops under Pallavicini, Aug. 29th, 1862. The ascent, which is somewhat arduous, is best undertaken from Scilla.

Between Reggio and Messina steamboat communication twice daily, fare 2 l.; boat to or from the steamer at Reggio 25 c. — Carriages may be hired in the Piazza Vittorio Emanuele.

The construction of a railway from *Reggio* to *Taranto* is in progress, on the completion of which another line is intended to skirt the W. coast, from Reggio in the direction of *Palmi* and *Monteleone*, in connection with the Naples and Salerno line. A short portion only is open, as far as the insignificant places *Pellaro* and *Lazzaro* (20 M.). Two trains daily; fares *1 l. 25 c., 1 l. 40 c., 1 l.*

SICILY.

General Remarks.

Strabo, the Greek geographer, at one time terms Sicily an "addition", at another a "detached portion" of Italy; and there is indeed not one of the surrounding islands so intimately allied, geographically as well as historically, with the great peninsula which bisects the Mediterranean. Gœthe has justly observed that, without Sicily, Italy would lose much of its charms. "The climate cannot be too highly extolled; the beauties are innumerable." This cannot fail to be experienced by every traveller who forms acquaintance with this "pearl among islands". Nor is the beauty of the scenery the sole attraction to the wanderer from the north. Those who possess even a superficial knowledge of history cannot but experience a profound interest in the places with which the most ancient Hellenic and Roman traditions are connected, where the destinies of Athens, Carthage and Rome have been decided, and where such heroes of the middle ages as Henry VI. and Frederick II. have ruled. Not a nation exists which has materially influenced the destinies of European civilisation, that has not left distinct traces of its activity in this island.

Those whose time and resources permit are therefore strongly recommended to visit Sicily before proceeding homewards. A single week will suffice for an excursion to Palermo and its environs as far as Segesta. The celebrated ruins of Selinunto and Girgenti would require a second week. Those, however, whose taste leads them to prefer exploring the beautiful, imposing and peculiar natural features of the island, should confine their attention to the N. and E. coast as far as Syracuse, for which a fortnight may suffice, without extending their tour to the ruins on the less picturesque S.W. angle.

Travelling in Sicily is no longer attended with the difficulties and dangers of former years, but those who desire more than a mere superficial acquaintance with the island must be prepared for numerous privations and considerable expense. Hotels worthy of the name are nowhere to be found except at Palermo, Messina, Taormina, Catania, Syracuse and Trapani. Vermin everywhere.

The circuit of the island is performed by steamers weekly; starting-point Palermo, principal stations Messina and Syracuse.

A short railway runs from Palermo to Termini, and the important line between Messina and Catania has been recently opened. The entire network of railways, with which the island is destined to be intersected, has been commenced, but the only line now approaching completion is that from Catania to Lentini. Until the completion of these railways the traveller must avail himself of other modes of conveyance. Carriages may be hired in all the larger towns, and when drawn by three horses progress with tolerable rapidity, accomplishing about 40 M. daily. The usual charge throughout the island for a carriage, when engaged for several days, is 20—25 l. per diem, including toll-dues (la catena) and everything except a *gratuity (buona mano,* bottiglia) to the driver. For a party of 3—4 pers.

this is the pleasantest mode of travelling, but unfortunately a great part of the coast is accessible on foot or on horseback only.

The following are the routes which may be accomplished by carriage from Palermo, the distances being given in Engl. miles (1 Sicil. Miglia = 1½ kilomèt. = 15/16 Engl. M. = 4/5 Ital. M.): 1. To Messina 220¼ M., by Misilmeri, Villafrate, Vallalunga, Castrogiovanni, Adernò (138¾ M.), Catania (162¼ M.) and Giardini (Taormina); or from Adernò by Bronte, Randazzo etc. (214¾ M. only). From this main-route several other good carriage-roads diverge: *a.* S. Caterina to Caltanisetta; *b.* From Catania by Lentini, Syracuse (47 M.), Noto (67½ M.), Modica, Ragusa, Vittoria (121 M.) and Terranova; *c.* From Catania to Caltagirone (47¾ M.). — 2. From Palermo to Girgenti by Lercara (88 M.). — 3. From Palermo to Corleone by Parco (36½ M.). — 4. From Palermo by Alcamo (30 M.) and Calatafimi (40¼ M.) to Trapani (63¾ M.). — 5. From Palermo in the direction of Messina by Termini (23½ M.), Cefalù (45 M.), as far as Finale (56¼ M.). — 6. From Trapani by Marsala (19¾ M.), Mazzara (31 M.), Castelvetrano (42¼ M.) and Salemi (51¾ M.) to Calatafimi (67½ M.). — 7. From Messina, in the direction of Palermo by the N. coast, to Melazzo (27 M.), Patti (47 M.) and S. Agata (77¾ M.). — 8. From Syracuse to Palazzolo (28 M.). — The Sicilian miglia (see above) is the common standard of distance, but some acquaintance with the distances in kilomètres (1 k. = 5/8 Engl. M.) on the post-routes is desirable: Palermo to Catania 259 k., Catania to Messina 91 k., Palermo to Finale 90 k., Messina to S. Agata 113 k., Palermo to Marsala 131 k., Calatafimi to Castelvetrano 43 k., Palermo to Chiusa 77 k., Palermo to Girgenti 137 k., Girgenti to S. Caterina 93 k., Canicatti to Licata 39 k., Catania to Caltagirone 73 k., Catania to Siracusa 76 k., Siracusa to Vittoria 126 k., Siracusa to Buccheri 62 k. — Diligence-passengers pay 15 centesimi for each kilomètre. The charges for posting are as follows: For 3 pers. the carriage is drawn by 3 horses, for 4—5 pers. 4 horses; for each horse 21 c. per kilom. are charged. The postillion receives 43 c. for each stage and 4 c. for each horse per kilom. For a large carriage 14 c. per kilom. are paid, for a smaller vehicle 7 c. The distance accomplished daily is usually 40—45 migl.; so that, e. g., the route from Messina to Palermo would occupy 5 days. Accommodation in the diligences cannot always be reckoned upon, as no supplementary carriages are provided. Passengers for the longer distances have the preference, and those who desire to avail themselves of the diligence at an intermediate station are never certain of obtaining a seat. This system encourages dishonesty on the part of the conductors, who frequently pretend seats are engaged, but assign them to the traveller for a consideration. The more modern vehicles are tolerable, the old extremely uncomfortable. A great advantage, however, of diligence-travelling is that, when danger is apprehended, an escort of carabineers is always provided. Postillion's fee 5 soldi. The omnibuses which compete with the diligences on the principal routes, the so-called "Periodica", are still less inviting conveyances.

Mules, on which about 30 M. a day can be accomplished, afford another mode of locomotion. The tour from Palermo through the interior of the island, the so-called "giro" is most conveniently performed by making an arrangement with a guide (vetturino) which shall include hotel expenses, fees and everything requisite for the journey. Giuseppe Aniello, the commissionaire of the Trinacria at Palermo is generally considered the best vetturino in the island. His inclusive charges are as follows: for 1 pers. with 2 mules 40 l. per diem, 2 pers. with 4 mules 60 l., 3 pers. with 5 mules 80 l., 4 pers. with 7 mules 90 l. Other good vetturini can be recommended by the landlord of the Trinacria at Palermo. This mode of travelling, although expensive, is convenient, if the prolonged riding does not prove too fatiguing, but is gradually falling into disuse, as public means of communication become better organized. Mules and guides may also be obtained for short excursions, especially if the traveller be aided by natives of the island (letters of introduction desirable). The character of the Sici-

lians is polite and obliging; the traveller who is fortunate enough to obtain a recommendation to a merchant or proprietor in the interior will generally be supplied by him with introductions to his friends in other districts. The charges for mules vary in different parts of the island, but the maximum may be stated at 10 l. per diem, which should not be exceeded. The attendant expects a trifling additional fee. If a mule be engaged with a guide who is also mounted, for a journey of several days, the entire charge does not exceed 7—10 l. per diem. In this case, however, if the traveller does not return to the point of starting, the return-journey must be paid for. Toll-dues 2 c. for each mule. The lettiga or litter, the lectica of the Romans, is still employed on the S.W. coast, but is an uncomfortable and expensive means of conveyance and should be avoided except in cases of illness. Those who ride should previously stipulate for a good saddle (sella or sedda inglese), and not a "bisazza senza staffe", i. e. a saddle without stirrups, such as the Sicilians use. On the conclusion of the bargain it is usual to give 2—5 l. as earnest-money (capárra) to the mulattiere, to be deducted from the final account.

The public security in Sicily has suffered greatly since the events of 1860, but it is now hoped that the banditti who especially infest the provinces of Palermo and Girgenti are almost entirely exterminated. The provinces of Messina and Catania, including Mt. Ætna, are regarded as perfectly safe. The most hazardous locality is the environs of Palermo. The city itself was attacked in September, 1866, by a band of 2000 freebooters, who after a fierce struggle were expelled by the troops. The following places are the most notorious harbours of brigands: Misilmeri, Ogliastro, Villafrate, Vallelunga, Termini, Parco, Monreale, Mezzojuso, Piana dei Greci, Corleone, Castellamare near Palermo, and finally the sulphur district near Girgenti, especially Favara, Palma and Canicatti. During the day there is little ground for apprehension. Those who travel at night, and have the misfortune to be attacked, are recommended at once to quit their vehicle and not to attempt to offer resistance. In this case no more serious consequences will ensue than the loss of money and watch.

The best seasons for travelling in Sicily are the months of April and May or September and October. Even in January the weather is often fine and settled. The ascent of Ætna in spring is possible, but the best period is August or September, after the first showers of autumn have cleared the atmosphere. The ascent is never absolutely impossible, but guides cannot always be procured.

The Italian lire (francs) of 100 centesimi have been current in Sicily since 1861. The lower classes, however, especially in the interior, still employ the old oncie, tari and grani: 1 oncia (Sicil. unza) = 12 l. 75 c. = 30 tari = 3 ducati di Napoli = 10*s.* 2½*d.*; 1 tari = 20 grani = 10 bajocchi = 42½ cent. = 4¼*d.* Besides Italian and French gold and silver the old Neapolitan piastres (piastra, pezzo) are still in use: 1 piastre = 12 tari = 5 l. 10 c. = 4*s.* 1*d.*; also ½ piastres, 2-tari and 1-tari pieces. The copper coinage on the decimal system is now alone current: 1 l. = 20 soldi. Besides the official mètre the following standards of measurement are still employed: 1 canna = 8 palme = 2,065 mètres = 2¼ yards. The palma is divided into 12 once; 1 palma = 10 Engl. inches, approximately. The cantàro = 100 rotoli = 176 lbs., is the usual standard of weight.

The time required for a tour through the entire island of Sicily must vary greatly according to the season, the principal object in view and the resources of the traveller. The following is a sketch of the most important routes. For Palermo the minimum is 3 days, to Alcamo 1, to Calatafimi (Segesta) 1, to Castelvetrano 1, (to Trapani 1, Monte San Giuliano and Marsala 1, Castelvetrano 1), to Sciacca (Selinunto) 1, to Girgenti 1, at Girgenti 1½, to Palma ½, to Terranova 1, to Modica (Val d'Ispica) 1, to Palazzolo 1, to Syracuse 1, at Syracuse 2, to Catania 1, at Catania and *ascent of Ætna 3*, to Taormina 1, to Messina 1, in Messina 1, to Melazzo 1,

to Patti (Tyndaris) 1, to S. Agata 1, to S. Stefano 1, to Cefalu 1, to Termini 1, to Palermo 1 day. Thus the entire tour, performed on a mule would occupy 30—32 days, and embrace the complete circuit of the island, i. e., exclusive of the indentations of the coast, about 535 M. For the sake of variety, however, the traveller will prefer to avail himself of other conveyances when an opportunity offers. From Palermo to Messina by land in 4—5 days, or direct by railway and steamboat in 18 hrs.; thence (if the latter mode of performing the journey be selected) to Melazzo and Patti (Tyndaris) and back in 3 days, to Taormina 1, to Catania 1, Catania and Ætna 3, to Syracuse 1, at Syracuse 2 days. By steamboat in 18 hrs. to Girgenti, where 1—2 days should be spent. Thence by diligence in 20 hrs. to Palermo, or on a mule in 2 days by Sciacca and Selinunto to Castelvetrano. Then in 2 days by Calatafimi (Segesta), or, if Marsala and Trapani be included, in 4 days to Palermo by diligence or on a mule. A slight acquaintance with the interior may be obtained on a diligence journey of 20 hrs. from Palermo to Girgenti. Or a journey of 22 hrs. from Palermo to Castrogiovanni (Enna), thence either by the main road to Catania by Adernò, or in 1 day by Piazza (Lacus Pergusa) to Caltagirone and thence in 1 day to Catania by diligence. An approximately exhaustive tour cannot be accomplished in less than a month.

The great majority of travellers proceed to Sicily viâ Naples. Steamboats of the Messageries Impériales, however, start from Marseilles for Messina several times weekly (on Saturday evenings regularly); to Palermo direct every 10 days. From Genoa to Palermo one steamer weekly touching at Leghorn only. From Naples to Messina and Palermo steamers almost daily. The best boats are the French (Mess. Imp.), which go to Messina every Monday morning; of the others the larger vessels of the Peirano-Danovaro Co. are preferable to those of the Florio. From Brindisi to Messina once weekly. Messina is in weekly correspondence with the East, also with Malta. To Sardinia and Tunis from Palermo every fortnight.

Geography and Statistics.

Sicily (*Sicilia*, *Sikelia*, *Trinacria*, *Triquetra* in ancient times) is the largest island in the Mediterranean. Its area, according to the most recent measurements, amounts to 29,240 sq. kilomètres, i. e. about 11,410 Engl. sq. M. The form of the island is an irregular triangle, the W. angle of which is the promontory of *Lilybaeum*, or *Capo di Boeo*, near Marsala, the N.E. angle the promontory of *Pelorum* (*Capo del Faro*) nearest the mainland, the S.E. angle the promontory of *Pachynum* (*Capo Passaro*). The N. coast is 200, the E. 135 and the S.W. 177 Engl. M. in length.

The island is mountainous. Three different ranges must be distinguished. (1). The principal chain, a ramification from the Apennines, skirting the N. coast of the island, begins with the *Faro di Messina* and at first runs parallel to the E. coast, the Montes Neptunii or Pelorian Mts. of antiquity. The highest point is the *Dinnamari*, near Messina, 2906 ft.; other summits are the *Scuderi* near Alì, 2284 ft. and the *Monte Venera* near Taormina 2736 ft. From the *Pizzo di Bonavi*, not far from the latter, the range turns to the W. and now bears the name of *Nebrode*. Diodorus Siculus also calls them the Heræan Mts. The highest point of this portion of the chain is the *Pizzo di Palermo* (5930 ft.), S. of Cefalu. Here they are sometimes termed the *Madonian Mts.* Farther on, to the W. of Termini, the watershed which the range has thus far formed between the African and *Ionian seas* is interrupted and the mountains become detached and isolated. *The highest point here is the Monte Cuccio*, W. of Palermo (3225 ft.). Those *most remarkable on* account of their situation and form are the Monte S. *Calogero near Termini* (2560 ft.), the *Monte Pellegrino* near Palermo (1400 ft.)

and the *Monte S. Giuliano* near Trapani (2040 ft.). – (2). The plateaus of the S.E. angle (*Heraean Mts.*, of which *Monte Rosso* near Palazzolo is the highest summit, 2610 ft.) and the S. coast, consisting of primary and fossiliferous limestone. This district contains the sulphur mines of the island, which are comprised within a space bounded by the African sea, on the S.W., the road from Girgenti to Lercara on the W., and by that from Lercara to Centorbi (and a line drawn thence to the E. coast) on the N. — (3). *Mt. Ætna*, the most recent formation, rises to a height of 10,171 ft., and is completely detached from the other mountains by the valleys of the Cantara and Simeto.

The island contains no plains of any extent. To the S. of Catania extends the most considerable, the *Piano di Catania* (*Ager Leontinus, Campi Laestrygonii*) between the rivers Simeto and Gurnalunga. The plains of the coast, of *Terranova* (*Campi Gelοi*), *Licata* and *Melazzo*, on which Apollo's flocks were pastured (Odyss. XII.), may also be mentioned.

The island suffers greatly from want of water in consequence of the removal of the ancient forests. The greater number of the rivers are impetuous and destructive torrents in winter, frequently rendering the roads impassable, whilst in summer they are generally dry. The beds thus formed are termed *fiumara*, Sicil. *ciumára*. The principal rivers, which are crossed by boats, are the *Giarretta*, formed by the union of the *Simeto* and *Gurnalunga*, the *Fiume Salso* (*Himera meridionalis*) near Licata, the *Fiume Platani*, to the W. of Girgenti, and the *Fiume Belici*, between Sciacca and Castelvetrano. The *Cantara* is crossed by a bridge. The completion of the road on the N. coast from Palermo to Messina is only retarded by the innumerable bridges which must necessarily be constructed.

In consequence of the want of water, which is sold in the neighbourhood of the towns and in the gardens in jets of the thickness of a quill, the once luxuriant fertility of the island has greatly decreased. The wheat, which with barley and beans is almost exclusively cultivated here, yields on an average a seven-fold return. It is largely exported on account of the excellence of the quality, and an inferior description imported for home consumption. The quantity produced has, however, been considerably diminished by the conversion of much of the arable land into cotton plantations. The peculiar farm-tenure, inferior agricultural implements and occasional deficiency of hands, which is supplied in many parts by peasants from Calabria, are also unfavourable to the agricultural prosperity of the country. The fields, like those in Sardinia and N. Africa, are enclosed by cactus-hedges, which frequently attain a considerable height. Their fruit, the cactus-fig, of a sweetish, somewhat insipid taste, is much esteemed by the natives. The export of cotton, sumach and linseed forms an important branch of commerce. Other products exported are: Oranges, lemons, citrons and their essential oils, almonds, olive oil, wine (Marsala, Riposso, Catania, Vittoria, Siracusa), nuts, capers, soda, pistachios, manna, liquorice, lentils and raisins. Animal products: silk, hides, wool, anchovies, tunny-fish and cantharides. Mineral products: sulphur, salt and marble. The island possesses no mines of the precious metals or of coal. A large proportion of the merchants are now Germans, whilst during the last century they were almost exclusively English. About $^2/_3$rds of the manufactured goods imported into Sicily, as well as Italy, pass through the hands of Swiss and German merchants. The statistics with respect to the exports and imports are untrustworthy, but it is ascertained that the former are far more considerable than the latter. This will be still more the case as agriculture advances in consequence of the secularisation of monasteries, the dismemberment of the vast landed estates and the promotion of the public safety.

Mineral Baths, most of them sulphureous, and celebrated in ancient times, are established at Sciacca on the Monte S. Calogero (Thermæ Selinuntinæ), at Termini (Ther. Himerenses), at Termini near Barcellona and at Ali near Messina. The bath-arrangements are very defective, those at the two Termini are the best.

The Population of the island according to the extremely inaccurate census of Jan. 1st, 1862, amounts to 2,391,802, i. e. on an average 206 on 1 Engl. sq. M. Out of 1000 inhab. about 88 only can read and write, 10 read and write imperfectly and 902 are totally uneducated (1864). National schools are now, however, everywhere established and the towns possess commercial (scuola tecnica) and grammar schools. Palermo, Catania and Messina even boast of universities, but the two latter are very insignificant. Public libraries (in addition to those of the universities) are established at Palermo (two), Trapani and Syracuse. The institution and endowment of national libraries has been commenced in several other places, e. g. at Termini. Monastic libraries of considerable extent are to be found at Catania (S. Niccolò), San Martino near Palermo and Messina (Salvatore dei Greci). *Palermo, *Syracuse, Catania and Messina possess museums.

The island was formerly divided into three districts, dating from the Saracen period to the beginning of the present century. Val (Welâia) di Demone, the N.E. portion; Val di Noto, the S.E.; Val di Mazzara, the S.W. Since 1817 it has been divided into 7 prefectures: 1. Palermo, with 584,929 inhab.; 2. Trapani, with 214,981; 3. Girgenti, with 263,880; 4. Caltanisetta, with 223,178; 5. Catania, with 450,460; 6. Siracusa, with 259,613; 7. Messina, with 394,761.

The principal towns (statements of population exclusive of adjoining villages) are: Palermo with 167,625 inhab., Messina 62,124, Catania 64,921, Modica 27,449, Trapani 26,334, Termini 25,780, Acireale 24,151 and Caltagirone 22,015. Of the 123 towns in the kingdom of Italy which contain above 10,000 inhab. upwards of one-quarter belong to Sicily. This is explained by the fact, that in consequence of the constant wars of the middle ages, the predatory incursions of barbarians and the insecure state of the country, the peasantry were prevented from living in villages and have therefore mainly contributed to swell the population of the towns. The island possesses a number of good harbours on the E. coast, especially those of Messina, Agosta and Syracuse. The harbour of Catania is unsafe. On the S. coast the vessels in the sulphur-trade lie in the roads of Terranova, Licata and Girgenti. The harbour of Marsala is shallow, that of Trapani is better. The new harbour at Palermo has been formed by the construction of the molo. That of Melazzo is excellent.

Historical Notice.

1. Political History.

1st Period. According to the traditions of Ancient Greek mariners, Sicily was once inhabited by Cyclopes, Gigantes, Lotophagi, Læstrygones etc., whom Sicilian historians have endeavoured to classify into iron-workers, farmers, gardeners etc. The most ancient people who inhabited Sicily were the *Sicani*, emigrants from Iberia. They are believed by Humboldt to have been of Basque, by others of Celtic origin. They inhabited the vicinity of Ætna until compelled by earthquakes and eruptions to quit it for the more secure S.W. angle of the island, where within the limits of the historical period *Hykkara* (*Carini*), a free Sicanian town was situated. From a union of Trojans and Sicanians the Elymi appear the have proceeded, who inhabited *Egesta* (*Segesta*), *Eryx* (*Monte San Giuliano*) *with the* harbour of *Drepanum* (*Trapani*) and *Entella*. The deserted *territory of the Sicani* on the E. coast of the island was then taken possession *of by the Sikeli* (*Siculi* = reapers), a Latin tribe which emigrated *from the mainland* and settled here at a pre-historical period. Their prin-

cipal towns were: *Hadranum* (*Adernò*), *Hybla Minor* (*Paternò*), *Centuripae* (*Centorbi*), *Agyrium* (*S. Filippo d'Argirò*), *Assorus* (*Assaro*), *Herbita* (*Nicosia*), *Morgantia* (*Mandribianchi*), *Palica* (*Pallagonia*), *Menaenum* (*Mineo*), *Kephalœdium* (*Cefalu*), *Kalakte* (*Caronia*) etc. With these Siculi the *Greeks* subsequently came in collision, when they began to found their colonies on the E. coast of the island. At an earlier period indeed the *Phœnicians* had founded settlements on the promontories and adjacent islets and disseminated the tenets of their religion, but the Greeks were the first who demeaned themselves as conquerors and occupiers of the soil, after *Theocles* from Athens with a band of emigrants from Chalcis in Eubœa had, B. C. 735, founded *Naxos* at the mouth of the Cantara and erected an altar to Apollo Archagetas. During the following year Dorians from Corinth under *Archias* founded *Syracuse*, and 4 years later (730) Theocles laid the foundations of *Leontinoi* and *Katana*, after in 732 *Zancle-Messana* had been peopled by immigrants from Cyme and Chalcis. In 728 *Megara Hyblaea* on the bay of Agosta was founded by immigrants from Lamis, in 690 *Gela* (*Terranova*) by Rhodians and Cretans, in 664 *Acrae* (*Palazzolo*) and *Enna* by Syracuse, in 648 *Himera* by Zancle and *Selinus* by Megara Hyblœa, in 599 *Camarina* near Vittoria by Syracuse, in 582 *Acragas* (*Girgenti*) by Gela. These dates show how rapidly the Hellenic power spread over Sicily and how incapable the Sikeli, separated into different tribes, must have been of offering effectual resistance. They now became tributaries of the Greeks and were compelled as serfs to cultivate the land, whilst the Greek nobility, the proprietors of the soil, ruled in the cities. But about the middle of the 6th cent. the Hellenization of Sicily, as well as of the entire W. basin of the Mediterranean, experienced a check in consequence of the close alliance into which the Italians had entered with *Carthage*. The Greek colonies were at the same time weakened by internal political dissension. About 500 we find tyrants ruling over most of the cities, of whom *Gelon* of Syracuse and *Theron* of Acragas, united by ties of family and interest, rescued the Greek sway from the perils which threatened it, when contemporaneously with the 2nd Persian war the Carthaginians waged war against the Greeks of the western sea. The battle of Himera did not save Himera alone. The short but brilliant golden age of Hellenic Sicily now began, sullied only by the destruction of the Chalcidian towns of the E. coast by Gelon and Hieron. The greater number of the temples, aqueducts etc. at Syracuse, Girgenti, Selinunto, Himera (Bonfornello) etc., the ruins of which excite such admiration at the present day, arose between 480 and 450. But internal municipal struggles, fomented by the democratic parties of the different cities, and the renewed antagonism of the Doric and Ionic-Achæan elements paved the way for a catastrophe, to which the great Athenian campaign against Syracuse in 413 contributed. Previous to this the Greeks had had a dangerous enemy to subdue, when *Ducetius* of Neetum (Noto) united the towns of the Sikeli in a confederacy against the Greeks (461–440). This was compelled to succumb to the united forces of Syracuse and Acragas, but in its fall it sowed the seeds of dissension between its adversaries. What the Sicilians had failed in effecting was now attempted with more success by the great power of Africa. After the battle of Himera the Africans had been confined to the possession of *Panormus* (*Palermo*), *Soloeis* (*Solanto*) and *Motye* (*Isola di S. Pantaleo*), but they now overran the whole island from their western colonies towards the east. Selinus and Himera were destroyed by them in 409, Acragas taken in 406, Gela and Camarina conquered and rendered tributary to Carthage in 405, Messana razed to the ground in 396. These events were instrumental in causing the rise of *Dionysius I.* in Syracuse, who extended and fortified the town and after a war of varied success finally drove back the Carthaginians in 382 to the Halycus (Platani). Till 365 Dionysius was master of the destinies of Syracuse and with it of Sicily. On his death dissensions began anew. *Dionysius II.* was inferior to his father, Dion able as a philosopher only. *Timoleon*, however, succeeded in 344–336 in restoring some degree of order, conquered the Carthaginians in 340 on the Crimissus

(Fiume Freddo) and restricted their territory to the W. Halycus. But even his brilliant example availed little to arrest the increasing degeneracy of the people. In 317—289 *Agathocles* usurped the sovereignty of Syracuse and in 310 the Carthaginians besieged the city, although unsuccessfully. *Pyrrhus* too, who had wrested the entire island as far as Lilybæum from the Carthaginians, soon quitted it again for Italy (278—276), dissatisfied with the prevailing anarchy and disunion. In 274 *Hiero II.* usurped the tyranny of Syracuse. His siege of Messana, of which Campanian mercenaries, Mamertines, had treacherously taken possession, compelled the latter to sue for Roman aid. Thus it was that the *Romans* obtained a footing in the island, and the struggle between them and the Carthaginians, who had supported Hiero, now began. The chequered contest for the sovereignty of Sicily lasted from 264 to 241. Hiero who in 263 had become an ally of Rome, was now invested with the partial sovereignty of the island which was divided between Rome and Syracuse after the final expulsion of the Carthaginians. After the death of Hiero II. his successor *Hieronymus* espoused the cause of Hannibal, in consequence of which Syracuse was besieged by Marcellus in 214—212, taken and sacked. In 210, after the conquest of Agrigentum, the entire island became the first Roman province and was divided into two districts or quæsturæ, *Lilybetana* (with the capital Lilybæum, now Marsala) and *Syracusana*.

2nd Period. At first the Romans endeavoured to improve the agriculture of the island which had suffered seriously during the protracted wars, with a view to render Sicily a more profitable province. The system of cultivation borrowed from the Carthaginians was indeed successfully employed in rendering Sicily the granary of Italy, but at the same time it proved the occasion of the *Servile Wars* (135—132 and 103—100), which devastated the island to a greater extent than the Punic wars. Under the Roman governors the ancient prosperity of Sicily steadily declined. The notorious Verres despoiled the island of its most costly treasures of art in 73—70. The civil war between *Sextus Pompeius* and *Octavius*, especially that of 42—36, also accelerated the ruin of Sicily, so that *Augustus* was obliged in a great measure to repeople the island and re-erect the towns. But its strength was irrevocably gone. With regard to the dissemination of Christianity in Sicily numerous traditions are current and are preserved in the different martyrologies. It is recorded (Acts XXVIII, 12) that St. Paul landed at Syracuse on his journey to Rome and spent three days there, but the ultimate establishment of Christianity in the island appears to have emanated from Rome and to have been the subsequent occasion of several martyrdoms. Numerous Christian martyrs suffered at Lentini, notwithstanding which, the new religion spread rapidly over the island about the middle of the 3rd cent., so that the Neoplatonic Porphyrius, who spent a considerable time in Sicily, and his pupil Probus of Lilybæum wrote their refutations in vain. *Constantine*, however, was the first who formally sanctioned Christianity in the island. As late as the 6th cent. heathens still existed here, and the Paulicians found adherents at a later date. It is now, however, the boast of the Sicilians that their island has never produced a prominent heretic, and as late as 1860 the minister of ecclesiastical affairs expressed himself in praise of the unity of the Sicilians in matters of religion. The Spanish inquisition found but few victims here. The Sicilian of the present day is, however, far from being intolerant, and the majority of the educated classes exhibit considerable indifference with regard to these questions.

After another servile war had devastated the country (A. D. 259), Syracuse began, in 278, to suffer from the incursions of the wandering barbarian hordes, when it was plundered by a mere handful of wandering Franks. B. C. 27 Sicily had become the first of the 10 senatorial provinces, according to Augustus' distribution of the empire, then a province of the diocese of Italy according to the arrangement of Diocletian, but in 395 it was separated from the W. and attached to the E. empire, whereby it es-

caped the fate of neither. In 440 *Geiserich* besieged Palermo and conquered Lilybæum (Marsala) and the *Ostrogoths* took possession of the island, whence they were again expelled by *Belisarius* (535). Pope Gregory I. manifested a zealous interest in promoting the civilisation of the island. *Constans II.* even transferred the seat of the E. empire to Syracuse in 663, but in 668 was murdered there and the city was plundered by the Arabians.

3rd Period. In 827 the *Saracens*, under *Ased-ibn-Forrât*, induced by the governor Euphemius, landed near Mazzara. Three years later Palermo fell into their hands, which city now became the capital and swayed the destinies of the island. The Saracens, conquering one city after another, overran the whole island, and in 878 Syracuse was taken by *Ibrahim-ibn-Ahmed*. Although the Christians could now maintain themselves in the N. E. angle of the island only, and even here were deprived of Taormina in 901 and finally of Rametta in 965, yet the establishment of a lasting peace was rendered impossible by their unalterable antagonism to the Arabians and Barbarians of whom the conquerors consisted, which continually led to sanguinary conflicts. To these evils were added the changes of dynasty. At first the *Aghlabites of Kairwan* ruled. Then Sicily became an independent emirate under the *Fatimide Sovereigns* of Egypt. The latter half of the 10th cent. was the most prosperous period of Sicily under the Mohammedan sway. But the sanguinary struggles of the Sunnites and Schiites in Africa, where the Zirites had usurped the supremacy, were soon transplanted hither, and the insurrection of several cities accelerated the downfall of the Arabian dynasty. In spite of these unfavourable circumstances the prosperity of the island had during this period considerably increased, and agriculture, industry and commerce had progressed so greatly that the Norman conquerors found the island a most valuable acquisition.

Robert and *Roger de Hauteville*, sons of Tancred of Hauteville in Normandy, had on the invitation of their elder brothers, who had declared themselves counts of Apulia, arrived in Italy. Robert, subsequently surnamed *Guiscard*, i. e. "the Shrewd", compelled the pope to invest him with the duchy of Apulia and then proceeded from Mileto with his brother Roger to conquer Sicily in 1061, after Ibn-Thimna of Syracuse had already invoked their aid. The first expedition did not immediately produce the desired result. But 10 years later they returned and by 1090 the entire island was subdued. In 1127 the line of Robert Guiscard became extinct, the second son of Roger (*Ruggiero*) united the whole of the Norman conquests under his sceptre and caused himself to be crowned as king at Palermo in 1130. During his reign Sicily prospered and its fleets conquered the Arabians and the Greeks, from whom they wrested a portion of ancient Greece (Romania). He was succeeded by his second son William (1154—1166), surnamed by the monkish and feudal chroniclers "*the Bad*", who was followed by his son *William II.* "*the Good*" (d. 1189). After the death of the latter a contest as to the succession arose. William II. had given his aunt *Constance*, daughter of Roger, to *Henry VI.*, son of Frederick Barbarossa in marriage, and that monarch now laid claim to the crown. The Sicilians, however, declared themselves in favour of *Tancred*, a natural son of Roger. On his death shortly afterwards he was succeeded by his son *William III.*, whom Henry VI. had less difficulty in subduing (1194). Henry did not long enjoy his conquest, he died at Messina in 1197. He was succeeded by the emperor Frederick II., as *Frederick I.* of Sicily, whose activity in behalf of Sicily has been so highly extolled by posterity. In 1250–54 his second son *Conrad* occupied the throne; then *Manfred* until the battle of Benevento in 1266, and in 1268 Charles of Anjou caused the last scion of the Germanic imperial house to be executed (see p. 47).

4th Period. Charles of Anjou and Provence maintained his supremacy in Sicily, with which he had been invested by Pope Clement IV., for but a brief period. The massacre of the *Sicilian Vespers* (1282) was an expiation of the death of Conradin. Messina defended itself heroically against the attacks of *Charles*, and Peter of Arragon, son-in-law of Manfred became

master of the island. But its decline dates from this period. It was repeatedly devastated by the interminable wars with the Anjous of Naples, and the nobility attained to such power as to render systematic administration on the part of the government impossible. When in 1410 Sicily became an appanage of the kingdoms of Naples and Spain, it still retained a semblance of independence in its continued freedom of internal administration. But this very privilege proved prejudicial to it, whilst its external defence against the barbarians was neglected. Not till 1812 was Sicily rescued from the condition of a purely mediæval feudal state, but only to experience once more (1815—1860) the evils of a despotic government. The following is a chronological sketch of the history of this period of 6 centuries:

a. 1282—1285. Peter of Arragon, king of Sicily.
1285—1296. James the Just.
1296—1337. Frederick II.
1337—1342. Peter II., co-regent from 1321.
1342—1355. Louis.
1355—1377. Frederick III. the Simple, brother of Louis.
1377—1402. Mary, daughter of Frederick III., married in 1485 to Martin of Arragon.
1402—1409. Martin I. sole monarch of Sicily, married to Bianca of Castille.
1409—1410. Martin II., father of Martin I.
1410—1412. Interregnum.

b. 1412—1416, Ferdinand the Just, king of Arragon and Castille.
1416—1458. Alfonso the Generous, king of Arragon and after 1442 king of Naples.
1458—1479. John of Arragon and Navarre.
1479—1515. Ferdinand II. the Catholic, after 1505 also king of Naples.
1516—1554. Emp. Charles V.
1554—1598. Philip II.
1598—1621. Philip III.
1621—1665. Philip IV.; 1647, Revolution at Palermo, Giuseppe Alessi.
1665—1700. Charles II.; 1672—1678, Messina revolts in favour of Louis XIV. of France.
1700—1713. Philip V. of Bourbon, after 1713 king of Spain.
1713—1720. Victor Amadeus of Savoy.
1720—1734. Emp. Charles VI. of Germany.

c. 1734—1759. Charles III. of Bourbon.
1759—1806. Ferdinand IV., king of Naples and Sicily, married to Caroline, the profligate daughter of Maria Theresia, was compelled in 1798 to fly from Naples to Sicily before the French under Championnet, and again in 1806.

d. 1806—1815. Ferdinand IV. sole king of Sicily. Owing to the influence of William Bentink the constitution of Sicily is established and a parliament summoned (1812).
1815—1825. Ferdinand IV. reigns as Ferdinand I., "king of the two Sicilies". The constitution subverted. 1820, Revolution at Palermo and throughout the island for the restoration of the constitution.
1825—1830. Francis I.
1830—1859. Ferdinand II.; 1837, cholera-revolution; 1848—1849, Sicily ruled by a temporary government, parliament at Palermo; bombardment of Messina.
1859—1860. Francis II.

5th Period:

1860— Victor Emanuel, king of Italy: May 11th, Garibaldi landed at Marsala; May 15th, battle of Calatafimi; May 27th, capture of Palermo; July 20th, battle of Melazzo. — Since September, 1860, Sicily has been incorporated with the kingdom

of Italy, and, notwithstanding the still prevailing brigandism and the insurrection of 1866 at Palermo, bids fair to become more prosperous than at any period of its past history.

2. History of Civilisation and Art.

Almost every one of the numerous nations which in the course of centuries have inhabited or governed Sicily has left behind it some trace of its peculiar capacity for art, modified, however, at the same time, by the characteristics peculiar to Sicily and therefore in most cases bearing a Sicilian stamp. Cicero has observed that the Sicilian is never in such a wretched condition as to be unable to utter a bon-mot, and a similar opinion might be expressed at the present day. The Sicilians of all ages have displayed decided though not brilliant abilities. Their wit, flow of conversation and repartee were universally known to the ancients. It was not, therefore, the result of mere chance that Greek comedy attained its earliest development in Sicily, and that bucolic poetry here originated, where to this day the natives delight in rural life. Sicily has in all ages produced admirable speakers, although rather sophists and phraseologists than great orators. In the study of the history of their island the natives have ever displayed the utmost zeal, and for the concrete sciences as far as they are connected with practical life, such as mechanics and medicine, they possess considerable ability. In the manufacture of objects of an artistic character (in opposition to pure works of art), as in architecture, the art of engraving, the composition of representations in mosaic etc. the Sicilians have in all ages distinguished themselves.

The monuments of Sikelian culture of the pre-Hellenic period still preserved in Sicily merit a more minute investigation than has hitertho fallen to their share. Of these the most important are: the *Subterranean Cities* with which the S. E. angle of the island is replete, the so-called *Didieri* of Val d'Ispica, Palazzolo, Pantelica etc., the *Tombs* of Phœnician (?) immigrants at Palazzolo with remarkable reliefs, the Phœnician *Burial-vaults* near Solanto, the germ of the more recent excavation of catacombs, the *Polygonal Structures* at Cefalu and the colossal ruins on *Monte Artesino*.

The *Metopae of Selinus*, mementoes of the most ancient style, form the transition to the Hellenic sculpturing. Some of the most magnificent Greek temples still extant have been erected in Sicily: *Temple of Zeus* at *Selinus* 353 ft. long, 166 ft. broad; *Temple of Zeus* at *Girgenti* 334 ft. long, 163 broad (Parthenon at Athens 215 ft. l., 95 ft. br.; Temple of Zeus at Olympia 219 ft. l., 91 ft. br.; Temple of Apollo at Phigalia 183 ft. l., 71 ft. br.; Temple of Diana at Ephesus 364 ft. l., 176 ft. br.). The *Ruined Temples* at Girgenti, Segesta, Selinunto, Syracuse and Himera are nowhere surpassed. The *Theatres* of Syracuse, Taormina, Segesta, Tyndaris, Palazzolo and Catania have indeed been somewhat modified by additions during the Roman period, but the Greek origin of their foundations and arrangements may easily be recognised. The fortifications of the *Epipolae* of Syracuse are the best existing specimens of Greek structures of this description, and the town-walls of *Monte S. Giuliano (Eryx)* are also probably copied from Greek models. Of *Sculptures* of Greek execution comparatively few have come down to us. Among these may be mentioned the more recent metopæ of Selinus, in the museum at Palermo, and a few relics preserved at Syracuse. Of *Bronzes*, in the casting of which *Perilaos* of Agrigentum and *Pythagoras* of Lentini excelled, scarcely a single specimen exists. On the other hand a copious collection of the finest ancient *Coins* in the world has come down to us. Beautiful *Vases* are likewise found in almost every part of the island. The climax of the prosperity of the Sicilian Greeks was contemporaneous with that of their mother-country. This is not proved by their architecture alone. About the year 550, *Stesichoros* of Himera perfected the

Greek chorus by the introduction of the epode between the strophe and antistrophe. *Æschylus* resided long in Sicily, where he died (456) and was interred at Gela. *Pindar*, *Sappho* and *Alcæus* also enjoyed the hospitality of Sicily and sang the praises of the victories of her sons in Olympia. *Simonides* composed appropriate lines for the gift dedicated to the gods by Gelon after the battle of Himera in 480. *Phormis*, an officer of Gelon at Syracuse, who invented moveable scenes. *Epicharmus* in 480, *Sophron* in 460 and *Xenarchus* in 460 were distinguished in the composition of comedies. Nothing is more characteristic of the Sicilian enthusiasm for art than the story that the Syracusans once set several Athenian prisoners, who were languishing in the latomiæ (or quarries in which captives were condemned to labour), at liberty, because they knew how to recite the verses of Euripides with pathos. Even during the decline of the Greek prosperity in Sicily the national poetical bias was still pre-eminent, and at this period gave birth to a new description of poetry, the idyls, in which their inventor *Theocritus* of Syracuse was unsurpassed, and which even in modern times have found numerous admirers.

The Sicilians have never manifested much capacity for philosophical research, although not entirely without taste for studies of this nature. Pythagoras found followers here. Xenophanes of Elea, whose philosophy contributed so greatly to the development of the idea of a Supreme Being among the Greeks, died in Syracuse at an advanced age. Plato thrice visited Syracuse. But the most illustrious thinker who was a native of Sicily was *Empedocles* of Acragas, distinguished as a natural philosopher, and also as a practical statesman, physician, architect and orator. The names of a number of celebrated physicians are recorded: *Pausanias*, *Acron*, *Herodicus*, *Menecrates*. The distinguished *Celsus* was also a Sicilian, born at Centuripæ. Eminent historians were: *Antiochus*, *Philistus* of Syracuse, *Timæus* of Tauromina, *Dicæarchus* of Messana and the learned *Diodorus (Siculus)* of Agyrium, who wrote his celebrated Bibliotheca Historica in the reign of Augustus. The most brilliant of the numerous orators were *Corax* and *Tisias*, teacher of Isocrates, Gorgias and Lysias (Gorgias, the celebrated Greek sophist and orator, was a native of Leontinoi, and Lysias was the son of a Syracusan). Among the mathematicians and mechanicians *Archimedes* was the most distinguished. *Nicetas* of Syracuse was the first who taught that the earth moved and the sun remained stationary. Of theoretical musicians *Aristoxenus* of Selinus, the inventor of the anapæstic rythm, deserves mention.

The Roman-Byzantine supremacy gave the death-blow to the intellectual activity of the Sicilians. The soldier who slew Archimedes may be regarded as symbolical of this epoch. No architectural remains, save a few amphitheatres, theatres and aqueducts, date from this period. The rapacity of Verres and other governors despoiled the island of innumerable treasures of art. New works were not undertaken. The Christians possessed no churches but employed the catacombs for sacred purposes. A single Byzantine church of small dimensions near Malvagna alone remains from this period. A proof of the abject condition to which Sicily had sunk is the circumstance that down to a late period of the Musselman supremacy not a single author of eminence arose, although innumerable monks and priests resided in the island. *Theophanes Cerameus* (842) and *Petrus Siculus*, the historian of the Manichæans, alone deserve mention. The wandering *San Simeon* of Syracuse died at Treves.

The Mohammedans were the first to infuse new life into the island. They enriched the architectural art with new forms of construction and decoration (pointed arch), and although no perfect specimens of their works are preserved (the Cuba, Zisa etc. were altered during the Norman period), yet the influence they exercised on mediæval architecture is still distinctly recognised. The Arabians also inaugurated a new era in history and geography, and under king Ruggiero the first mediæval geographer *Edrisi* completed his great work (Nusbat-ul-Muschtâk). Among the Mohammedan Kâsides (poets) *Ibn-Hamdis* was the most conspicuous. Art developed itself to

a still greater extent under the *Norman* rule; and, although *Henry VI.* despoiled the island of many treasures (e. g. the German imperial robes now at Vienna), his son Frederick II. rendered ample compensation. The Norman princes and their illustrious partizans have immortalized their memory by such monuments as the cathedrals of Cefalu (best mosaics), Palermo, Messina, Monreale, Catania, S. Maria dell' Ammiraglio (Martorana), the Cappella Palatina at Palermo etc. The importance they attached to learning is proved by the fact that they were in the habit of summoning the most erudite men of the East (e. g. Petrus Blesensis) to instruct their young princes. Whilst the Arabians deserve commendation for the introduction of the best commercial products (grain, cotton, sumach etc.) which the island possesses, the Norman princes established the manufacture of silk, and a school for the arts of weaving and the composition of mosaic was maintained in the royal palace. The brilliant reign of Frederick II., his legislative merits and his zealous promotion of every art and science are well known. At his court at Palermo the Italian language developed itself so as to become a written language, and his counsellors, his sons and even he himself made the first attempts at Italian poetry. Of *Frederick II.*, *Manfred*, *Enzius*, *Ciullo* of Alcamo, *Peter de Vineis*, *Guido delle Colonne*, *Stefano*, *Mazeo da Riccho* of Messina, *Rainieri* of Palermo, *Arrigo Testa* of Lentini etc. poems are still preserved to us. But this golden age was of brief duration. Amid the vicissitudes of subsequent centuries all intellectual superiority became extinct. Even the chroniclers manifest distinct traces of this degeneracy. Whilst well written and interesting chronicles of Sicily were composed in the 13th cent. (*Hugo Falcando*, *Neocastro* etc.), those of a later period are almost unreadable. The revival of classical studies, however, infused new life into the inert condition of literature. At the close of the 15th cent. Messina distinguished itself by its promotion of Greek studies. Here *Constantine Lascaris* taught and *Bessarion* was archimandrite. The following century produced the learned and indefatigable *Thomas Fazello* of Sciacca (d. 1570), the originator of Sicilian history and topography. His work was completed by the polyhistor *Maurolycus* of Messina.

At the same time the fine arts had revived in Sicily. Until recently, although without sufficient foundation, it was asserted that Italy was indebted for the introduction of oil-painting exclusively to *Antonello of Messina*, born in 1442 (works by him at Messina and Palermo; not to be confounded with other artists of the same name). *Girolamo Alibrandi*, a younger contemporary of his, has been surnamed the "Raphael of Messina". *Polidoro Caldara*, surnamed *da Caravaggio*, murdered by his pupil *Tonno*, was also an artist of Messina. But the most distinguished painter of Sicily was *Pietro Novello* of Monreale, thence surnamed *Morrealese*, numerous works by whom are preserved in Palermo and its environs. He perished in the revolution of 1649. Among the sculptors *Antonio Gagini* (d. 1571), a pupil of Michael Angelo, enjoys the highest reputation. Every church which contains one of the numerous works of this artist, who excels in drapery only, imagines itself in possession of an invaluable treasure. It is, however, probable that Gagini was a native of Carrara and not of Messina or Palermo. Works by *Giovanni Angelo Poggibonzo*, surnamed *Montorsoli*, another pupil of Michael Angelo, are also preserved at Messina.

The enlightened absolutism of the Bourbons during the last century tended to promote the progress of scientific activity in Sicily, which however was principally directed to archæological research with respect to the history of the island. The wealthier of the nobility formed collections of antiquities and wrote descriptions of them (*Biscari*, *Torremuzza*, *Astuto*, *Judica*, *Airoldi*, *Gaetani* etc.). The clergy collected materials for the history of Sicily and others composed detailed monographs on the subject. The superficial polyhistor *Mongitore* had been preceded by the eminent *Antonino da Amico*, *Rocco Pirro*, *Agostino Inveges* and *Giovanni Battista* Caruso, and, whilst still engaged in study, died suddenly in 1743, at the advanced age of 80. *Di Giovanni*, *Francesco Testa*, *Rosario* Gregorio and the brothers Gio-

vanni Evangelista and *Salvatoro di Blasi* form a series of historians of the last century who whould have done credit to any nation. The art of poetry also revived and found its most talented representative in the poet of nature *Giovanni Meli* of Palermo (d. 1815). His anacreontic songs in the national dialect were universally popular even before they appeared in a printed form. Among the most distinguished scientific men of the present century may be mentioned the naturalist and literary historian *Domenico Scinà*, the astronomer *Piazzi* (born, however, in the Val Tellina in N. Italy), the brothers *Gemarello*, the patriotic historian *Giuseppe Lafarina* etc., whilst at the present day the island boasts of many eminent savants.

In the history of music modern Sicily occupies a less distinguished position than in the other arts. *Bellini*, however (b. at Catania 1802, d. near Paris 1835), is justly admired for the beauty and sweetness of his melody. *Lablache* and *Pasta* were also Sicilians, natives of Palermo.

For the study of the history of the island and the dialect, which is characterized by the frequent elision of consonants, transposition of letters and incessant use of the half mute vowels *o* and *u*, the following works may be recommended: Giuseppe Biundi, Dizionario Siciliano-Italiano; Palermo, 1847, 4 vols. — Lionardo Vigo, Canti popolari Siciliani; Catania, 1857. — Alessio Narbone, Bibliografia Sicola; Palermo 1850; 4 vols 8vo (a collection and description of all the works on Sicily, to which the author has obtained access; invaluable to the student). — The best compendium of the history of Sicily: Pietro San Filippo, Compendio della Storia di Sicilia; Palermo 1859; 7th edit. — The best detailed work: Giovanni Evang. di Blasi, Storia del Regno di Sicilia; Palermo, 1844; 3 thick 8vo vols. — Vito Amico, Dizionario topografico della Sicilia, tradotto da Gioacchino di Marzo; Palermo, 1855; 2 vols. 8vo. — Among works of a special character may be mentioned: Serradifalco, Antichità di Sicilia, 5 vols. fol.; H. G. Knight, Saracenic and Norman Remains in Sicily; Hittorf et Zanth, Architecture moderne de la Sicile. — A magnificent work on the cathedral of Monreale by the Abbot Gravina, with coloured plates, is now being published at Palermo. — Among others are those of M. Amaris on the Sicilian Vespers and the Musselman supremacy, Isidoro La Lumias on the reign of Charles V. and the revolution of 1649 and 1860, Sartorius v. Waltershausen on Ætna (a magnificent work in German), Palmieri on the Constitution of 1812.

18. From Naples to Sicily.

A. *To Messina.*

Departure of the steamers, see p. 33; offices p. 33. For the embarcation of each person with luggage 1 l. (comp. Introd. VII). *Direct* passage in 20—22 hrs., fares excl. food 34½ or 22½ l. It has already (p. 33) been observed that the Italian mail-steamers touch alternately at the principal places on the coast; those to Messina stop at Paola (p. 203), Pizzo (p. 204) and Reggio (p. 187), which affords a pleasant variety, especially as the vessels generally skirt the coast; but the time occupied is about ⅓rd more. The boats of the Messageries Impériales (p. 33) go direct only.

On the direct passage, as on that to Palermo (p. 204), the vessels usually pass on the W. side of Capri; on the indirect, to the E. of Capri, between that island and the promontory of Sorrento, where an exquisite survey of the bays of Naples and Salerno is enjoyed.

The Italian steamboats weigh anchor in the evening (between 8 *and* 9 *p.* m.) and at once proceed in a S. direction. The *islands of Ischia and* Procida remain to the W. (comp. entrance of *the bay, p. 27*). *In* 2½ hrs., after Castellamare and Sorrento

are passed, the strait between Capri with the rugged and precipitous Lo Capo (p. 143) and the Punta di Campanella (p. 141) is entered. Shortly afterwards a view of the Bay of Salerno is disclosed. As the sun sets and the vessel gradually stands out to sea, the aspect of Mt. Vesuvius is indescribably majestic. During the night the promontories *della Licosa* and *dello Spartivento* and the *Bay of Policastro* are passed. The town bearing the latter name, once powerful, was taken by Robert Guiscard in 1055, destroyed by the Turks in 1542, and now does not contain above 400 inhab.

On the following morning, about 8 a. m., *Monte Polino* (7434 ft.), which terminates the Neapolitan Apennines, is especially conspicuous. Contiguous to it the *Calabrian Mts.* commence. From this point S. towards Paola a succession of fine views is enjoyed. The coast is studded with numerous towns and villages, most of them situated on the heights, between which valleys descend to empty their brooks into the sea. About 9 a. m. *Verbicaro* is seen somewhat inland, then (9. 30) *Diamante*, at the base of a lofty cliff. Farther on, *Belvedere* with 5000 inhab., charmingly situated on the slopes of the mountain. Then, after a small promontory is passed, in the bay to the S. lies *Cetraro*, the inhabitants (5800) of which gain their livelihood principally by the anchovy-fishery. About 10 a. m. *Guardia*, lying on a lofty mountain, with warm baths and 4000 inhab., then the more important town of *Fuscaldo*, with 9000 inhab. and the ruins of an old castle.

(12 o'cl.) **Paola** (7000 inhab.), beautifully situated in a ravine and rising on the slope of the mountain; extensive oil and wine trade. If the vessel stops here a scene of the utmost animation is witnessed, and inhabitants come on board bringing all kinds of articles for sale. In summer ices of the most inferior description are offered (2 soldi, though 4—6 are demanded at first).

Paola, believed by some to be the *Palycus* of the Greeks, was the birthplace of Francesco di Paola, founder of the monastic order of Minimes, the members of which abstain from animal food and gain their subsistence by mendicancy. At the beginning of the present century this order possessed upwards of 450 monasteries, numbering 25,000 friars, but the greater number of these have since been suppressed.

After a halt of about $1^1/_2$ hr. the vessel proceeds on her course. On the coast the villages of *San Lucido* (2 p. m.), *Fiumefreddo* and *Belmonte*, in the rear of which the conspicuous *Monte Cocuzzo* (4928 ft.). *Amantea* next becomes visible, supposed to be the ancient *Amantia* of Bruttium. The town and fortress, erected on a lofty rock, were in 1806 garrisoned by

royalists, who repelled the attacks of the French troops; but in the following year, after severe sufferings from famine, they were compelled to surrender. To the S. of Amantea the *Savuto* falls into the sea. The coast becomes flat and less richly cultivated. (12. 45) *Nocera*, then by the *Capo Suvero* to the *Golfo di Santa Eufemia*, at the S. extremity of which lies

(5. 45) **Pizzo** (p. 185), founded on a rock of sandstone (halt about $1^1/_2$ hr.). Projecting into the sea below the town are the ruins of the ancient castle in which, Oct. 13th, 1815, Joachim Murat, ex-king of Naples was shot, having been compelled to land here instead of at Salerno as he had intended. He was interred in the church of Pizzo.

At the S. E. angle of the bay lies *Monteleone*, see p. 185.

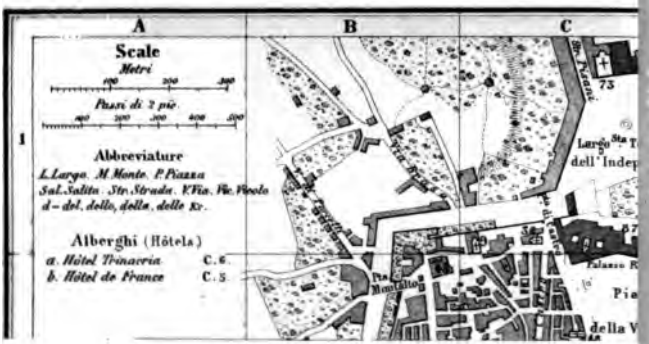
The steamboat rounds *Capo Zambrone*. (8 p. m.) *Tropea*, an ancient episcopal town in a delightful situation, the climate of which is much extolled. To the S. the *Capo Vaticano* with its lighthouse projects far into the sea. In the bay lies *Nicotera*, which suffered greatly by the earthquake (p. 186) of 1783, near the influx of the *Mesima*. [At *Gioja* (p. 185) the post-road from Naples to Reggio (p. 187) leads to the coast which it skirts during the remainder of the route (comp. p. 186)]. Soon after the harbour of Pizzo is quitted the *Lipari Islands* (R. 37) become visible to the W.; *Stromboli*, with its continually smoking crater, is the most conspicuous. Off *Capo Vaticano* the Sicilian mountains suddenly appear.

Palmi, *Bagnara* and *Scilla*, see p. 186. The *Aspromonte Mts.* with the *Monte Alto* (6300) do not present a very picturesque appearance from this side. The *Strait of Messina* is now entered, during the day a most animated scene. The vessel first steers for *Reggio* (p. 187) and finally, about 4. 30 a. m., after a voyage of about 38 hrs., enters the harbour of Messina. Arrival and hotels, see R. 30. Those who arrive during the night will do well to remain on board till the morning, first inquiring of the captain the hour when the vessel again quits the harbour.

B. *To Palermo.*

The traveller whose destination is Palermo will probably prefer to avoid the above circuitous route by Paola, Pizzo, Reggio and Messina and to avail himself of the vessels of the *Florio Co.* (office at Naples, Str. Piliero 5), which start for Palermo 3 times weekly, usually at 8 p. m.: passage 16—20 hrs.; fares $34^1/_2$ or $22^1/_2$ l. Embarcation 1 l. for each pers. with luggage (comp. Introd. VII.). Delightful view as the vessel approaches Sicily, which the traveller should rise at an early hour to witness.

Departure from the bay, see pp. 27, 202. After the vessel *has passed Procida*, Ischia and Capri, the Ponza Islands (p. 22)


A
B
C
Scale
Metri
100 200 300
Passi di 3 piè
400 300 200 100 0
1
Abbreviature
L. Largo. M. Monte. P. Piazza
Sal. Salita. Str. Strada. V. Via. Ve. Vicolo
d – del, dello, della, delle Ec.
Alberghi (Hôtels)
a. Hôtel Trinacria C. 6
b. Hôtel de France C. 5
Largo
dell'Indep
Pia
della V

become visible to the N.; beautiful retrospect of the bay and Vesuvius. Early on the following morning (between 5 and 6 a. m.) the *Lipari Islands* (R. 37) are seen to the S. (l.); later the island of *Ustica* (p. 219) to the W., long remaining visible; then, about 10 a. m., the towering mountains of Sicily, to the r. *Monte Pellegrino* (p. 216), l. *Monte Catalfano*, guarding the entrance to the Bay of Palermo. Finally the widely extended city with its amphitheatre of mountains which enclose the fruitful plain, *"La Conca d'Oro"* (the golden shell). Somewhat to the l. of Monte Pellegrino rises the lofty *Monte Cuccio*, then *Monreale* (p. 214); farther off, *Monte Grifone*, and still more distant, to the extreme l., Monte Catalfano with the promontories of (r.) *Mongerbino* and (l.) *Zaffarana*.

19. Palermo.

Arrival. Travellers are conveyed to the Dogana (1 l. for each pers.), where luggage is superficially examined. Thence to the town $^3/_4$ M.; fiacre see below.

Hotels. °Trinacria (Pl. a) (*Ragusa*, attentive landlord) in the Strada Butera, near the harbour, the best hotel in Sicily; R. facing the Marina on the 1st — 3rd floor 5, 4th 4, 5th $2^1/_2$ l.; drawing-room 6—10 l.; déjeûner à la fourchette $2^1/_2$, coffee etc. $1^1/_2$, D. 4, served in the traveller's apartment 5 l.; A. 75 c., L. 75 c., a lamp 2 l.; Pension 10 l. — Hôtel de France (Pl. b), by the new and beautiful Giardino Garibaldi, Piazza Marina (Pl. C. 5), facing the S., in winter warmer than the Trinacria; accommodation good, charges somewhat lower than at the Trinacria, attendance insufficient. — Of humbler pretension: °Albergo dell' Universo (or *Alb. Centrale*), in the Toledo, No. 355, R. 2, A. $^1/_2$, saloon looking towards the Corso 4 l.; Albergo di Sicilia, Via Pizzuto, commonly called "il Pizzuto", near the Piazza Domenico; Albergo di Londra, near the Chiesa del Molo and the brewery. Casa Mobigliata, Piazza Oliva 72, outside the Porta Macqueda, near the Giardino Inglese, R. 2, B. 1, D. 3, A. $^1/_2$ l., also a pension. — Furnished apartments cannot easily be procured. — °Villa di Roma, a restaurant to the r. in the Toledo, before the Quattro Cantoni is reached. — Café Oreto, at the corner of the Piazza Marina and the Toledo, the best. — The Casino Nuovo, or new club, in the *Palazzo Gerace* in the Toledo, contains handsome apartments, worthy of a visit; strangers may easily obtain an introduction for a week, for a longer period they should apply for a card of admission (10 l. per month).

Carriages: fares fixed by tariff, of which a copy should be in each vehicle. One-horse carr. for 1—4 pers. per drive within the city 50 c.; in the suburbs, incl. the harbour and railway-station, 75 c.; for one box 20, two 30 c. For 1 hr. 1 l. 80, each consecutive hr. 1 l. 60 c. After midnight all these charges are raised by one-half. Two-horse carr. per drive within the city 1 l. Driving in the town is prohibited on Good Friday. To Monreale according to previous bargain, usually 10 l. for a carr. with two horses, if la Zisa, Olivuzza etc. be visited in returning; one-horse 6 l. Guiseppe Policino, Via Carasello (comp. p. 212), is recommended as a vetturino. Donkeys at the back of the University; to S. Martino returning by Boccadifalco and Monreale $2^1/_2$ l.; to Monte Pellegrino 2 l.; if the donkey be sent for at the hotel the attendant demands 2 l. in addition. — Valet de *place 5 l. per day.*

Post-office (Pl. 88) adjoining the Martorana (S. Maria dell' Ammiraglio). Letters are conveyed to and from the mainland four times weekly. The poste-restante office for strangers is a separate department. The diligences to the interior start hence. The Periodica (omnibus) starts from the Palazzo Sambucco, near the Convento della Gangia, Str. Alloro (not to be recommended).

Steamboats: to Naples 3 times weekly; to Leghorn every Friday in 38 hrs.; on Tuesdays a vessel of the Messageries Impériales direct to Marseilles in 50 hrs.; to Messina 3 times weekly (once by Cefalu); to Syracuse by Trapani and Girgenti once weekly; to Cagliari fortnightly.

Photographs: Sack, under Santo Spirito, near the Porta Felice; Lo Forte, Via di Bosco 23, Pal. Belvedere, of whom photographs of the most interesting objects in the Museum may be purchased. *Books:* Fratelli Pedone Lauriel, on the r. side of the Toledo. *Old books:* Giovanni Fiorenza, in the Toledo. *Bankers:* Kayser & Kressner, Palazzo Fitalia. *Theatre:* the best is the Teatro Bellini (Pl. 95), in the Piazza Martorana. Festival of St. Rosalia 11th—15th July (p. 210).

English Church Service, also a Scottish *Presbyterian Church.*

During a stay of 3 days at Palermo the traveller should visit: 1st day, the town itself, i. e. La Martorana (p. 210), the University (p. 211), the cathedral (p. 209), the royal palace (p. 208), the Giardino Inglese and the Marina; 2nd day, Villa Tasca, Monreale, the Zisa (R. 19 a), La Favorita (p. 217); 3rd day, Monte Pellegrino (R. 19 b) in the forenoon; in the afternoon to the Bagaria or S. Maria di Gesù (R. 19 c).

Palermo (167,625 and with the surrounding villages 194,463 inhabitants) forms an oblong quadrangle, one of the shorter sides of which adjoins the sea. It is justly entitled to the epithet "la felice" on account of its magnificent situation and delightful climate. The town is on the whole well built, although the houses are not well kept externally. Two main streets intersect the large quadrangle of the town into four quarters. From the *Porta Felice* on the sea as far as the *Porta Nuova* by the royal palace extends the *Cassaro* or *Strada Toledo.* This street, also termed *Corso Vittorio Emanuele*, is intersected at right angles by the *Corso Garibaldi (Strada Macqueda);* at the point of intersection is the octagonal Quattro Cantoni or Vigliena, a piazza constructed in 1609, adorned with colonnades and statues, and forming the central point of the city. The E. gate is the *Porta S. Antonino*, the W. *Porta Macqueda.* The prolongation of the street from the Porta della Macqueda is the *Str. della Libertà*, which with the *Via dei Capacioti* forms the *Piazza Quattro Cantoni della Campagna* and leads to the Giardino Inglese.

The principal *Town-gates* are the Porta Garibaldi (Pl. B, 4) or Termini, near the Porta S. Antonino, by which Garibaldi entered the town, May 27th, 1860; the Porta Montalto (Pl. B, 2), outside of which the events of the Sicilian Vespers were enacted, to the E. of the Palazzo Reale; the Porta S. Giorgio (pl. F, 5), through which the road to Monte Pellegrino (p. 216) leads.

Magnificent *Walks:* **La Marina* on the shore between the Porta Felice and the public garden; * Villa Giulia, planted with

two rows of flowering trees (erythrina corallodendron and cercis siliquastrum); the *Giardino Inglese* (Pl. I, 4). In summer evenings the fashionable world of Palermo drive in the Marina Corso after having visited the Giardino Inglese. The handsome *Square Garibaldi* in the Piazza Marina (Pl. C, 5), is also open for walkers. The **Botanical Garden* (Pl. A, B, 5) adjoining the Villa Giulia, containing numerous exotic plants, affords a most interesting walk.

Palermo is strongly recommended as a winter residence for consumptive patients on account of its mild, humid climate. In summer, especially when the sirocco blows, the heat is often intolerable.

The narrow and shallow harbour, in skirting which the ruins of Fort Castellamare are passed, termed *La Cala*, extended in ancient and mediæval times far into the city, and was divided between the Piazza Marina and Quattro Cantoni into two arms which enclosed the Acropolis and separated it from the suburbs on the r. and l. The r. arm extended as far as the Palazzo Reale, whence the Greek appellation of the city "Panormos" (entirely harbour) and its reputation as a sea-port, although now inaccessible to larger vessels. The ancient Panormus was erected on the site of the Phœnician settlement *Machanath* by the Greeks, but, until the conquest of Sicily by the Romans, was one of the most important strongholds of the Carthaginian invaders. It was then captured by the Romans and afterwards colonized by Augustus. On the fall of the W. empire the city fell under the sway of the E. emperors; in 831 the Arabians and in 1072 the Normans obtained possession of it, and here their emirs and kings resided. After 1266 the French took possession of Palermo but were expelled in 1280 (Sicilian Vespers). The monarchs of the house of Aragon seldom resided here. Palermo had fallen into the hands of the Chiaramonte, powerful feudal barons who here erected a spacious palace for themselves. Subsequently the viceroys of Sicily, notwithstanding the loud remonstrances of Messina, selected this city as their residence and ruled here until 1799, when the Bourbon Ferdinand IV. was expelled from Naples and himself took up his quarters in the royal palace. After 1815, however, governors and viceregents resumed their rule and had to contend against the rebellions of 1820, 1837 and 1848, till in 1860 the subversion of the existing government was at last effected. A prefect now resides at Palermo. It is the seat of the first military authorities of the island, of the supreme court of justice and of one of the seven Italian universities of the highest rank. The commerce of the place is, after Messina, the most considerable in the island; sumach is the principal export. From 1827 to 1848 not a single new house was erected in the town, which however has extended considerably since 1860, especially towards the S.W. It is divided into 6 sections; the 4 former divisions were termed Rioni.

With the exception of the *Catacombs*, outside the Porta d'Ossuna (to the r. of the P. Nuova, discovered in 1785), no ancient architectural remains are now in existence. Access obtained on application to the Commissione delle Antichità (Antico Collegio de' Gesuiti, Pl. 79). For this want the interesting mediæval monuments and the museum amply compensate.

We commence at the Porta Nuova at the E. end of the town.

The ***Palazzo Reale** (Pl. 87) rises on a slight eminence, which has in all ages been the site of the castle of the city. Its foundation is of Saracen origin; Robert Guiscard, king Roger, the two Williams, Frederick II. and Manfred added to the structure, not to speak of subsequent alterations.

When approached from the Toledo, the extreme door to the l. leads to the palace-court. Here to the r., on the first floor, is situated the celebrated ***Cappella Palatina**, erected by Roger IX. in 1132 and dedicated to St. Peter, accounted the most beautiful castle-chapel in the world, and a most magnificent specimen of mediæval architecture (when closed, it is opened by the custodian, who lives on the opposite side of the arcades, No. 83; fee $^1/_2$ l.).

Including the apse it is 101 ft. in length, 40 ft. in width. The church, a basilica consisting of nave and aisles with choir 5 steps higher, is entered by a vestibule of 7 columns, 6 of which are of Egyptian granite. The Saracenic pointed arches of the aisles are supported by 5 granite or cipolline Corinthian columns, 15 ft. in height. The walls are covered with *Mosaics on a gold ground, representing subjects from the Old Testament, and the lives of Christ, St. Peter and St. Paul. In the centre of the apse Christ is represented in the style which recurs in all Norman mosaics, the finest specimen of which is at Cefalù. The dome, rising 55$^1/_2$ ft. above the mosaic pavement, is perforated by 8 narrow windows and bears Greek and Latin inscriptions. The characters on the other portion of the ceiling are Cufic or ancient Arabian. An ambo or reading-desk on the r., and a marble candlestick, 14 ft. in height, also deserve inspection. The Gothic choir-stalls are modern.

The tower of *S. Ninfa*, containing the observatory, is considered to be the most ancient portion of the castle (accessible 8—3 o'clock; ascent from the court by the stair opposite the entrance; then by a passage to the l. beneath the arcades of the 3rd floor, and another ascent by a stair on the r.; custodian $^1/_2$—1 l.).

Magnificent *panorama from the summit: at the feet of the spectator lies the Piazza Vittoria, above the l. angle of which rises S. Rosalia; in front of the latter the Pal. Vescovile; r. the Toledo, to the l. beyond it the harbour, commanded on the l. by the Monte Pellegrino; l. in the background the mountains of the Capo Gallo; beneath them, in the foreground, the Porta Nuova, where Garibaldi once resided; l., farther distant, La Zisa, a yellow building with numerous windows; farther l. in the background the pointed Monte Cuccio, prolonged on the l. by the hill of Monreale. Farther l., at the spectator's feet, the Giardino Reale, above it the Piazza dell' Indipendenza with the obelisks. In the foreground S.E. the tower of the red church of S. Giovanni degli Eremiti, beyond it the cypress-grove of the Campo Santo; in the distance, at the base of the lofty M. Griffone, lies S. Maria di Gesù; more to the l., M. Catalfano, abutting on the sea; on the promontory, to the r. of the latter, Bagaria.

Besides the Cappella Palatina the palace contains the so-called *Stanza di Ruggiero* with interesting mosaics; also an apartment with portraits of the viceroys.

In the vicinity, in the rear of the Piazza della Vittoria, or palace-yard, where a *Statue of Philip IV.* stands, and separated from the palace by the street leading to the Porta di Castro, is situated the church of ***S. Giovanni degli Eremiti** (Pl. 32) (generally closed; entrance Via de' Benedittini 36, fee $^1/_2$—1 l.), one of the earliest Norman ecclesiastical structures, which still presents an almost entirely oriental aspect. The church is constructed in the form of a so-called Egyptian cross (T), with 3 apses, a large and 4 smaller domes. Adjacent to the church, the bell of which was the first to ring the alarm on the occasion of the massacre known as the Sicilian Vespers, are small, but interesting cloisters, in a dilapidated condition.

Opposite the palace stands the **Spedale Grande** (Pl. 93), erected within the space of one year by Count Matteo Sclafani in 1330, purchased by the city in 1440 for the sum of 150 oncie (!), now a barrack. The arcades of the court are decorated (r.) by a large fresco of the 15th cent. by *Antonio Crescenzio*, the "Triumph of Death", in a style resembling the Florentine. Michael Angelo is said to have conceived his design for the well-known painting in the Sixtine Chapel at Rome from an old fresco which was formerly here (?). "Paradise", another large fresco by *Pietro Novelli*, 1634, is much damaged.

The N. W. corner of the Piazza is occupied by the *Archiepiscopal Palace* (Pl. 84); the façade towards the Piazza del Duomo in its present form dates from the 16th cent. The tower, connected with the cathedral by a graceful arch, was erected in the 12th cent. Here the chancellor Stephen of Percha sought refuge when pursued by the populace of Palermo, to whom he was eventually compelled to surrender.

To the r. in the Strada Toledo, and separated from it by the Piazza del Duomo stands the ***Cattedrale, il Duomo della S. Rosalia** (Pl. 15; generally closed 12—4 o'clock), a remarkable edifice in which restorations to its disadvantage have been undertaken in each century since its foundation. It was erected in 1169—1185 on the site of a more ancient church which had been converted into a mosque and subsequently reconverted into a Christian place of worship by the archbishop Walter of the Mill (Gualterio Offamilio). The crypts, a portion of the S. side and the E. end are the only remaining portions of this structure. The chapel of S. Maria l'Incoronata, a remnant of the most ancient cathedral, in which the Sicilian monarchs were wont to be crowned, was destroyed by the bombardment of 1860. The S. portal is an approximation to the N. Gothic style. The W. Façade, with the principal portal and the two towers, was erected in 1300—1359, and the whole disfigured in 1781—1801 by a

dome constructed by the Neapolitan architect Fernando Fuga notwithstanding the remonstrances of the Sicilian architects. The restoration of the interior was undertaken by the same individual.

The r. aisle (l. of the S. Portal) contains the *Tombs of the Kings*. Here, in sarcophagi of porphyry, surmounted by canopies, repose: King Roger (d. 1154); his daughter Constance, wife of Henry VI. (d. 1198); his son-in-law Henry VI. (d. 1197), and his illustrious grandson Frederick II. (d. 1250). The sarcophagus of the latter, supported by 4 lions, is the finest. On the wall above these monuments are recorded the privileges granted to the city by Frederick, inlaid in marble. In 1781 the sarcophagi were transferred hither from a chapel contiguous to the choir and opened. The remains of Henry VI. and Constance were greatly decomposed, whilst those of Frederick II. were in a good state of preservation. With the latter the remains of two other bodies were found, one unknown, the other probably that of Peter II. of Arragon. The corpse of the great emperor was enveloped in sumptuous robes with Arabian inscriptions; beside him lay the crown and imperial apple, at his side a sword. The sacristy contains the imperial crowns and remains of robes, to which access cannot always be obtained (10 a. m. the best hour, application may be made to one of the *facchini* of the church).

The marble sculptures of the church are chiefly by *Antonio Gagini*, the finest of which are those on the pilasters of the *Chapel of St. Rosalia*, to the r. of the high-altar. Here the saint reposes in a sarcophagus of silver, 1300 lbs. in weight, exhibited only on Jan. 11th, July 15th and Sept. 4th. The choir, which possesses fine old carved stalls, is separated from the church by a marble screen. The statues in the niches, Christ and the Apostles, are by *Gagini*. The crypt beneath the choir, containing the remains of the archbishops, some of them in ancient sarcophagi, should also be visited. Here, among others, repose Gualterio Offamilio, and the archbishops Frederick and Peter of Antioch of Hohenstaufen extraction.

Proceeding hence by the Str. Toledo towards the sea, the traveller passes (l.) the *Collegio Nuovo* (Pl. 79) of the Jesuits, which now contains the *National Library* (open the whole day) and the *Lyceum*, and reaches (r.) the small *Piazza Bologni*, adorned with a Statue of Charles V. by Scipione Livolsi da Susa. To the W. stands the *Palazzo Villafranca*.

Continuing to descend, the traveller reaches the Quattro Cantoni (p. 206) and, passing the richly decorated church of *S. Giuseppe dei Teatini*, proceeds (to the r.) towards the E. by the *Corso Garibaldi*, in order to arrive at one of the most interesting quarters of the town. To the l. is the *Piazza Pretoria* with a large *Fountain* erected in the 16th cent. by order of the viceroy Garcia di Toledo, the *Palazzo del Municipio* (Pl. 86) and the mansion of the Duca di Serradifalco. A few paces farther the *Post-office* (Pl. 88) is reached, within the precincts of which is situated the deserted church of *S. Cataldo*, a remarkable sample of Sicilian-Norman architecture, probably erected previous to 1161 by Count Sylvester, the grandson of Duke Roger I. Adjacent to the post-office buildings stands the celebrated church of *S. Maria dell' Ammiraglio*, commonly called **La Martorana** (Pl. 54),

erected by Georgios Antiochenus, grand-admiral of Roger I. and Roger II., in honour of the Virgin during the first half of the 12th cent., as the well-preserved mosaic of the Madonna in the first chapel to the l. of the entrance shows. The church was originally quadrangular with 3 apses towards the N. and a dome borne by 4 columns, entirely Byzantine in character, adorned on the in- and exterior with mosaics. In 1590 the nuns of the convent Martorana (founded in 1193 and in 1433 presented with the church, whence the name) caused the edifice to be extended towards the W. In 1685 the central apse was demolished and superseded by a square chapel and in 1726 the work of destruction was carried still farther by the removal of the mosaics from the walls. Of the 8 Corinthian columns the first r. bears Arabic inscriptions. To the r. a representation in mosaic: King Roger crowned by Christ. The original mosaics in the apses on the r. and l. and those in the dome are furnished with Greek inscriptions.

The two upper stories of the four-storied campanile date from the 14th cent. In 1726 the dome was removed in consequence of the damage done by an earthquake.

To the r. in the Corso Garibaldi, opposite the post-office, stands the **University** (Pl. 99), containing the **Museum* (open daily 9—3 o'clock, closed on Sundays and from Wednesday in Passion Week till Easter Tuesday inclusive). In the court, opposite the entrance, is the collection of sculptures; on the first floor the picture-gallery, bronzes, vases etc. The custodian (1 l.) will be found if the stair-case in the corner of the court, to the l. of the entrance, be ascended (fee ½—1 l.). The formation of a catalogue and a re-arrangement of the objects are now being undertaken. The Cavaliere Frassia is the director.

The principal objects on the basement floor are: the *Metopæ of Selinus, the most ancient specimens of Greek sculpture, with the exception of the lions of Mycene. They belong to different periods. The oldest, dating from the first part of the 7th cent., still bear traces of the oriental style which gave birth to Greek art. 1. Hercules Melampygos with the Cercopes; 2. Perseus slaying the Medusa; 3. A Quadriga (combat of Peleus and Oenomaus?). These reliefs belonged to the central temple (C.) of the W. hill of Selinus (p. 227), and were discovered in 1823. — 4. and 5. Fragments of temple F. of the Neapolis of Selinus, representing, as is conjectured, a contest between the gods and giants, probably coeval with those from the temple of Ægina, now in Munich. 6—10. From the pronaos and posticum of temple E., and probably belonging to the 5th cent.: Apollo and Daphne; *Athene and the giant Pallos; *Diana and Actæon; *Zeus and Hera on Mt. Ida; *Hercules and Hippolyta. These were found by Cavallari; the nude portions of the female figures have been restored. In 1865 the same investigator discovered a new fragment, with the *altar of Hera from temple E., a Greek inscription and remnants of the statue of the goddess. The Greek-Phœnician sarcophagi from Cannita near Palermo should also be examined; the statue of Jupiter from Soluntum; statues of the emperors Nerva and *Marcus Aurelius*; Æsculapius from Girgenti; Victoria; a youth-

ful Satyr filling a goblet, from Pompeii; in the antechamber several good Greek tomb-reliefs. Also numerous interesting fragments from Girgenti, Selinus, Himera etc., with considerable traces of painting.

The picture-gallery is not extensive but deserves a visit, as it contains works by the best Sicilian masters. Small Room at the entrance: °*Holbein*, Portrait; *Leonardo's School*, Christ and John as children.

Large Saloon, narrow wall on the l.: *Ag. Caracci*, Tuscany in fetters, Fame proclaims the victories of Alex. VII. Opp. the entrance: *Sicil. School of the 15th cent.*, Madonna delle Grazie with SS. Peter, Lucia, Agatha, Paul, Cosmus and Damian; *Van Dyck*, Portrait; *Antonello da Messina*, Coronation of Mary. Wall of the egress: *Novelli*, Release of St. Peter. Wall of the entrance: *Bassano*, Portrait; °*Velasquez*, Cavalier protecting a beggar; *Netherlands School*, Portrait of a nun; *Van Dyck* (?), Martyr (originally Andromeda).

In the centre the celebrated °Ram of Syracuse (its fellow disappeared during the Revolution of 1848).

In the adjoining room ancient terracottas, vases etc. In a straight direction, °Hercules taming the stag, a fountain-group in bronze from Pompeii. At the sides 6 vases from Girgenti; among them the 2nd on the l. the mission of Triptolemus. To the l. by the wall of the entrance, a collection of vases of Lower Italy; r. terracottas and vases from Gela. *Above* them two vases from Pompeii, with tragic and comic scenes. By the *l.* wall of the windows a cabinet with gold trinkets. In the other cabinets reliefs and figures of terracotta, votive limbs and vases, most of them Sicilian.

In the street adjoining the university to the r. the *Casa Professa* (Pl. 13) is reached, with the Jesuits' Church completed in 1683, overladen with ornament. Contiguous is the *Biblioteca Comunale* (Pl. 77), entered by a Doric vestibule, which contains the most valuable collection of books and MSS. relating to Sicilian history. On the first floor is the "Historical Hall", open daily from 9 to 2. Returning hence to the Corso Garibaldi, the traveller reaches the extensive *Palazzo Paternò* with handsome arcades in the court and, near the Porta San Antonino, the former *Teutonic Lodge*, the sadly disfigured church of which *(La Magione)* was founded in the 12th cent. by the chancellor Matteo Ajello of Salerno and presented to the Teutonic Order by Frederick II.

If the Toledo be followed and the Quattro Cantoni be crossed in the direction of the sea, after 5 min. a transverse street (Via Cintorinari) to the r. leads to S. Francesco d'Assisi, in the piazza of that name. This church is a Norman structure, of which the façade now alone remains. The interior contains remains of frescoes by Novelli, of which that over the entrance is the best preserved.

About 3 min. walk farther the Toledo emerges on the *Piazza* and *Piazzetta della Marina*, one of the finest in Palermo, adorned with fountains and grounds. Here is situated the historically remarkable *Palazzo dei Tribunali* (Pl. 98), erected by Manfred Chiaramonte in 1307. Here queen Bianca resided in 1410, and at a subsequent period the victims of the Inquisition were confined *till* 1782. The building is now occupied by the courts of justice

and the dogana. The well-preserved court is accessible through the Dogana Regia. In the vicinity, in the Str. Alloro, is situated the monastery *della Gancia* (Pl. 28), the monks of which have ever (in 1860 also) acted a prominent part in every revolution.

Farther on, to the l., is the small church of *S. Maria della Catena* (Pl. 47), erected in 1400 on the site of an earlier structure. The façade, in which the ancient style predominates, exhibits an unusually depressed form of arch, such as is frequently seen in S. Italy towards the close of the Gothic period. The Loggia commands a survey of the small harbour of *La Cala*. Following the Toledo, the traveller reaches the *Piazza di S. Spirito*, with the *Conservatorio* (Foundling Hospital etc.) of that name, founded in 1608; beyond it are the *Porta Felice* and the promenades skirting the coast.

The church of *S. Domenico* (Pl. 22), in the piazza of that name erected in 1640, and distinguished by its simplicity and spacious dimensions, is capable of accommodating 12,000 persons. It contains several good pictures by Pietro Novelli and Vincenzo Anemolo.

Of modern edifices the most remarkable is the *Palazzo Forcella* on the Marina, near the Porta dei Greci (Pl. B, 6), constructed in a strange combination of styles and adorned with fine mosaics.

Palermo contains few private collections. The library of the *Principe Trabia* (Septimiana) (Pal. Trebia, Via Macqueda, W. portion, No. 387) contains valuable works on the history of Sicily. The cabinet of antiquities contains some good Sicilian vases; also a fine collection of Venetian glass, not easily accessible (application is made to the major-domo). M. *Agostino Gallo*, the historian of art, possesses an interesting gallery of portraits of celebrated Sicilians.

20. Environs of Palermo.

a. Monreale.

Distance about 5 M. Monotonous road as far as the Salita (carr. 2—2½ l.), where a carr. may generally be found for the return-journey. The ascent of the hill thence is a pleasant walk of ½ hr.; the old road should be followed. Carriages for the excursion may also be hired outside the Porta Nuova, 4½—5 l., including a stay of 1½—2 hrs. The locandas at Monreale are poor; the least objectionable is opposite to the cathedral. Those who purpose to spend several hours at Monreale and then to proceed to S. Martino (p. 215), about 3 M. farther, will do well to take a supply of provisions in their carriage. Those who ride or walk from Monreale to S. Martino may send the carriage back to Boccadifalco (p. 215), directing the driver to wait there. Donkey 6—8 tari. Beggars and donkey-attendants in the town often excessively insolent.

When the Porta Nuova is quitted, the Largo di S. Teresa or dell' Indipendenza (Pl. C, 1) is entered. The perfectly straight prolongation of the Str. Toledo leads to Monreale. The road to the l., the Str. Porrazzi, leads to Parco. On it is situated the *Casa de' Matti*, a well-conducted lunatic asylum.

Farther on, to the r. in the piazza, stands the *Palace of the Duc d'Aumale*. Although the duke has not visited this mansion since 1860, the extensive garden is well kept and should be visited by those whose stay at Palermo permits (trifling fee). On the road to Monreale, after passing the spacious poor-house on the r., a halt should be made at the ***Cuba** on the l. by those interested in Norman-Arabic architecture. This edifice, now serving as barracks, was once a Saracenic château, which, as is conjectured from the now illegible Arabic inscription on the parapet, was altered by William II. in 1181. The palace, in the interior of which remnants of handsome decorations in the Moorish style are still preserved, was surrounded by an extensive park *and fish*-ponds. A pavilion once appertaining to it is now on the opposite side of the street in the garden of the Cavaliere Napoli and is termed *La Cubola* (Decamerone V. 6). Farther on, on the l. side of the road, is the *Capuchin Monastery*, in the subterranean corridors of which the bodies of wealthy inhabitants of Palermo, sumptuously decorated, are preserved. They may be inspected by those who have a taste for such a ghastly spectacle. A more agreeable impression is created by a visit to the charming * *Villa Tasca*, to the l. of the road, where the Swiss cottage stands. Conte Tasca, one of the first systematic farmers of Sicily, here possesses an experimental station and has surrounded his summer-residence with the most beautiful garden of Palermo (no fee; visitors ring at the entrance to the flower-garden). Some distance farther the road, constructed at the expense of the celebrated archbishop Testa of Monreale, ascends by windings to the "royal mount", on which William II. in 1174 founded a Benedictine abbey and in 1170—76 erected the far-famed ****Cathedral of Monreale.** Around this edifice a town of 16,000 inhab. has sprung up since Monreale became the seat of the second archbishopric in the island.

The cathedral, in the form of a Latin cross, 313 ft. long and 124 ft. wide, possesses 3 apses, a nave and two aisles. The entrance is flanked by two square towers. The magnificent portal ~~esses~~ the admirably executed (in 1186) *bronze doors of ~~us~~ Civis Pisanus", adorned with reliefs from sacred history. ted arch of the nave is supported by 18 columns of granite. sept is approached by 5 steps. Four pillars support the ~~aulting~~ which is constructed entirely in the Arabic style, ~~epressed~~ as in the portal.

The mosaics with which the walls of the church are entirely covered occupy a space of 60,896 sq. ft. and consist of three different classes, representations from the Old Testament (prophecies of the Messiah), from the life of the Saviour and from the lives of the apostles. The nave contains the principal subjects of the Old Test. down to the Wrestling of Jacob with the Angel, in two rows of 20 representations. The aisles and transepts contain respectively each 9 and 15 scenes from the history of Christ. On the arches of the transept subjects from the life of the apostles Peter and Paul. In the tribune the bust of Christ (with the inscription: "*I. Χρ. παντοκράτωρ*"); beneath it a Madonna in Trono with two angels and the Apostles at the side; under these are 14 saints. In the niches at the sides Peter and Paul. Above the royal throne is portrayed king William in the act of receiving the crown direct from Christ (not from the pope!); above the archiepiscopal seat he is represented as offering a model of the cathedral. — Sarcophagi in the transepts contain the remains of William I. and his three sons Roger (d. 1164), Henry (d. 1179) and William II. The monument of the latter in the r. aisle was erected in 1575. The beautiful wood-carving in high-relief in the l. transept should not be overlooked.

The church was seriously injured by a conflagration on Nov. 11th, 1811, but has been judiciously restored. The visitor should not omit to ascend to the roof of the cathedral for the sake of enjoying the magnificent *view it affords. The garden of the monastery (reached by going round to the rear of the cathedral) also commands a charming prospect; the atmosphere in spring is here laden with the delicious fragrance of the orange-blossoms. Of the ancient Benedictine monastery, which William supplied with monks from La Cava, nothing remains save the celebrated * *Cloisters*, the pointed vaulting of which is adorned with mosaics and supported by 216 columns in pairs. The capitals are all different, the shafts also varied (date 1200). — In the modern monastery the marble stair-case adorned with pictures by Velasquez and Pietro Novello (Monrealese) are the principal objects of admiration.

From Monreale a steep path to the r. *(Le Scale)* ascends in 1 hr. to the summit of the mountain, crowned by a now deserted fort (2400 ft.). After passing the culminating point, the traveller descends to the ancient Benedictine monastery of *S. Martino* founded by Gregory the Great. Magnificent *view. Handsome entrance-hall. The museum contains antiquities of no great value, but several well-executed vases and paintings by Monrealese. The library possesses several beautifully illuminated missals. With this library is connected the reminiscence of the extraordinary historical forgeries of the Abate Giuseppe Vella, who had based a history of Sicily on a forged Arabic MS., but was detected by the oriental linguist Hager of Vienna in 1794.

From San Martino the traveller descends to the picturesque valley of *Boccadifalco* and thus returns to Palermo. To the l. the *Convento di Baida*, now occupied by Franciscan Minorites, but founded by Manfred Chiaramonte for Cistercians. Here in the

10th cent. lay *Baidhâ*, a Saracenic village which was connected with Palermo by a row of houses. The terrace affords a fine view. In the vicinity the not easily accessible stalactite cavern *Quattro Arce*. The village of *Altarello di Baida* contains the remnants of *Mimnermum*, a place founded by Roger. Farther on, the piazza *Olivuzza* is reached, where the **Villa Serradifalco* (Pl. G, 1), remarkable for its beautiful grounds and luxuriant vegetation, is situated (the celebrated *Villa Butera*, now demolished, was formerly adjacent). In the vicinity, about 1 M. from the Porta Nuova, stands the Saracenic château **La Zisa* (fiacre from the town 2 l.), the flat roof of which affords the finest survey of Palermo. This structure was founded by William I. on the site of a Saracenic palace, of which the fountain-enclosure and a vault with pigeon-holes in the upper story are now the sole remnants. Beneath an archway decorated with honey-combed vaulting an abundant fountain flows over marble steps. It formerly emptied itself into a fish-pond with a pavilion in the centre. The Arabic inscription is of the Norman period. Of the house, which is now the property of and inhabited by the Marchese San Giovanni, visitors see only the fountain-vault and the platform (fee $^1/_2$—1 l.). By paying a trifling fee the stranger may obtain access to the neighbouring orange-garden, the luxuriant vegetation of which is worthy of notice.

b. Monte Pellegrino. The Favorita.

"Monte Pellegrino, an indescribably beautiful mass of rock, consisting of a grey limestone of very early formation, rises at the N.W. extremity of the gulf of Palermo. In a cavern in this mountain the remains of St. Rosalia (according to tradition, a niece of William II., who whilst in the bloom of youth fled hither from motives of piety) were discovered in 1664 and conveyed to Palermo. Their presence at once banished the plague then raging and from that time St. Rosalia has been the patron saint of the city. Chapels were erected and brilliant festivals instituted to her honour. The devout undertook pilgrimages to the mountain. A pathway supported by buttresses and arches leads to the pious resort, a spot far more befitting the humility of the saint than the sumptuous festivities which are celebrated to commemorate her retirement from the world."

Goethe.

Palermo is quitted by the Porta S. Giorgio (Pl. F, 5) and the base of the mountain reached by carriage ($1^1/_2$ l. in $^1/_2$ hr.). The ascent (1304 ft.) occupies an hour. To the r. as the city is left stands Fort *Castellamare*, half demolished in 1810, then on the harbour to the l. the spacious prison. On arriving at the foot of the mountain the traveller will perceive the *Villa Belmonte* on an eminence by the sea to the r., to which, if time permits, he should drive for the sake of the view it commands.

The path at first rapidly ascends the mountain in zigzags, but afterwards becomes less arduous. On the summit large herds

of cattle, horses and donkeys graze in spring. As late as the 15th cent. the mountain was clothed with underwood. Hamilcar Barca cultivated corn here, on the *Eircta*, when B. C. 247—241 he settled on the mountain with his soldiers and their families and thence kept the Roman garrison of Panormus in check. Under an overhanging rock beneath the summit of the mountain, which is not easily accessible from the opposite side, is the *Grotto of St. Rosalia*, where several delightful hours may be spent, provided some hundreds of baying hounds belonging to the quail-hunters do not happen to be shut up in the neighbouring yard. The grotto has been converted into a church by the addition of a vestibule (dwelling of the parroco to the l.). The water which constantly trickles down the sides is collected and carried off in leaden gutters. The small, decorated cavern in which the holy maiden performed her devotions is shown by candle-light; in front of it a recumbent statue by the Florentine Gregorio Tedeschi, with sumptuously gilded robes. "The head and hands of white marble are, if not faultless in style, at least so natural and pleasing that one cannot refrain from expecting to observe some movement" (Goethe). On quitting the chapel the visitor should proceed to the l., passing the dirty farm-houses, to the small *Temple (20 min. walk farther), where a colossal statue of the saint formerly stood, commanding the finest view towards the sea. Experienced pedestrians may now descend by goat-paths towards the S.W. direct to the Favorita; or they may prefer to retrace their steps and return to the base of the mountain by the same path.

Between Monte Pellegrino and the mountains W. of Palermo lies a flat plain, partially separated from the sea on the N. by the *Capo Gallo*. The city is quitted by the Porta Macqueda, and the Str. della Libertà, on the r. side of which stands the monument of Ruggiero Settimo, the Sicilian Nobleman and patriot (d. 1862 as honorary president of the Italian senate), leads to the *Giardino Inglese*, adorned with a bust of Garibaldi, and, farther on, passing a number of villas appertaining to the nobility of Palermo, to the royal château **La Favorita** (cards of admission, procured at the hotels, are necessary in order to obtain access to the interior, but not for the park). This magnificent country-residence was erected by Ferdinand IV. in the Chinese style with innumerable little bells and surrounded by grounds with winding walks planted with box. Those who are interested in agriculture should now proceed to the *Istituto Agrario*, founded by Carlo Cuttò, Principe di Castelnuovo, who acted a conspicuous part in the events of 1812 (he bequeathed a considerable sum to the man "who should succeed in re-establishing the constitution of Sicily" and died of voluntary starvation).

c. The Bagaria. Solanto. S. Maria di Gesù.

Railway to Bagaria (and Termini) 3 times daily; fares 1 l. 50, 1 l. 10, 80 c. The station lies without the Porta S. Antonino (Pl. B, 3). Travellers starting by the first train may inspect the most interesting points of Solanto and the Bagaria, and prosecute their journey by the next train from Termini (p. 255).

A short distance from the town the railway crosses the Oreto, and beyond it, to the l. below, is seen the lofty arch of the now abandoned *Ponte del Ammiraglio*, constructed in 1113 by the admiral Georgios Antiochenos. Immediately adjoining it are situated the ruins of the most ancient Norman church in Sicily, *San Giovanni dei Leprosi*, founded by Roger. Here, B. C. 251, the consul Metellus conquered the Carthaginians and captured 120 elephants. In the neighbouring bay Duquesne annihilated the greater part of the united Dutch and Spanish fleets in 1673. Traversing the most fertile district of the coast at the base of *Monte Griffone*, in which the Saracens once cultivated the sugar-cane, the traveller passes *Ficarazelli* and *Ficarazzi* and reaches the **Bagaria,** a country-town $8^1/_2$ M. distant from Palermo, containing groups of palatial villas of Sicilian nobles, abandoned after the proprietors had ruined themselves by the festivals here celebrated in honour of queen Caroline at the commencement of the present century. Of these the *Palazzo Valguarnera* alone merits a visit, for the sake of the magnificent view which it commands. The *Villa Butera*, *Villa Palagonia* and others contain a few works of art in a fantastic and quaint style. At *Sta. Flavia*, 1 M. distant, Phœnician tombs, which may be regarded as catacombs in their infancy, were discovered in 1864. Omnibus from the station to the church in 20 min.!, fare $^1/_2$ l., thence to the l. by a road proceeding from the church at a right angle. Then through the last house on the l. to the E. hill of the promontory *Catalfano*, where the Phœnician stronghold *Soloeis*, *Soluntum*, now ***Solanto,** once lay. The period of its destruction, probably by the Saracens, cannot now be determined. The ancient paved causeway, ascending the hill in zigzags, has been brought to light; to the r. and l. are houses, among which is the so-called Gymnasium, a court with colonnade of two stories (fee to the custodian of the excavations $^1/_2$—1 l.). Admirable *view from the summit, the site of an ancient temple of Zeus, where the statue of Zeus, now in the museum at Palermo, was found. Towards the E., where the *Tonnara di Solanto* now is, lay the harbour of the town.

Good walkers may clamber down the steep hill, reach Bagaria by footpath, and there inspect the villas; thence to the

Farther up on the brook *Bagaria* (ancient *Eleutherus*), 1 M. to the E. of *Portella di Mare*, once lay a large Phœnician town, subsequently a Saracenic stronghold, termed *Kasr-Sâd*. The modern village is *Cannita*, and here the Greek-Phœnician sarcophagi of the museum of Palermo were found.

Quitting the Porta S. Antonino and proceeding direct to *Monte Griffone*, the traveller reaches the (2 M.) suppressed Minorite monastery of **S. Maria di Gesù** (fiacre $1^1/_2$ l.). The *view of Palermo and Monte Pellegrino in the background is so picturesque that this point is a favourite resort of artists. The mountain should be ascended at least as far as the crosses. The court of the monastery contains a beautiful palm. Near the monastery, 179 ft. above the sea-level, is the *Grotta de' Giganti*, where the remains of antediluvian animals (mammoth etc.), formerly believed to be bones of giants, were found.

On the way back to Palermo, to the r. of the road, are the remnants of the Saracenic-Norman château *La Favara*, now *Mare Dolce*, the magnificence of which Arabian and Jewish travellers of the middle ages were never weary of describing, and where Frederick II. also held his court. To the l., as the town is approached, extends the *Campo di Santo Spirito*, where in 1782 the old cemetery was laid out (the new lies on the N. side of Monte Pellegrino). Here in 1173 Walter of the Mill had founded a Cistercian monastery, and in its vicinity a century later, March 31st, 1282, the massacre of the Sicilian Vespers began, during which the bell of S. Giovanni degli Eremiti was tolled.

From Palermo an excursion may be made by steamboat ($7^1/_2$ l.) to the island of **Ustica**, 41 M. distant and 10 M. in circumference. Its two principal mountains are the *Falconiera* to the E. and the *Quadriga di Mezzo* (3128 ft.) to the W. The island was colonized by the Phœnicians in ancient times. The Romans subsequently took possession of it; during the middle ages it was but sparsely populated. As late as 1762 barbarian pirates murdered or carried off the entire population. The number of inhabitants is now 4000. The cavernous formations here are interesting to geologists. Fossil conchylia are also found in the island.

21. Excursion from Palermo to Tunis.

Carthage.

The traveller who has never quitted Europe may easily accomplish an excursion to the African coast from Palermo. The ruins of Carthage are in the vicinity of Tunis and few will omit to visit the site of the once mighty city which ruled the ocean. The excursion from Palermo and back requires 5 days. Every fortnight (alternate Sundays) a steamer of the Florio Co. leaves Palermo for Tunis, touching at Trapani, Marsala and Pantellaria and arriving on the afternoon of Monday. On Wednesday afternoon it returns to Palermo, arriving on Thursday night or early on Friday

morning. Those who have obtained permission to visit the Bardo (p. 221) on the Tuesday afternoon should so arrange their stay at Tunis as to devote the morning of Tuesday to the visit of the town, reclaim their passports, and drive to the Bardo in the afternoon (4—6 l.). In the evening a Turkish café should by all means be visited, for the sake of seeing the "haschisch" smokers. Wednesday should be devoted to Carthage, where travellers reembark for Palermo in the afternoon. Fares from Palermo to Tunis and back (1/4th less than double fares): 1st cl. 94 l. incl. provisions; 2nd cl. 60 l. without provisions; single journey 66½, or 41½ l. Steamer once weekly to Cagliari in 18 hrs.; 1st cl., incl. dinner, 52½, 2nd cl. 37½ l.; from Cagliari to Leghorn and Genoa see p. 313. These routes may also frequently be combined with a trip to Sardinia, where a few days may be spent on the way to Tunis. To Malta no regular service (p. 302). **Hôtel de France*, in the street Sidi Murdschanni, to the l. on entering the town, R. 2, D. 3½, A. ½ fr.; near it a French café in the same street. A good carriage to Carthage 8—10 fr., to Goletta 8 fr.; embarcation at Goletta 1—2 fr., according to bargain. Two Algerian Jews, the brothers David and Abraham Kadun, act as guides at Tunis and are generally in waiting on the arrival of the steamboat at Goletta. They speak a little French and Italian. The first-named the better (5 l. per diem).

Before starting the traveller must have his passport visé by the Turkish consul. He gives it up on board the steamer and reclaims it from *his* consul on the day after arriving at Tunis. From one of the consuls (English, French, American etc.) permission to visit the *Bardo* or palace of the Bey is procured. This is easily obtained when the Bey is residing there; but if he is at Goletta for the sea-bathing season, the consul is obliged to communicate with the minister of the exterior, who in this case is probably also at Goletta. All this occupies time. A simple card from the consul, or the attendance of his dragoman, sometimes suffices to admit the traveller to all that is shown to strangers. Ladies may occasionally obtain access to a harem, the romance attached to which is not unfrequently dispelled by a visit.

The steamboat after quitting Palermo touches at Trapani (p. 228) and Marsala (p. 231), and arrives on the following morning at **Pantellaria**, a volcanic island about 50 sq. M. in circumference, containing an extensive establishment for convicts, and 5000 inhabitants, who carry on a thriving trade in figs, raisins etc. The race of donkeys is here very fine. The island possesses numerous hot springs which emit carbonic acid gas. It is 36 M. in circumference and was named *Cossyra* by the ancients. The Phœnicians appear to have been its earliest occupants. The glistening white houses contrasted with the dark mountains give the island a peculiar aspect. The steamboat then steers due W., *Cape Bon*, the barren coast of Africa, soon becomes visible and the Bay of Tunis is entered. At the entrance lie the small islands of *Zembra* and *Zembarotta*.

The bay contracts, and after a few hours more (to the l. precipitous and barren cliffs, forming, as it were, a most imposing frame to the picture presented by the bay), the landing-place at *Goletta* becomes visible. To the r. of Goletta, on a low promontory precipitous on the E. side only, was situated the an-

Goletta is the small port of Tunis, with barracks, an arsenal and a number of palaces in the vicinity. Soon after the steamer has cast anchor in the roads of Goletta the inspector of the harbour comes on board, and having completed the necessary formalities returns to the land. Boats then convey passengers to the Dogana, where the luggage is superficially examined. The officially, but shabbily attired custom-house officer occasionally extorts a fee by threatening to examine the luggage a second time if his demand is not complied with. Travellers may repel such overtures by threatening to complain to the authorities. The boat then proceeds by the canal which intersects the peninsula of Goletta and connects the sea with the internal lake *El Bahira* (from the steamboat to Tunis 3 l.). In case of a dead calm, this portion of the journey is tedious, and it is then advisable to drive from Goletta to Tunis ($1^1/_2$ hr.); carr. 6—8 l. The canal is crossed by two moveable wooden bridges, the opening of which often causes delay. The operation may generally be accelerated by a polite remonstrance addressed to one of the officials, unless it so happen that the Bey himself is about to cross the bridge. This dignitary generally resides at Goletta in the spring for the sake of the sea-bathing. His palace is situated to the r. of the canal. The lofty house on the coast, farther off in the direction of the heights, is the residence of the prime minister or Kasnadar. To the l. of the canal is the Dogana, then the buildings of the harem and more to the l. the building where executions take place. The wrecks of several huge vessels of war lying in the internal lake convey an adequate idea of the neglect and ruin which everywhere prevail. The cannon on the pier and on the bastion to the r. of the canal are trophies of victories of a remote period. The island of *Schykeli* in the lake, $^2/_3$rds of the way to Tunis, is said to contain a large leaden reservoir. The lake is the resort of innumerable birds, among which are flamingoes. — On entering the city the luggage is again superficially examined, an operation which may be expedited by a trifling fee.

Tunis contains a population of 150,000, of which one-fifth at least is Jewish (Jews wear blue, Mohammedans green or white turbans). A considerable number of Italians reside in the *Città Franca* at the W. end of the town, with a small piazza by the gate which forms the central point. Various phases of oriental life may be witnessed in the narrow and sometimes unpaved streets. The Bazaar contains numerous shops. At several points the thoroughfare is obstructed by tombs of saints. The mosques are not accessible to the public. The town is half in ruins; so also the *Kasba*, the castle within the town, the wall of which commands a pleasing prospect (access on application to the *commandant*). The extensive burial grounds for the poor lie without

the gates. The palace of the Bey in the city is uninteresting, but the *Bardo*, the residence of that dignitary, an extensive pile $1^1/_2$ M. distant, is worthy of inspection. The major-domo shows the throne-room, adorned with characteristic pictures, the apartments of the Bey etc. A carriage and the attendance of a dragoman are indispensable for this expedition. From the Bardo the freshwater lake is visible which fills the hollow in the rear of the city. If a few days more be spent to Tunis, a visit should be paid to *Hammam-en-Elf*, 12 M. distant, where baths and the country residences of the Bey and wealthy citizens are situated. Since 1575 the state of Tunis has been under the little more than nominal supremacy of the Sultan of Turkey. Its area is 77,000 sq. M. Rebellions occasioned by the arbitrary imposition of taxes by the Bey have recently taken place but have been quelled. The financial and judicial administration of the country is far from being satisfactorily conducted, as the traveller will have abundant opportunity of observing. Slavery was abolished in 1846. Strangers need entertain no apprehensions as to their personal safety in the city itself and the immediate environs.

"*Carthage* was rendered a place of great strength, partly by the nature of its situation, and partly by the skilful construction of its walls, to which the inhabitants were frequently compelled to trust for protection. (The features of the coast have in the course of centuries been so changed that the ancient local peculiarities of the site cannot now be thoroughly appreciated. The name of the town still survives in *Cape Karthadschena*, also termed *Ras Sidi-bu-Said* from the tomb of a saint there situated. This promontory is the E. extremity of the peninsula which extends into the bay and rises to a height of 400 ft. above the sea-level.) In the spacious Bay of Tunis, bounded on the W. by Cape Farina and on the E. by Cape Bon, a promontory projects in the direction from W. to E., three sides of which are skirted by the sea, the remaining side towards the W. alone being connected with the mainland. This promontory, the narrowest part of which is not above $2^1/_2$ M. in breadth, and altogether somewhat flat, expands as it abuts on the bay and terminates in the two heights of Dschebel-Khawi and Sidi bu Said. Between these extends the plain of El Mersa, on the S. portion of which, bounded by the height of Sidi bu Said, lay the city of Carthage. The somewhat precipitous fall of this height towards the sea and its numerous cliffs and chasms afforded a natural protection to the city on the side towards the bay, where a simple rampart sufficed; whilst the land side on the W., being unprotected by natural means, was provided with a wall constructed with the utmost care and ingenuity. The castle hill or Byrsa (Syriac bîrtha = castle) was a comparatively lofty rock, 188 ft. in height and $1^1/_2$ M. in circumference, abutting on the S. extremity of the wall, as the cliff of the Roman capitol advances so as to coincide with the city-wall. The upper surface of the eminence was occupied by a vast temple of the patron deity, founded on a basement approached by 60 steps. The S.W. side of the city was bounded by the shallow lake of Tunis, which was almost entirely separated from the bay by a low and narrow tongue of land projecting from the Carthaginian peninsula; on the S.E. side lay the open bay. On the latter side was situated the double-harbour of the city, constructed by artificial means: the external or commercial harbour was an oblong quadrangle with the narrower end towards the sea, from the entrance to which, 70 ft. in breadth only, broad quays extended on both sides; the internal or naval harbour,

the Kothon, was of a circular form, accessible from the external and containing an island in the centre occupied by the admiral's residence. The two were separated by the city-wall, which extending E. from the Byrsa, excluded the neck of land and the external, but included the naval harbour, so that the entrance to the latter must have been closed by a gate. In the vicinity of the naval harbour was situated the market-place, connected by three narrow streets with the castle which towards the towns was open. To the N. of and without the town lay the considerable space of the present El Mersa, at that period termed Magalia, principally occupied by country-residences and carefully cultivated gardens and enclosed by a rampart of its own adjoining the city-wall. On the opposite extremity of the peninsula, the Dschebel-Khawi, near the modern village of Camart, was situated the city of tombs. Thus the city, the suburb and the tombs occupied the entire width of the promontory on the side towards the bay and were accessible only by the two high roads to Utica and Tunis which traversed the already described narrow neck of land. The latter, although not protected by a wall, afforded the most advantageous position to armies posted there for and under the protection of the city." Mommsen, Rom. Hist.

Karthada, or new town, as the city was originally called, was founded by the Phœnicians (Dido) about 880 and subsequently became their most important colony. It was in vain besieged by Agathocles, but was taken and entirely destroyed by Scipio in 146. Augustus established a Roman colony here, which owing to the incomparably favourable situation of the town and the fertility of its environs soon attained the rank of the third city of the empire. In 439 it was conquered by Genseric and made the capital of the Vandal empire, but in 533 succumbed to the attacks of Belisarius. The supremacy of the Byzantine emperors was subverted by the Arabians in 647 and the city destroyed. On the eminence nearest to Goletta Louis Philippe caused a chapel to be erected in 1841 and surrounded with a wall to the memory of his ancestor St. Louis who died here in 1270 whilst engaged in a crusade against Tunis. The site of Carthage is therefore occasionally termed San Luige by the inhabitants of Tunis. The garden surrounding the chapel (permission to visit it is granted by the French consul; access, however, may generally be obtained for a fee of 1 fr.) contains immured Roman inscriptions and reliefs, dating from the Imperial era, found in the course of excavations made by the French government. Here, too, is a fragment of a wall with two niches, supposed to have been the posterior wall of the celebrated temple of Æsculapius, this eminence having doubtless been the site of the Byrsa, or capitol of the city. The visitor next inspects a long succession of vaulted chambers, an imposing structure in brick, believed to have once been employed as cisterns. These, together with extensive ruins on the coast, appertain to the Carthage of the Roman period. The topography of the most ancient city, owing to its frequent destruction and the great alterations which have taken place in its site, cannot now be ascertained. The village of *Sidi-bu-Said* cannot be visited without the express permission of the Bey. Antiquarians are recommended to visit a collection of Roman inscriptions and relics belonging to Sidi Mohammed, eldest son of the Kasnadar, near the Bardo.

22. From Palermo to Segesta, Castelvetrano and Selinunto.

The most direct route to the ruins of Segesta and Selinunto is by Calatafimi, thence by Salemi to Castelvetrano. 1st Day, by Diligence (9 l. 60 c.) or periodica to *Calatafimi* (40¼ M.). 2nd Day, to Segesta, 4 M. from *Calatafimi, and back*; *then* to Castelvetrano (27 M., dilig. 6 l. 45 c.). 3rd Day,

to Selinunto and beyond it, see R. 23. Three-horse carr. from Palermo to Castelvetrano, where the carriage-road terminates, 60—70 l. and a gratuity. — Those who contemplate visiting Segesta only, and returning to Palermo, may, if the steamboats suit, extend their excursion to Trapani and Monte S. Giuliano (p. 229): 1st Day, to Calatafimi; 2nd Day, to Segesta and by diligence to Trapani (5 l. 55 c.); 3rd Day, to Monte S. Giuliano; 4th Day, by steamboat from Trapani to Palermo. Or the reverse direction, by steamboat to Trapani and back by diligence. The steamers of the *Florio Co.* run once weekly from Palermo to Syracuse by Trapani. Once a fortnight the Tunis boat touches at Trapani and Marsala, where both of these vessels also touch on the return-passage to Palermo. Those who desire to visit Segesta only cannot accomplish the journey by carriage without change of horses in less than three days. The distance is shorter viâ Alcamo (30 M.) direct to Segesta (8½ M.), but this route is generally considered hazardous. Carriage for 3 days 60—70 l. and 3—5 l. buonamano.

The road to Trapani leads by

(4 M.) Monreale and crosses the beautiful valley of the *Simeto* with its luxuriant orange-groves, beyond which the small town of *Parco* becomes visible on the l. and the slope of *M. Caputo* is ascended. After an ascent of ½ M. the road turns to the *W.*, enters a desolate rocky valley enclosed by precipitous mountains, which on all sides appertain to the monks of S. Martino, and descends to the borough of *Borghetto* (6000 inhab.). A fertile, well-irrigated tract is now traversed, in which near *Giardinello* the Duc d'Aumale possesses extensive and admirably formed estates (zuppo). From Borghetto the road leads by a royal domain (l.) and beneath the *Montagna della Croce*, a red limestone-rock, to the country-town of

(13 M.) *Sala di Partinico* (Locanda della Bambina) with a population of 19,000. Beyond the mountain-chain which towers to the N. of Partinico *(Mte. Belvedere* and *Mte. Orso)* not far from the sea *Carini* is situated, once the free Sicanian town of *Hyccara*, whence in 415 the Athenians carried off the afterwards so celebrated courtesan Lais, then a girl of 12 years. The present inhabitants of this district are certainly no longer remarkable for handsome features. The road leads from Partinico by the dreary village of *Valguarnera* (the conical mountain to the l., contiguous to the lofty M. Mitro, is the Pizzo di Marabella) and through several ravines to

(13 M.) **Alcamo** *(Locanda della Fortuna; Albergo Italiano*, in a side-street, opp. the cathedral, tolerable), a town with 15,701 inhab., of Arabian origin. In 1223, after an insurrection, Frederick II. substituted a Christian for the Saracenic population. The town still presents a quaint aspect. Above the town rises the lofty *Mte. Bonifato* or *della Madonna dell' Autu (Alto)* (2072 ft.), whence a magnificent prospect of the *Bay of Castellamare* is obtained. The house here pointed out as that of the earliest Sicilian poet Ciullo d'Alcamo is in reality of much more recent origin.

From Alcamo the road descends into the valley of the *Fiume Freddo*, the *Crimissus* of the ancients, on the banks of which, nearer its source, Timoleon with 11,000 men conquered 70,000 Carthaginians, whilst attempting to cross the river, B. C. 340. On the left bank of the mouth of the river lies *Castellamare*, which gives its name to the entire bay between the promontory of S. Vito on the W. and Rama on the E., a town of 15,000 inhab., once the seaport of Segesta, now carrying on a considerable trade with Italy. It has the reputation of being the worst harbour of brigands in Sicily.

The road now ascends from the Fiume Freddo to

(10¼ M.) **Calatafimi** *(Locanda di Matteo*, poor; *Albergo Garibaldi alla Piazza Maggiore*. The curé *Niccolò Consentino* willingly affords information to travellers). If the principal street be ascended, a good footpath diverging to the r. beyond the town will lead the stranger to the summit of the castle hill. Fine *view hence of the temple, the town beneath and the extensive mountainous landscape in the environs.

A visit to Segesta requires 3—4 hrs., guide necessary (½ l., *Niccolò Morsellino* recommended). The path from Calatafimi to (4 M.) Segesta is rugged, but extremely picturesque. It descends immediately from the town to the N. into a precipitous valley traversed by several brooks. Before the traveller rises the almost perpendicular *Mte. Barbaro*, on the summit of which Segesta was situated. It is advisable to ascend to the l. of the mountain by the course of the *Fiumara Pispisa*, to visit the temple in the rear of M. Barbaro first and thence to ascend to the summit, from which the descent may either be made by the ancient approach to the town to the Fiumara, or again by the temple and then to the r. round the mountain to Calatafimi.

Segesta *(Egesta)* is one of the most ancient towns in the island and not of Greek origin, in consequence of which it was incessantly engaged in war with the Greek inhabitants of the neighbourhood, although in the course of centuries its entire aspect had become Hellenic. The Greeks entertained the conviction that the Egestans were descended from the Trojans, who settled here near the warm springs of the *Scamander (Fiume Gàggera)*, and had combined with the Elymi so as to form a distinct people. During the Roman period the tradition accordingly arose that the town was founded by Æneas.

The ancient town experienced the most disastrous vicissitudes. Oppressed by the inhabitants of Selinus, the Egestans invited the Athenians to come to their aid, and after the defeat of the latter at Syracuse, they surrendered to the Carthaginians who destroyed Selinus and Egesta also. Since that period the temple remained uncompleted. The town, however, recovered, and hoped to throw off the Carthaginian yoke by seeking the cooperation

of Agathocles; but the tyrant on his return from an expedition against Carthage massacred the ill-fated inhabitants on the banks of the Scamander in order to appropriate their treasures, whilst others were sold as slaves. The town was then named Dicæopolis. During the first punic war the inhabitants allied themselves with the Romans and changed the name of their town from Egesta (egestas) to Segesta. The Romans, actuated by a sentiment of veneration for the ancient Trojan traditions, accorded some assistance. Verres despoiled the town of the bronze statue of Demeter, which had once been carried off by the Carthaginians and restored by Scipio Africanus. The ruins still in existence are the following:

The ** *Temple* without the town, situated on an eminence above the Torrente Pispisa, a peripteros-hexastylos of 36 columns, was never completed. The columns are therefore unfluted, the steps of the basement unfinished and the cella not commenced. In other respects it is one of the best preserved Doric temples in Sicily and its simple but majestic outlines in this desolate spot are profoundly impressive. Length, incl. the steps, 190 ft., width 82 ft., height of columns with capitals 28 ft. and thickness $5^1/_2$ ft., intercolumnia 8 ft. in width. The architraves were beginning to give way and were therefore secured where necessary with iron rods in 1865. From the temple the traveller ascends by the custodian's house to the summit of *M. Barbaro*, the site of the town itself, and enters the *Theatre*, commanding a magnificent view: in the direction of the stage rises *M. Inice* in the background, farther to the l. *M. Sparagio*, to the r. is the so-called *Bosco di Calatafimi* and lower down in the valley of the Scamander (Gággera) the remains of the *Thermae Segestanae*, supplied by four different warm springs which are passed on the route to Alcamo. The diameter of the theatre, which is hewn in the rock, is 195 ft., of the entire stage 86 ft. and of the orchestra 52 ft. The twentieth row of seats adjoining the præcinctio (or barrier between the different tiers) is furnished with backs. A few fragments of houses with Roman and Greek mosaic pavements have recently been excavated.

In returning from the temple the traveller obtains a view of the battle-field (indicated by crosses), where Garibaldi obtained the decisive victory of May 15th, 1860.

Those who proceed to Castelvetrano traverse the valley between Calatafimi and Vita, from which Garibaldi directed his attack on the 3000 Neapolitans posted on the heights under Landy. This route from Calatafimi to Castelvetrano (27 M., 6 l. 45 c. by diligence) is monotonous and historically uninteresting. 4 M. *Vita;* $4^1/_2$ M. *Salemi*, a town with 12,000 inhab., commanded by a ruined castle. The district is monotonous, but becomes more attractive as the road approaches

13 M. **Castelvetrano**, Sicil. Casteddu Vetranu *(Locanda della Pantera, tolerable)*, a provincial town with 18,156 inhabitants who

are hereditary tenants of the fertile district around the town, the property of the dukes of Monteleone (of the family of Aragona-Pignatelli). The campanile of the church adjacent to the palace of Monteleone affords the best panorama of the surrounding plain. The church of *S. Giovanni* contains a statue of St. John by *Gagini*.

From Castelvetrano to Selinunto (7½ M.) in about 2½ hrs. (mule there and back 4 Tari, i. e. 1 l. 80 c., and 1—2 Tari for food and gratuity). The road to Sciacca is at first followed. A field-road then diverges r. to the ruined temples of the *Neapolis* on the W. hill. In order to reach the Acropolis the traveller should cross the sand-bank as near the sea as possible, as the valley between the Neapolis and Acropolis is marshy. A custodian is generally to be found at the Acropolis; but previous enquiry may be made at Castelvetrano. His services may, however, easily be dispensed with. A supply of refreshments should be taken for the journey.

****Selinus**, possessing the grandest ruined temples in Europe, was founded in 650 or 628 by colonists from Megara Hyblæa under Pammilus, and was the most western settlement of the Hellenes in Sicily. On an eminence by the sea, 100 ft. in height to the E. of the river *Selinus (Madiuni)*, Pammilus erected the Acropolis, behind which, more inland, the town itself lay. On the opposite hill, separated by a swampy valley *(Gorgo di Cotone)*, the credit of draining which is said to have been due to the philosopher Empedocles, the Neapolis was founded in the 6th cent. The Selinuntians were still engaged in the construction of the temples of the latter when Hannibal Gisgon destroyed the town in 409. The conflicts between the Selinuntians and Egestans, whose dominions were contiguous, afforded the Athenians a pretext for interfering in the affairs of Sicily and eventually led to the destruction of the town. Hannibal attacked it with 100,000 men. Help from Syracuse came too late. 16,000 inhabitants were put to the sword and 5900 carried off to Africa as captives. 2600 only effected their escape to Acragas. From that blow Selinus never recovered. Hermocrates, the exiled Syracusan patriot, founded a colony here in 407, but under the Carthaginian supremacy it never attained to prosperity. In the first Punic war it was finally destroyed. As the district is unhealthy in summer the town has since that period remained deserted. The temples alone were not entirely abandoned, for in the early Christian period cells were formed between the buttresses and occupied as dwellings. The Mohammedans termed the place *Rahl-el-Asnam* or "Village of the Idols", and here they opposed the attacks of King Roger. It cannot be exactly determined when the columns were overthrown. The temple *G.* only appears to have been destroyed by

human hands; the ruin of the others was probably occasioned by an earthquake.

On the W. hill lie the ruins of 4 temples, which in the direction from S. to N. (accord. to Serradifalco) we shall designate by the letters A. B. C. D., those on the E. hill, also from S. to N., by the letters E. F. G. The measurements are given approximately in English feet.

	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	G.
Length of temple incl. steps . . .	123	31	218	180	217	204	322
Width of temple incl. steps . . .	55	18	81	86	86	88	166
Height of columns with capitals . .	—	—	28	—	32	28	55
Diameter of columns	$3^3/_4$	—	$3^1/_3$	$2^3/_4$	4	$2^2/_3$	$10^1/_3$
Height of entablature (trabeazione)	$8^2/_3$	—	$12^1/_3$	$12^1/_4$	$14^1/_3$	$14^2/_3$	$17^1/_3$
Intercolumnia	5	—	$7^1/_2$ / $6^1/_2$	8	$7^1/_3$	8	$10^1/_3$
Length of cella	87	—	124	112	156	128	257
Width of cella	27	—	32	28	45	26	72

A. Peripteros-hexastylos, 14 columns on each side, 2 in the pronaos, 2 in the posticum and 2 pilasters.

B. A small structure, ascribed to Hermocrates.

C. Hexastylos-peripteros, with 17 columns on each side. The Metopæ 1, 2 and 3 in the museum at Palermo were found here. This temple was the most important of those on the Acropolis. In front of it terminates the Via Sacra which ascends the mountain, the gateway of which may still be traced. A portion of the ruined wall, however, appears to have been constructed at a later date (probably 407) with stones from the temples. It is supposed to have been dedicated to Hercules.

D. Hexastylos-peripteros, with 15 columns on each side. Here the Metopæ 6—10, 3 in the pronaos and 2 in the posticum, were found by Cavallari in 1831.

F. Hexastylos-peripteros, with 14 columns and double porticus. An unwise project of re-erecting one of the columns has lately been commenced at an enormous expense.

G. Octastylos-pseudodipteros-hypæthros, with 17 columns and double porticus, uncompleted.

C. was probably the oldest, G. the most recent temple. It cannot now be ascertained to whom they were dedicated. — E., however, appears to have been dedicated to Hera from an inscription found in it in 1865 (beside the altar also discovered there). — G. on account of its magnitude is supposed to have been sacred to Zeus Olympios.

23. From Palermo to Segesta, Trapani, Marsala and Castelvetrano.

This route to Segesta and Selinunto requires two days more than the *preceding; but those* whose time permits should not neglect this opportunity *of exploring the W.* angle of Sicily and especially the Monte S. Giuliano.

Four days are requisite for the expedition: 1st, Calatafimi; 2nd, Segesta, then to Trapani (23½ M.; dilig. daily except Sat., 5 l. 55 c.); 3rd, Ascent of Monte S. Giuliano (6½ M., an excursion of 6—7 hrs.), then to Marsala (10¾ M.; dilig. daily except Sat., 4 l. 55 c.); 4th, by Mazzara and Campobello to Castelvetrano (22½ M.; dilig. daily 5 l. 40 c.; also a periodica). With regard to steamers comp. p. 206. The weekly Syracuse steamboat is the only vessel which touches at Mazzara. A three-horse carr. for the entire journey may be hired for 100—110 l., and 5—10 l. gratuity.

From Palermo to Calatafimi and Segesta see R. 22.

From Calatafimi to Trapani a hilly road of 23½ M. Midway stands the solitary inn of

(12¼ M.) *Colonnetta* or *Canalotti*. The surrounding wheat-fields belong to the inhabitants of *Monte S. Giuliano*, the precipitous mountain which rises to the r. after the mountains forming the peninsula of S. Vito are passed. Skirting the base of Mte. S. Giuliano and passing the extensive salt works on either side of the road the traveller reaches

(11¼ M.) **Trapani** (**Albergo delle Cinque Torri*, in the Largo S. Niccolo, also a restaurant; **Leon d'Oro*, Strada Nuova, near the gate, R. 1 l., dinner not supplied; *Caffè dell' Unità Ital.*, Corso), *Drepanon*, *Drepana* = sickle, so called from the form of the peninsula, now the seat of a prefect and bishop, with 28,334 inhabitants. In ancient times it was the harbour of Eryx (Mte. S. Giuliano), but was converted into a fortress by Hamilcar Barca about the year 260 and peopled with the inhabitants of Eryx. In 249 the Carthaginian admiral Adherbal defeated the Roman fleet under the consul Publius Claudius off the harbour, and in 242 Drepana was besieged by the consul Lutatius Catulus, whose principal head-quarters were in the island of Columbaria (Columbara). On this occasion the Carthaginian fleet, laden with stores and on its route from Maritimo to Favignana, was completely annihilated, March 241, in sight of the town, a decisive victory which terminated the first Punic war. During the Roman period the town was of little importance. In the middle ages it flourished as a royal residence. In the Æneid of Virgil Anchises is represented as having died here, and Æneas as having instituted games to his father's memory. The island described as the goal in the boat-race is now called *Asinello*. Another tradition is that John of Procida formed the conspiracy against Charles of Anjou on the *Scoglio del Mal Consiglio*. It is, however, an historical fact that Peter of Arragon, touching here, Aug. 20th, 1282, when on his return from Africa with his fleet, was hailed as the saviour of the town.

With the exception of a few mediæval structures, Trapani contains few objects of interest. It possesses a good public library, *founded by the Neapolitan* minister of war Fardelli, a native of

this place. The Lyceum, to the r. in the Corso, contains a nat. hist. collection and a picture-gallery (1/2 l.). The *Cathedral of S. Lorenzo*, on the r. side of the Corso, possesses a Crucifixion by *Van Dyck* (in the 4th chap. on the r.).

A walk to the *Torre de' Legni* is recommended. The route thither is from the gate towards the sea, at the extremity of the Corso, inclining slightly to the r. — Well-executed ornaments in coral and alabaster may be purchased at Trapani (coral, *Michele Marceca;* pietra dura, *Carlo Guida;* alabaster, *Francesco Marino).*

A very attractive excursion of half-a-day, which should on no account be omitted, may be made to Mte. S. Giuliano from Trapani. The traveller must either ride or walk (to the summit in 2 1/2 hrs.; donkeys and mules at the gate, 2—2 1/2 l.; attendant 1/2—1 l.).

***Monte San Giuliano,** the *Eryx* of antiquity, is an isolated mountain, 2041 ft. in height, on the summit of which a town with 10,542 inhab. is situated *(* Trattoria of Andrea Rizzo).* The road traverses the plain which the traveller has already crossed on the route to Trapani, and where Æneas celebrated his games. The modern water-conduit supplies the town. To the r. the church of the celebrated *Madonna di Trapani*, erected in 1332. Here the road diverges, from which pedestrians may ascend by a steep footpath to the l. The precipitous slopes are in some places beautifully clothed with wood; midway the small but fertile *Piano dei Cappuccini*, to the r. of which rises the rock *Petrale*, l. *La Cintaria.* At the entrance to the town stands the cathedral, from the campanile of which a fine view may be enjoyed. The interior, restored in 1565, contains an ancient fountain-coping of almost transparent marble. The traveller now ascends through the town to the ivy-clad castle (two towers of which are used as a prison, porter 30 c.). The rugged, rocky eminence on which it stands commands a noble prospect of the land and sea. To the W. Trapani at the spectator's feet and the Ægæan Islands: Maretimo (ancient Hiera) the most distant, to the l. Favignana (Ægusa) nearer, r. Levanzo (Phorbantia), all of which have since the middle of the 17th cent. been the property of the Genoese family of Pallavicini. Towards the S. stretches the fertile plain of the coast, with Paceco, the "town of cucumbers"; in the background Marsala. Towards the E. tower the mountains of S. Vito (from W. to E. Sparagio, Laccie, Saughe, Santa Bannaba, Rocca and Corvo), and the conical peninsula of Cofano extends into the sea, which bounds three sides of the mountain. In winter Cape Bon in Africa is occasionally visible, the island of Pantellaria *(p. 220)* frequently. In spring the entire district at the feet of the spectator is clothed with the most luxuriant verdure.

On the summit once stood the shrine of *Venus Erycina*. On this mountain Phœnician settlers had formerly erected a temple to Aschera, whose worship was attended with the most impure rites. No blood was permitted to flow on her altar. Melkarth was also worshipped here; the Greeks therefore believed the temple to have been founded by Hercules, and Dorieus, brother of Leonidas of Sparta, undertook, as a Heraclides, an expedition to conquer this district, but was defeated and slain by the Phœnicians and Egestans. During the 1st Punic war Hamilcar Barca surprised the town and besieged the temple, which was bravely defended by the Celtic mercenaries in behalf of Rome, but at the same time plundered by them. The Romans restored it, furnished it with a guard of 200 men and accorded it the revenues of 17 towns of Sicily (for Eryx, it was said, had also been founded by Æneas!). According to some the temple was founded by Dædalus, and Eryx by a son of Venus and Butes. The present appellation is derived from the tradition that, when the town was besieged by king Roger, he beheld St. Julian putting the Saracens to flight.

The sole remains of the temple of Venus are the foundations within the precincts of the castle, the so-called Ponte del Diavolo and the "fountain of Venus" in the castle-garden, an ancient reservoir, 4 yds. in width, 8 yds. in length. Of the walls of the sacred city of Venus considerable portions still exist beneath the present wall, between the gates of Trapani and La Spada, consisting of huge blocks in layers of equal height. The wall was defended by 11 towers at unequal intervals. The entrance to the town was obviously between the Monte di Quartiere and the Porta la Spada, where in the interior of the town the walls of the approach can be traced towards the r. These walls are unquestionably of very great antiquity, although it cannot now be ascertained by what nation they were erected. The town itself, of which Hamilcar Barca once took possession, lay lower down on the tableland to the W., immediately above Trapani, but no trace of it now exists.

The road leads from Trapani, intersecting the beautiful and richly cultivated plain of the coast, to (2 M.) *La Xitta*, (1 M.) *Paceco* and ($9^1/_4$ M.) *Marsala* (the high road to which is longer by $7^1/_2$ M.). Paceco, founded in 1609, is celebrated for its extensive cultivation of cucumbers and melons. Beyond Paceco the *Birgi*, the ancient *Acithis*, is crossed. Here in the plain of *Falconari* Frederick II. of Sicily routed the united French and Neapolitan armies and took Philip of Anjou prisoner, Dec. 1st, 1299. This was the greatest of the battles which took place subsequent to the Sicilian Vespers. To the r. *Lo Stagnone*, a bay enclosed by a flat shore, with the islands of *Borrone*, *Isola Longa* and nearer the coast *Isola S. Pantaleone* (p. 232).

($12^1/_4$ M.) **Marsala** *(Locanda il Leone*, near the cathedral, dirty, but the least objectionable; *Trinacria*, to be avoided; *Trattoria of *Francesco Porcelli*, at the post-office, near the Porta Garibaldi) is an important commercial town with 17,732 (with *suburbs 31,350)* inhab., well-known for the wine it produces,

A
B
C
Scale
Metri
100 200 300
Passi di 2 pie.
300 200 100 400 500
1
Abbreviature
L. Larga. M. Monte. P. Piazza
Sal. Salita. Str. Strada. V. Via. Ve. Vicolo
d'– del, dello, della, delle &c.
Alberghi (Hôtels)
a. Hôtel Trinacria C. 6.
b. Hôtel de France C. 5.
Largo
dell'
Pia
della

are completely overgrown with reeds and the low fan-palm (chamærops humilis; Sicil. giumarre).

11¼ M.) **Mazzara** (*Locanda Garibaldi*, beyond the river; *Locanda di Mazzara*, in the interior of the town, tolerable), a town with 10,229 inhab., a bishop with a revenue of 200,000 l., and numerous monks and nuns, is surrounded by a quadrangular wall 35 ft. in height which is defended in the characteristic Italian style with towers rising from it at intervals. Mazzara, originally a colony of the Selinuntians, was destroyed in 409. In the middle ages, in 807, the Arabians landed at *Bâs-el-Bêlat* (Punta di Granitola), 6 M. to the S. of Mazzara, with the intention of conquering the island, a portion of which was termed *Val di Mazzara* down to 1817. The ruined fort at the S.W. angle of the town-wall was erected by Count Roger in 1072, who also founded the cathedral, which contains three ancient sarcophagi (Battle of the Amazons, Wild Boar Hunt, Rape of Persephone), and a Transfiguration over the high altar by Gagini. On the river *Mazarus* farther up, into the estuary of which the tide penetrates for a considerable distance, are situated grottoes in which the "beati Pauli" (Pauliciani) once celebrated their services. The mansion of the Conte *Burgio* and the Capuchin church of the *Madonna del Paradiso* contain two large and handsome oriental fayence vases.

Beyond Mazzara the road crosses the river *Arena* and gradually ascends to (7½ M.) *Campobello*. Here the traveller should quit his carriage for the sake of visiting (in 1 hr.) the **Rocca di Cusa* or quarries of Selinunto, situated to the r. The path is good and cannot be missed. It passes by the *Baglio* (wine-depôt) of Messrs. Ingham and Florio, to the r. of the road. On the l. side of the path lies a monolith, 10 ft. in diameter, intended to have formed a portion of a column, which is said to have rolled down to its present position from the quarries on the r. in the year B. C. 409. The principal quarries are on the r. The places are distinctly seen where the masses of rock destined for the columns of temple G. at Selinus (p. 227) were cylindrically hewn in the strata. After a portion had been detached from the rock at the sides, it was loosened by means of wedges driven in the direction of the cleavage of the strata. The spaces between the monoliths and the solid rock are so inconsiderable as almost to lead to the belief that machines were employed in the operation. The blocks appear to have been conveyed from the spot by means of tramways. From Campobello to *Castelvetrano* (p. 226) 3¾ M.

24. From Castelvetrano (Selinunto) to Girgenti.

No carriage-road, the journey must therefore be performed on horseback or on foot (2 days). 1st Day. By Selinunto to Sciacca 28 M. — 2nd Day. To Girgenti, a fatiguing ride of 38½ M. No tolerable quarters for the night are to be found between Sciacca and Molo di Girgenti, the harbour, 3¾ M. from the town. Parts of the route are attractive, and in 1866 the journey was considered safe. If mules can be engaged on reasonable terms at Palermo for the entire route, considerable annoyance at Castelvetrano will probably be avoided. For four horses and two attendants from Castelvetrano 12 piastres (61 l. 20 c.) and 1 piastre gratuity have recently been demanded. For three mules or horses with attendant from Castelvetrano to Sciacca 3 piastres (15 l. 30 c.), with additional fee. are charged. A boat may generally be found at Selinunto to convey travellers to Sciacca (4 l.), but cannot be reckoned upon with certainty. The Syracuse steamboat touches at Sciacca (landing or embarcation 1 l.) once weekly, an agreeable conveyance to Girgenti if it should happen to suit the traveller's convenience.

If Castelvetrano be quitted sufficiently early in the morning, it is possible in one day to ride by the ruins of Selinus to Sciacca (28 M.; by the direct route from Castelvetrano 25 M.). From the Acropolis the traveller in this case again crosses to the Neapolis, traverses wheat-fields and vineyards and reaches the *Fiume Belici* (ancient *Hypsas*), which is crossed by boat. The route then lies partly across the sand of the coast, partly through poorly cultivated land to Sciacca. The town of *Menfrici* (Sicil. Memfi), with 10,000 inhab., lies a few miles to the l. Near this town the stones, out of which the Metopæ of Selinus were hewn, appear to have been quarried.

Sciacca (*La Pace*, clean and cheap), with 15,000 inhab., is situated on an abrupt eminence on the coast. Here the *Thermae Selinuntinae* of antiquity were situated. At Sciacca Tommaso Fazello (d. 1570), the father of Sicilian history was born. For the sake, it is said, of acquiring an illustrious countryman, he describes Agathocles, the tyrant of Syracuse, as a native of Sciacca, whereas it is known that he was born at Thermae Himerenses (Termini). In the middle ages the town was a place of considerable importance, being under royal and not merely baronial supremacy. Powerful nobles, however, also resided here, the ruins of whose castles are still to be seen in the town; the most extensive of these are on the E. side of the town-wall. Here rise the ruins of the castles of the families of Luna and Perollo, whose feuds, the so-called Casi di Sciacca, disturbed the tranquillity of the town for an entire century (1410—1529), a fact which serves to convey an idea of the condition of mediæval Sicily. The *Cathedral* was founded by Julietta, the daughter of Roger I. The finest view is afforded by the tower of *S. Michele*. The *Casa Starepinto* and *Casa Triolo* are interesting specimens of mediæval architecture. *The spacious modern* palace, with beautiful garden, at the E. *gate is the property* of the Marchese San Giacomo.

Monte S. Calogero (1102 ft.), an isolated cone, 3 M. to the E. of Sciacca, deserves a visit on account of the remarkable vapour-baths situated there. In the valley between Sciacca and the mountain are the sources of the hot sulphur (133° Fahr.) and salt (88°) springs, which attract numerous patients in summer. The foundation of the vapour-baths (*Le Stufe*; temperature varying from 92° to 104°) was attributed to Dædalus, and the mountain termed in ancient times *Mons Chronios*. The grottoes, partially artificial, with unimportant inscriptions, such as the *Grotta Taphano* (*della Diana*) and *delle Pulzelle*, are curious. In the middle ages the discovery of the efficacy of the baths was attributed to S. Calogero (*καλος-γέρων*), and most of the baths in Sicily are accordingly named after that saint, as in antiquity they were all believed to have been established by Dædalus. The island of Pantellaria is most easily distinguished from the Monte S. Calogero. On July 18th, 1831, a volcanic island (*Isola Ferdinandea*), 4 M. in circumference, with a crater, rose from the sea between Sciacca and Pantellaria, but on Jan. 18th, 1832, entirely disappeared. In 1864 symptoms of a submarine eruption were again observed.

From Sciacca to Girgenti is a fatiguing route of $38^1/_2$ M. (12 hr. ride). The *Fiume Caltabelotta* is crossed; to the l. on a precipitous height, on the r. bank of the river, about 10 M. inland, rises *Caltabelotta*. On a still more lofty summit (2167 ft.), now occupied by the church of *S. Maria a Monte Vergine*, lay *Triocala*, celebrated for its siege in the 2nd Servile war, B.C. 102. The view from this point is one of the finest in Sicily. On the l. bank the small town of *Ribera*. Farther on, the river *Platani* (ancient *Halycus*) is crossed, for the sake of a halt at *Monte Allegro* (miserable locanda), after $20^1/_2$ M. of the journey have been performed. Monte Allegro consists of two villages, the older of which, situated on the mountain, has been deserted on account of the want of water, the newer is lower down. Near the village is a small lake, $^1/_2$ M. in diameter, strongly impregnated with carbonate of soda.

On the *Capo Bianco* (90 ft.) between the Platani and Monte Allegro lie the ruins of *Heraclea Minoa*. At first *Macara*, a Sicanian town, stood here; it then became a Cretan and Phœnician settlement (*Rus-Melkarth*), the Greek *Minoa* (where the tomb of *Minos* is still pointed out). It subsequently became a Lacedæmonian colony under Euryleon, successor of Dorieus who was slain at Eryx, and received the name of *Heraclea-Minoa*. In 1403 it was destroyed by the Carthaginians, then taken from them by Agathocles and Pyrrhus. In the 1st Punic war it again became a Carthaginian naval station. When it was finally destroyed is unknown. But few fragments now exist.

From Monte Allegro the bridle-path traverses a dreary tract, partly inland and partly near the coast. Near *Siculiana* once lay the ancient *Ancyra*. After a ride of $14^1/_4$ M. the busy harbour of the *Molo di Girgenti* is reached, where the sulphur and corn-exporters possess their extensive magazines. A good road ascends thence to ($3^3/_4$ M.) Girgenti. Those whose time is limited may on arriving at Girgenti by steamer from Sciacca disembark, ride or drive to the temples and after a stay of 4 hrs. continue their voyage by the same vessel. A carriage may be ordered for the occasion by telegraph (1 l. 20 c.) from Sciacca or Licata (p. 241).

The steamboat-agent at Girgenti may be applied to in this matter. Embarcation or landing 1 l.

Girgenti. *Albergo Gellia, agreement necessary.—Locanda Villa di Napoli; Albergo della bella Venezia; Locanda di Roma e Venezia; all in the old Sicil. style. *Michele Pancaggi*, the custodian of the antiquities, is the best guide to the ruins (5 l. per diem), but by no means absolutely necessary. Don Raffaello Politi, the learned antiquary of Girgenti, may be applied to in any case of emergency. Models of the temples may be purchased of Gerlando Aletto (Piano del Barone). Diligence to Palermo daily (except Sat.), also to Catania viâ Caltanisetta and Castrogiovanni.

Girgenti, the most richly endowed bishopric of Sicily, the seat of a prefect and the military head-quarters of the district, contains a population of 15,925 (with suburbs 17,194). It has recently been furnished with a water-conduit, partially constructed with the remnants of an ancient aqueduct. The four gates of the town are: *Porta del Molo*, *del Ponte*, *Biberia* and *Panitteri*. $1^1/_2$ day suffices for the inspection of the principal objects of interest.

Acragas (Ἀκράγας), "the most beautiful city of the mortals" according to Pindar, was founded by colonists from Gela in 582 (see p. 242). The Doric settlers, natives of Crete, introduced the worship of Athene of Lindos and also that of Zeus Atabyrios, i. e. the Moloch of Mt. Tabor. When a temple had been erected to Zeus Polieus, "the founder of cities", Phalaris, the founder, usurped the supreme power and ruled from 564 to 549, when he was deposed by the Eumenides Telemachus, and an oligarchy of 60 years now commenced. Phalaris had sacrificed human victims to Zeus Atabyrios in red-hot bulls of metal. This practice, in addition to his tyrannical government, rendered him odious to the Greeks. In 488 Theron subverted the oligarchy and extended the dominions of Acragas as far as the N. coast where he conquered Himera. Allied with his son-in-law Gelon, the tyrant of Syracuse, he conquered the Carthaginians at Himera 480 (p. 257), after which he devoted his attention to the improvement of Acragas. The town stood on a hill 922 ft. in height, descending precipitously on the N. side and sloping gently towards the coast on the S., bounded by the two rivers *Acragas (S. Biagio)* and *Hypsas (Drago)*. It consisted of two parts: the *Acropolis* to the l., where the modern town is situated, erroneously called *Camicus* by many, where the temple of Zeus Polyeus stood; and the *Rock of Athene* to the r., with the ancient town extending downwards towards the sea, by the walls of which the ruined temples now stand. Besides these there was also a *Neapolis* (Plutarch), which was probably the seaport-town. Prisoners of war (of whom many of the citizens possessed as many as 500) were compelled to excavate the subterranean canals, the temples were also erected at that period and a large fish-pond constructed. This was the climax of the prosperity of Acragas. Theron's successors subsequent to 472 were in every respect his inferiors. They were at length banished and from Acragas a democratic revolution spread throughout the whole of Sicily. The constitution, however, established by Empedocles at Acragas appears to have been of a mixed character. The wealth of the citizens was enormous. "They built," it has been said of them, "as if they expected to live for ever." The population has been stated at 800,000, but *probably* did not exceed $^1/_4$th of that number. After the city had remained *neutral during the* war between Athens and Syracuse, it succumbed in 406 *to the Carthaginian* generals Hamilcar and Himilco and the treachery of its *own leaders. The inhabitants* fled during the night to Gela. Himilco caused *the city to be plundered* and the works of art to be sent to Carthage.

GIRGENTI.

A antica città
B rocca o cittadella
C il monte Toro
1 il tempio di Giove Polieo (Santa Maria dei Greci)
2 la rupe Atenea
2 il tempio di Cerere e Proserpina (Chiesa di San Biagio)
4 linea delle mura orientali costrutte a grandi macigni
5 ingresso alla città
6 il tempio di Giunone Lacinia
6* fonte antico
7 le mure meridionali tagliate in gran parte nella rocca
8 il tempio della Concordia
9 alcuni sepolcri sotterranei
10 il tempio d'Ercole
11 porta Aurea
12 il sepolcro di Terone
13 il tempio d'Esculapio
14 sepolcri antichi
15 il tempio di Giove Olimpico
16 il tempio di Castore e di Polluce
17 un antico monumento (Stoa?)
18 piscina
19 li condotti Feaci
20 il tempio di Vulcano
21 l'oratorio di Falaride
22 il ponte de' morti
23 bagni antichi
24 sepolcri antichi
25 (San Nicola) avanzi di fabbriche
26 porta del ponte
27 convento di San Vito
28 il Duomo

Lith. geogr. Anstalt v. Ed. Wagner, Darmst.

The temples were burned down (traces of the action of fire may be observed on No. 6). Until the time of Timoleon the city remained a scene of devastation. That tyrant sent a colony thither, and the town again prospered, at one time as an independent state, at another under the Carthaginian supremacy. In the 1st Punic war the citizens, as the allies of Carthage, were in a position to furnish the Carthaginians with a contingent of 25,000 men, when the Romans besieged the city in 262. The battle fought without the walls was not decisive but was so favourable to the Romans, that the Carthaginians were compelled to withdraw their troops to Heraclea. The city was then plundered by the Romans and shortly after by the Carthaginian general Karthalo also. In the 2nd Punic war the Carthaginians maintained themselves longest in this part of Sicily and Acragas came into the possession of the Romans only owing to the treachery of the Numidians. From that period the town (Agrigentum) was a place of little importance.

In order to visit the ruins, the traveller quits the town by the Porta del Ponte (Pl. 26), and ascends through the *Giardino Inglese* and the Capuchin monastery of *S. Vito* to the **Rock of Athene*, or *Rupe Atenea* (Pl. 2). It has been supposed that a temple of Athene once stood here, but according to the most recent investigations this appears very doubtful. The depression between the town and the rock was, according to a local tradition, artificially formed by Empedocles to admit of the passage of the Tramontana and thus dispel the malaria. The view in every direction is magnificent. On the E. slope of the rock are the fragments of a small Greek temple "in antis", said to have been dedicated to *Ceres and Proserpine* (Pl. 3). Beneath the Norman church of *S. Biagio*, at the base of the rock, is the *Fontana dei Greci*, the mouth of an ancient canal 4 M. in length, which supplied Girgenti with water.

The traveller now proceeds to the so-called ** *Temple of Juno Lacinia* (Pl. 3), which is said to have contained the painting of Juno, executed by Zeuxis from the five most beautiful virgins of Acragas as models. The temple is magnificently situated at the point where the town-wall, which consists of huge masses of rock, turns from E. to S. The approach, a few min. walk N. of the temple, by which the descent to Fiume S. Biagio is made, is ancient. The temple is a peripteros-hexastylos with 34 columns of the most perfect period of the Doric style (about the year 500). The columns have 20 flutes and their height is equal to five times their diameter. Earthquakes have here completed the work of destruction: 16 pillars only are left standing; those on the S. and E. sides have been disintegrated by exposure to the Sirocco. In front of the pronaos of the temple are two narrow terraces. To the W. an ancient cistern. In the town-wall tombs.

The so-called ** *Temple of Concord* (Pl. 8) is one of the best-preserved ancient temples in existence, as in the middle ages it was converted into a church of *S. Gregorio delle Rape*. The arched openings in the wall of the cella belong to that period. The temple is a peripteros hexastylos, more recent than that of Juno

Lacinia but still erected before the decline of the Doric style. Its 34 columns with the architrave and frontons are still standing. The incisions for beams are almost all of later origin. Stairs in the corners of the wall of the cella ascend to the summit.

On the l. of the road, between this and the following temple, is the *Grotta de' Frangipani*, a dome-shaped tomb hewn in the rock, containing numerous separate *loculi*.

Not far from the temple of Concord are the ruins of the so-called *Temple of Hercules* (Pl. 10), a peripteros-hexastylos of 38 columns. Regarded in a different light it was an amphiprostylos-hypæthros. Fragments of the entablature, with remains of painting, are preserved in the museum at Palermo. It is said to have contained the celebrated painting of Alcmene by Zeuxis. From this temple the infamous Verres attempted to steal the statue of Hercules by night, but the workmen employed by him were driven away by the pious Agrigentines. Adjoining the temple is the *Porta Aurea* (Pl. 11), the town-gate towards the harbour, by which in 210 the Romans entered the town. A road to the Molo leads through this gate. Within the walls, about 10 min. walk from the gate, is the Norman church of *S. Niccolò* (Pl. 25); near it a tolerable osteria. The neighbouring *Oratorium of Phalaris* (Pl. 21), probably once a small Sacellum, was afterwards converted into a Norman chapel. The adjoining *Panitteri* garden contains the Corinthian entablature of an ancient circular building and remains of statues.

To the l., outside the gate, is the so-called *Tomb of Theron* (Pl. 12), which, like the temple of Castor and Pollux and the Oratorium of Phalaris, is of later Greek origin. According to Serradifalco, it is a cenotaph of the Roman period (?). In a house between the Tomb of Theron and the confluence of the Acragas and Hypsas, where during the siege the army of the Romans was posted, are preserved the fragments of an ancient edifice which appears to have been a "templum in antis". As a *Temple of Æsculapius* (Pl. 13), containing the celebrated statue of Apollo by Myron, once stood here, it is believed by some to have been identical with the above.

Beyond the Porta Aurea are situated the ruins of the ** *Temple of Zeus* (Pl. 15), which was never completed. This vast structure, extolled by Polybius and described by Diodorus, was erected between 480 and 400. It was a pseudo-peripteros-hypæthros with 37 huge half-columns, 6 at the entrance, 7 at the E. extremity and 12 on each side, each 20 ft. in circumference, with flutings broad enough to admit of a man standing in them, and the same number of pilasters in the interior. In the walls of the cella, although uncertain where, stood the colossal Telamones or Atlantes, one of which has been reconstructed, and measures 24 ft.

They are supposed to have been situated above the pilasters as bearers of the trabeation. In the tympanum of the E. side was represented the contest of the gods with the giants, on the W. side the conquest of Troy. Down to 1401 a considerable portion of the temple was still in existence, but it has gradually diminished and in recent times was laid under contribution to aid in the construction of the Molo of Girgenti.

Near this temple M. Cavallari has caused four Doric columns of a temple to be placed, which is commonly, though without foundation, said to have been dedicated to *Castor and Pollux* (Pl. 16). Fragments of the entablature bear distinct traces of stucco and colouring. It was a peripteros-hexastylos of 34 columns. Near it the substructure of another ancient edifice.

The dimensions of the temples (numbers refer to plan) are here given approximately in Engl. feet:

	3	6	8	10	15	16	13
Length incl. steps	86	127	131	228	344	106	—
Breadth	38	60	60½	86	172	49	38
Length of cella	—	86¾	91	148	295	76	24
Breadth of cela	—	29	29	43	64	18	—
Height of columns with capitals	—	20	21½	31	52	20	—
Diameter of columns	—	4	4½	6¾	10¼	3½	—
Intercolumnia	—	5½	5½	7½	—	—	—
Height of entablature	—	9¼	9¼	—	—	—	—

In a garden on the farther side of the valley, which is said to have once been occupied by the fish-pond *(piscina)* mentioned by Diodorus, are the remains of what is styled the *Temple of Vulcan* (Pl. 20), whence a fine view of the temples opposite. Of the spring of oil mentioned by Pliny not a trace has been discovered. N. of the temple of Vulcan the *Hippodrome* was probably situated.

Remains of the celebrated *Cloacae of Phaeax* are seen between the temples of Juno and Hercules, but have not yet been sufficiently investigated. The *Catacombs* or subterranean quarries and caverns beneath the present town are probably of more remote origin. They are visited from the entrance to the church del Purgatorio.

The *Cathedral* (Pl. 28), commenced in the 14th cent., now presents a combination of almost every architectural style; the best portion is the unfinished tower. The modernized interior con-

aisle of nave and two aisles. In the N. aisle, between the two first columns, is preserved a celebrated marble sarcophagus (shown by the sacristan), with representations in relief of the myth of Hippolytus.

On one side Hippolytus hunting and in the act of slaying a boar. On one end Phædra pining for love, behind her the nurse who unveils her; before her young girls playing on the guitar; Cupid discharges his shafts from beneath, which Phædra appears to ward off with her left hand. On the other side the nurse divulges to Hippolytus the love of his step-mother; he turns sorrowfully aside. On the fourth side Hippolytus in a recumbent position; behind him the sea-monster. The first and fourth sides are inferior to the others. The whole is probably a copy, executed during the Roman period, from a fine ancient work.

An acoustic peculiarity in the cathedral should be observed by the visitor. A person standing on the steps of the high-altar can distinguish every word spoken on the threshold of the principal entrance (from the W.), although the distance is upwards of 90 ft. In the N. transept, to the l., a Madonna by *Guido Reni*.

The *Archives* (in the tower) of the cathedral comprise collections of documents from the Norman period of Sicilian history; Sicilian popular songs of 1680; a letter, the authorship of which is attributed to the devil, date 1676; a fine ancient vase from a tomb of Girgenti etc.

From the cathedral the traveller should proceed to the neighbouring church of *S. Maria dei Greci* (closed, custodian ½ l.), which contains remains of the *Temple of Jupiter Polieus* (Pl. 1). It was a peripteros-hexastylos, the dimensions of which are unknown.

These are the most ancient relics which Girgenti possesses.

A *Museum* of antiquities found at Girgenti, especially of vases, at present under the supervision of the Sindaco, has recently been founded.

The most interesting mediæval structures are the portal of *San Giorgio* and the *Palazzo Buonadonna*.

After a day has been devoted to the examination of the ruins without the town, the following morning may be spent in visiting the objects of interest in the town itself and the afternoon in riding to the mud-volcano of Maccaluba, unless the traveller prefer to proceed as far as Palma.

N. of Girgenti, 6 M. distant, and 3 M. to the W. of the road to Palermo, rises the small mud-volcano *Maccaluba*, a hill 42 ft. in height, consisting of clay and limestone. It is covered with a number of small cones 2–3 ft. high, from the fissures of which hydrogen is emitted with considerable noise. Occasionally mud and stones are hurled into the air to a great height. In winter after continued rain the cones lose their shape. An *interesting excursion* to the scientific.

25. From Girgenti to Syracuse by Palma, Licata, Terranova, Modica *(Val d'Ispica)* and Palazzolo.

From Girgenti to Syracuse the traveller may select one of the three following principal routes: 1st. Through the interior by Caltanisetta, Castrogiovanni and Catania by carr. (R. 26); 2nd. The coast-route on horse back; 3rd. By steamboat (once weekly). The latter usually starts from the Molo at midnight, reaches Licata at 5 a. m. (at each of these places a halt of 1—2 hrs.), and Syracuse at 5 p. m.; fare in the cabin 30½ l. (incl. early breakfast and déjeuner at 10 o'clock). — The coast-route requires 4½—5 days: 1st. Palma, 13 M. (or Licata, 24½ M.); 2nd. Terranova, 28 M. (Vittoria 33½ M.); 3rd. Modica, 34½ M. (Palazzolo 34½ M.); 4th. Palazzolo 17 M. (Syracuse 28 M.); 5th. Syracuse 28 M. — From Vittoria a carriage-road and diligence-communication (18 l. 90 c.) to Syracuse, by Ragusa, Modica and Noto, 78¾ M. Also from Palazzolo diligence (6 l. 60 c.) to Syracuse, 27½ M. Private conveyances are more easily procured at Vittoria and Modica than at Palazzolo. In order to avoid a long and fatiguing ride, as well as an unattractive and often unsafe portion of the route, the traveller should if possible avail himself of the steamer from Girgenti to Terranova. Travellers at Syracuse may without undertaking the above route visit the most interesting parts of it (Palazzolo, Val' d'Ispica etc.) in 3 days. — From Girgenti to Licata 34 l. were recently paid for 4 horses, one sumpter-horse and two attendants; for the same number from Licata to Terranova 25 l. Boat from Licata to Terranova also 25 l., 5 l. of which were expended on the necessary certificate of health, which the boatman procures; the voyage should be commenced at an early hour, as the wind frequently rises towards noon. Mule from Terranova to Vittoria 5 l. and fee.

The road from Girgenti to Palma (13 M.) descends from the Acropolis into the ancient city, intersects the valley of the *S. Biagio* and ascends to the table-land, on which, on a height to the l., *Favara* (13,000 inhab.) is situated, with a picturesque castle of the Chiaramonti of the 14th cent. On the summit of a hill farther to the l. rises *Naro* (10,253 inhab.), also possessing a castle of the Chiaramonte family. Traversing pasture-land, within a few miles from the sea which is concealed by a low chain of hills, the traveller soon enters the fertile valley of **Palma**. The town contains nothing to arrest the traveller, and a halt is seldom made here unless for the night *(Vittoria*, landlord *Nicolo Sortino)*.

From Palma the road traverses a beautiful valley with gigantic almond-trees (the almonds of Palma are the finest in Sicily) and leads to Licata, situated on the *Fiume Salso*, the ancient *Himera Meridionalis*.

(11½ M.) **Licata** *(La Bella Sizilia*, in the principal street), popul. 14,338, occupies the site of the town which, after the destruction of Gela in 280, the Tyrant Phintias of Acragas erected and named after himself. It lies at the base of a hill, *Poggio di S. Angelo*, termed *Exvoμος* by the Greeks, because Phalaris once sacrificed his human victims here.

It was an ancient Phœnician-Carthaginian fortification, garrisoned by the Carthaginians during their war with Agathocles in 310, whilst the latter

was posted on M. della Guardia on the opposite side of the river. Agathocles was conquered chiefly through the skill of the Balearic slingers. Here in 256 Regulus, before his expedition to Africa, conquered the Carthaginian fleet in one of the greatest naval battles on record, in which not fewer than 300,000 men were engaged. Carthalo, favoured by a storm, destroyed a large fleet of Roman transports on this coast in 249.

Licata (Alicata) is the most important commercial town on the S. coast of Sicily. Extensive sulphur-export. One of the principal firms (e. g. Messrs. Legler) may be applied to by the traveller in case of emergency.

The road from Licata to Terranova (17 M.) traverses a sterile district, at one time skirting the coast, at another separated from it by hills. As far as the castle of *Falconara*, a modern residence of Baron Bordinaro, wheat-fields are traversed and the road is bordered with large aloes. High above Falconara rises *Butera*, a town with 5000 inhab. In 853 it was besieged by the Saracens for 5 months before it succumbed, and it was one of their latest Sicilian possessions, which they retained till 1089. The next cultivated tract which is reached is near Terranova, the *Campi Geloi* of Virgil. The plain here is chiefly planted with cotton. The height on the r. immediately before Terranova is reached *(Capo Soprano)* was the ancient Necropolis, where numerous vases have recently been found.

Terranova (*Domenico Guttilla*, in the Corso; *Fenice;* charges at both according to agreement), a seaport-town with 11,000 inhab., founded by the Emp. Frederick II., intersected by the long Corso from W. to S., contains little to interest the traveller. Sig. Carlo Navarra possesses a collection of fine ancient vases found in the neighbourhood.

Near Terranova are the remains of *Gela*, where the dramatist Æschylus died, B. C. 456.

Gela, founded in 690 by a Dorian colony under Antiphemus of Rhodes and Entimus of Crete, so rapidly attained to prosperity that in 582 it was itself in a position to send forth a colony to found Acragas. After an aristocratic form of government, Hippocrates obtained the supreme power. Under his rule Gela rose to the culminating point of its prosperity (498—491). His successor Gelon transferred the seat of government of the Deinomenides to Syracuse, carrying with him one-half of the population of Gela. The remainder he left under the rule of his brother Hiero. In 405 Gela was captured and destroyed by the Carthaginians under Hamilcar. The description given by Diodorus (XIII.) proves that the town lay to the E. of Terranova, beyond the Fiume of Terranova or Gela. The remains of a Doric temple are still standing about $^1/_2$ M. to the E. of the town (Piazza del molino a vento); 300 paces farther is the river. Here stood the temple of Apollo, whose celebrated statue was sent by Hamilcar to Tyre, where it was found by Alexander the Great. Here the camp of the Carthaginians was *pitched.* Timoleon re-erected the town and populated it with colonists. *Agathocles subsequently* caused 5000 of the inhabitants to be put to the *sword, and B. C.* 280 Phintias, the Tyrant of Acragas, entirely destroyed *the town. Since* that period it has disappeared from the pages of history.

The direct road from Terranova to Palazzolo leads by (13 M.) *Biscari* and (11¼ M.) *Chiaramonte*, two small towns which contain nothing remarkable. As the road moreover is bad, most travellers will prefer the circuit by *Modica*, for the sake of seeing the *Val d'Ispica* (to which a new road will soon be completed).

The route from Terranova runs near the coast, till the rivers *Gela* and *Dirillo* (ancient *Achates*) have been crossed (bridges in course of construction), and afterwards joins the high road to

(17 M.) **Vittoria** *(Albergo di Michele Santonocito*, with trattoria, good wine; *Locanda dell' Unione)* (15,000 inhab.). The archæologist is recommended to perform the route from Vittoria to Modica by *Scoglieti*, the Marine of Vittoria, and the site of the ancient Camarina (20 M.).

Camarina was founded by Syracuse in 599 and destroyed in 553 for having attempted to assert its independence, but was re-erected by Hippocrates of Gela after the battle of the Helorus (Telluro or Abisso). Gelon again depopulated the town, but it was a second time colonized by Gela in 461. In 439 it was sacked by the Syracusans and during the war with Athens remained neutral. In 405 Dionysius on his retreat compelled the inhabitants to follow him, and the town was destroyed by the Carthaginians. In 339 it was re-colonized by Timoleon, but soon after fell into the hands of the Romans. A. D. 853 it was entirely destroyed by Abbâs-ibn-Fahdl. Camarina was about 5 M. in circumference and lay to the r. of the river *Camarana* (ancient *Hipparis*), at the point where the chapel of the *Madonna di Camarana* now stands on a sandy eminence 70—90 ft. in height.

From Camarina the traveller then proceeds to *S. Croce* (5½ M.) (poor inn), and **Scicli** (11¼ M.) (*Locanda del Carmine; Loc. de' Carceri*), a town with 10,000 inhab., on the site of the ancient Syracusan colony *Casmenae*, founded in 644. From Scicli to Modica diligence daily, 1 l.; from Modica to Noto see p. 246.

From Vittoria to Modica (and beyond it) diligence daily except Sund., fare 5 l. 40 c., private carr. 17—20 l.

The road from Vittoria to Modica leads by

(4 M.) *Cómiso*, a miserable country-town with 10,000 inhab. Here was situated the celebrated fountain of Diana, the water of which refused to mingle with wine when drawn by women of sullied reputation. Beyond Comiso the road ascends, bordered with large carob-trees, to the barren table-land, destitute of shade. Descending to the valley, the traveller perceives to the l.

(13 M.) *Ragusa* (poor inns, the best at Ragusa Infer.), a country-town with 21,000 inhab., most romantically situated, probably the ancient *Hybla Heraea*. It consists of Ragusa Superiore and Inferiore, each possessing its own administration, post-office etc. The whole of the surrounding district is the property of Baron Arezzo di Donnafugata, who possesses a cotton-spinning manufactory here. The neighbouring rocks contain numerous grottoes. Count Bernardo Cabrera (d. 1423), who boldly attempted to possess himself of the crown of Sicily, is interred in the church of the Capuchins.

(9¼ M.) **Modica** (13 M. from Comiso) (*Loc. Bella Italia*, with good trattoria; *Locanda* of *Maestro Giorgio*, near the Sotto Prefettura; *Locanda Nuova* etc.), the capital (27,449 inhab.) of the ancient county of that name, is situated in a rocky valley, consisting of two ravines which unite in the town. The height between the two valleys affords a survey of the three different arms of the town, which itself contains nothing worthy of mention.

From Modica by the *Val d'Ispica* to *Palazzolo* a journey of one day (2 mules 15 l., and 1 l. for the attendant), which should be commenced at sunrise; provisions necessary. It is not necessary, as the guides sometimes assert, to return from the Val d'Ispica to Modica, in order to proceed to Palazzolo; nor can this circuit be easily accomplished in a single day. The road from Modica to *Spaccaforno* is quitted beyond the road which descends to Scicli and the traveller proceeds to the l. by a rough road to the (6 M.) remarkable and picturesque * *Val d'Ispica*, a rocky ravine 6 M. in length, in the limestone rock of which subterranean dwellings and tombs have been discovered.

The banks of the Mediterranean must have been peopled during a prehistorical period by a race who excavated their dwellings in the rocks and deposited their dead in rocky niches (didieri). Caverns of this description have been discovered in Sardinia, the Balearic Islands, in the Cyrenaica and in Etruria. They occur in Sicily in considerable numbers in the S.E. angle of the island only, between Terranova and Syracuse; a few, however, have been found near Caltabelotta (di San Cono) and between Bronte and Maletto dei Giganti. They may perhaps be attributed to the Sicanians. At *Sparano*, a spot between Noto and Palazzolo, a Druidical relic, or a species of Celtic *θόλος* has been discovered, which appears to favour the view that the Sicanians were of Celtic origin. The grottoes of the *Val d'Ispica* are the most numerous and present the greatest variety. Some of them manifestly served as habitations. They either consist of different stories, connected in the interior by circular apertures, or of single chambers, the entrances to which in the rock are more than the height of a man above the ground. Rings hewn in stone which are seen here probably served some purpose of domestic economy. Other archæologists believe these grottoes merely to have constituted the Necropolis of some ancient city, and not to have been employed as dwellings until late in the Christian period.

At the N.E. issue of the valley rises the so-called *Castello d'Ispica*, a rock completely honeycombed by grottoes. Others deserving mention are the *Spelonca Grossa*, *Grotta del Corvo* and *del Vento*. About 10 min. from the entrance, about half-way up the hill on the l., stands a house where wine may be procured. Near it a rocky path ascends to the bridle-path which leads to

Palazzolo *Acreide (Locanda Centrale)*, one of the most interesting towns of Sicily, with 10,000 inhab. The custodian *Salvatore Monelli* (fee 2—3 l.) keeps the keys of the theatre etc. and shows the principal objects of interest in 4—5 hrs. Those

who commence the walk at daybreak may proceed on the same day by diligence to Syracuse. Dr. G. Italia-Nicastro is the most learned archæologist in the place.

Ἄκραι (Arabian *el Akrât*, subsequently *Placeolum*, *Balensul*, now *Palazzolo*) was founded by the Syracusans in 664 on the site, it would appear, of a Phœnician settlement, and belonged to the dominions of their city until the latter was conquered by Marcellus. The town apparently escaped destruction until the wars of the Saracens. The Acropolis and older portion of the town stood on the hill which rises above the modern town, and were accessible on the E. side only. This eminence is doubtless of volcanic origin, as volcanic products are found between the limestone rocks. (This district abounds in volcanic formations, especially apparent on the route from Vizzini to Buccheri and Buscemi.) The summit affords a fine view in every direction. The approach from the E. was protected by latomiæ. Here tombs of all periods have been discovered, some of Greek origin with reliefs, others apparently of the Christian period. Then the so-called *Tempio Ferale;* aqueducts; a small *Theatre*, looking to the N., where on an eminence above a deep ravine the small town of *Buscemi* is visible. The theatre is of late Greek origin and contains 12 tiers of seats for 600 spectators. Adjacent to it the *Odeon*, or, according to others, a bath-establishment. To the S. of the Acropolis rises the *Monte Pineta* with numerous mortuary chambers of the so-called Didieri. In the *Contrada dei Santicelli*, a valley $1^1/_2$ M. to the S. of Pineta, are the remarkable bas-reliefs, unfortunately mutilated, of the "*Santoni*". They appear to have appertained to a burial-place; on most of them the figure of a goddess (supposed to be Cybele) may be distinguished. Not far from this spot is an extensive burial-ground, *Acrocoro detto della Torre*, where some hundreds of sarcophagi have been opened. Many of them contained well preserved skulls. From E. to W. the skeletons of women were found to have been interred, from N. to S. those of men. A Phœnician inscription was also found here. — The collection of ancient vases etc. of Baron Judica (Palazzo Judica), who superintended the excavations on the Acropolis, is in a deplorably neglected condition, and interesting to the professional only.

The road from Palazzolo to Syracuse (28 M.; dilig. daily about 10 a. m., fare 3 l. 15 c.) traverses monotonous fields, sterile land and clumps of wood *(di Madredonna* and *Giambra)*. *Bauli*, another wood to the E., is said to be still infested by wolves. A short distance beyond *Monte Grosse*, the first post-station, Syracuse becomes visible in the distance. The road leads through the small town of *S. Paolo*, then through *Floridia*. Below Floridia, on the r. side of the road is a ravine which the Athenians

on their return from Syracuse under Nicias found obstructed, thus compelling them to turn towards the S. The towns to the l. are *Cassaro* and *Ferla*. Farther towards the N. *Sortino*, on an eminence. About 4 M. below Floridia, on a height to the l. lies *Belvedere*, adjoining which are the ruins of *Euryalus*, the most W. fort of the Epipolæ of Syracuse.

From Modica to Syracuse by Noto.

Monotonous post-road by (11¼ M.) *Spaccaforno* with 9000 inhab. and (3¾ M.) *Rosolini* to (8½ M.) *Noto*. From Noto by (3¾ M.) *Avola* and (7½ M.) *Lungarino* to (9½ M.) Syracuse.

Noto (*Aquila d'Oro*, opp. the Dominican monastery, to the r., tolerable; *Villa di Roma*), a pleasant and wealthy town with 13,000 inhab., contains handsome palaces of the provincial aristocracy. The fertile district of which this is the principal town comprises an area of 70 sq. M. The present town was founded in 1703 near the site of *Netum*, which was destroyed by an earthquake in 1693, and had been founded by the Sikelian prince Ducetius (about 450) on the site of a still more ancient town. Traces of the latter existed as late as the 16th cent. between Noto and Palazzolo, in the vicinity of the spot where Count Ruggiero founded the Benedictine abbey of *S. Lucia* (Bauli). Of the second Noto the ruins are still visible, ¼ M. from the present town. 4 M. to the S. of Noto, between the rivers *Falconara* (*Asinaros*) and *Telluro* (*Helorus*), stands *La Pizzuta*, a fragment of a Greek column, about 30 ft. in height. It is said to be a remnant of the monument erected by the Syracusans in the bed of the Asinarus after the sanguinary defeat of the Athenians under Nicias (July, 413).

An excursion may be made from Noto by a carriage-road to (16 M.) *Pacchino* and the rugged *promontory of Passero* (*Pachynum*) with its islands, harbours (*Porto d'Ulisse*, *Porto Palo*), tunny-fisheries (tonnare) and the remains of the ancient city of *Helorus* on the l. bank of the river, now called *Stampaci*. In ancient times the *Via Helora* led from Helorus to Syracuse.

From Noto the road leads to *Avola* (11,000 inhab.), where almond-trees and the sugar-cane flourish, skirts the plain of the coast and crossing the river *Cassibile* (ancient *Cacyparis*), on the banks of which Demosthenes and 6000 Athenians sustained a defeat in 413, leads to Syracuse. To the r. is seen the Great Harbour, l. the remains of the columns of the Olympieion. The road skirts the r. side of the harbour, passing a large heap of reeds used by the potters, who have exercised their craft here since the time of Dionysius I. When after the battle of Gela Dionysius penetrated into the city by night and usurped the government he here destroyed the gate of Achradina by piling up and setting fire to bundles of the reeds which he found in the vicinity.

26. From Girgenti to Castrogiovanni and Catania by Caltanisetta.

The road from Girgenti to Catania unites with the high road from Palermo to Catania at *S. Caterina* (52½ M.). Distance to Castrogiovanni *75 M., to Catania* 140½ M.; diligence daily, a railway projected. The long *circuit described by* the road may be avoided by those who travel on horseback, *thus: by Favara* (3¾ M.), *Castrofilippo* (5½ M.), Canicatti (7½ M.), *Caltanisetta* (14 *M.*), *Castrogiovanni* (15 M.), i. e. only 45¾ M.

The road, leading towards the N. (see R. 27), is at first the high road from Girgenti to Palermo until the present route diverges to the r. and ascends to *Le Grotte* (ancient *Erbessus*, whence in 262 the Romans procured provisions whilst besieging Agrigentum), a poor town (5000 inhab.), 12 M. from Girgenti. 3 M. farther *Racalmuto* (10,397 inhab.), then (10 M.) *Canicatti*, a town with 20,025 inhab. A carriage-road leads hence by *Campobello di Licata*, with productive sulphur-mines, to *Licata* (diligence daily, 5 l. 85 c.). 9 M. farther the post-station *Serra di Falco*, a small town from which the author of the Antichità della Sicilia (Domen. lo Faso Pietrasanta Duca di Serradifalco) derived his title (d. at Florence in 1833). This is the central point of the richest sulphur-district of Sicily. From this point the road leads by *S. Cataldo*, named after St. Cataldus of Taranto, seat of a marquisate with 10,000 inhab., to (9½ M.) **Caltanisetta** (*Locanda d'Italia*, in the Piazza del Collegio; *Locanda Giordano; Aquila Nera)*, capital of the province with 20,411 inhab., containing little to interest the traveller. The monastery *Badia di S. Spirito*, 2 M. distant, erected by Roger I., is a fine specimen of the Norman style; on Whit-Monday a great national festival is celebrated here. 2 M. farther a mud-volcano, similar to the Maccaluba in the Terra Pilata. — A carriage-road is now in course of construction from Caltanisetta to Terranova by *Pietraperzia* (10,296 inhab.), *Barrafranca* (8000 inhab.) and *Mazzarino* (10,782 inhab.).

From Caltanisetta the road ascends to *S. Caterina* (13 M.) by *Monte S. Giuliano* (2250 ft.) and unites with the post-road.

27. From Girgenti to Palermo.

Diligence daily in 20—22 hrs.; fare 20 l. 55 c.; distance 137 kilom. = 85½ M. This route is not sufficiently attractive to arrest the traveller, who thus avoids the discomfort of spending a night at a bad inn. Diligence-passengers should procure a supply of provisions before starting, as little refreshment can be obtained at the road-side inns.

From Girgenti the road to the N. descends precipitously into the valley of the *Drago* until the cross-road at *Spinasanta* is reached; to the l. *Montaperto* on an abrupt eminence; in the foreground *Aragona* with its ducal palace is visible. Of all the mountains the precipitous *Pizzo di Cammarata* (5075 ft.) is the most conspicuous and remains in sight during the greater part of the day. After a solitary post-house is passed and on the l. *Aragona*, a possession of the Naselli family, the post-station of

(12 M.) *Comittini* is reached. At this town and at *Favara*, 5 M. to the E. of Girgenti, M. Ignazio Genuardi of Girgenti, the

wealthiest proprietor of sulphur-mines in the island, possesses his principal mines. The administrator (il fattore) is an obliging man. From Aragona the road descends by numerous windings to the *Platani*. The projected railway will here turn to the E. The mountain to the r. is the *Pizzo di Sutera*, on the summit of which stands a town with 3000 inhab. and a ruined castle. This town was called *Sotîr* by the Arabians in 860, a name believed to be identical with *Σωτηρ*. Others conjecture it to be Camicus, where Dædalus erected a castle for Cocalus. The line across the river is employed in transmitting the mail-bags when the stream is so swollen as to be impassable for the diligence itself. The road now winds upwards to the lofty

(14 M.) *Casteltermini* (Locanda of Luigi Livorsi), a town with 7000 inhab., who are chiefly engaged in the culture of the fertile environs. Those who ride, here leave Casteltermini to the l. and ascend through the *Passo Fonduto* by the course of the *Fiume di S. Pietro*.

(13 M.) *S. Giovanni di Cammarata*, post-station for *Cammarata*, situated on the hill to the l. (10,000 inhab.). To the l. opens the beautiful basin of *Castronuovo*, of which a charming view is enjoyed. Extensive quarries of variegated marble were worked here in ancient times. From the *Case di Panepinto*, where the frontiers of the provinces of Girgenti, Caltanisetta and Palermo converge, the road ascends more rapidly, until near Lercara it attains the culminating point between the Ionian and Tyrrhenian seas.

(12 M.) *Lercara* (Locanda d'Italia, on the l. side of the street near the post-office, bad), a town of evil reputation with 8000 inhabitants; in the vicinity are the most northern sulphur-mines of the island. From this point the road descends until it reaches the great trunk-road (see p. 250) at *Mangonaro*.

From Palermo to Sciacca by Corleone (71 M.). The road is not yet entirely completed and is traversed by a diligence as far as Corleone only. As it presents few objects of interest either in a natural or historical point of view, the following slight sketch will suffice. Palermo is quitted by the Porta Nuova, the Largo dell' Indipendenza crossed and the Strada Pisani followed, which leads to the Lunatic Asylum and crosses the *Oreto*. The road then ascends to *Parco*, where William II. once possessed his extensive hunting preserves. Thence Garibaldi accomplished his celebrated detour round the mountains towards the E., whilst General v. Mecheln with his Swiss troops pursued the Sicilian piciotti as far as Corleone. The view of Palermo from the height above Parco is one of the most magnificent in Sicily. *Piano dei Greci* (9 M.), an Albanian colony, established in 1488, is next reached. The peculiarities of the language and customs of the town are gradually becoming extinct; the inhabitants are notorious for their predatory propensities. The road then ascends a long and dreary valley. *In front the mountain*-ridge of *Busambra* lies in an oblique direction, with *the woods of Cappelliere* towards the E. Above the latter, which were *seriously injured by* a conflagration a few years ago, rises the hunting-seat

Ficuzza, to which Ferdinand IV. frequently resorted when in Sicily in order to indulge in the pleasures of the chase. Another road ascends hither from *Ogliastro*. The road to Corleone descends by numerous windings, after having quitted the height where the ruins of the Saracenic stronghold *Kalata Busamara* are situated.

Corleone (*Locanda Grande*, in the Piazza, bad), with 14,600 inhab., is a town of Saracenic origin, where in 1237 Frederick II. established a Lombard colony. Its inhabitants were therefore the most strenuous opponents of the house of Anjou and at the present day retain their predilection for the Bourbons.

From Corleone a carriage-road, skirting the cliffs of *Monte de' Cavalli* and *Monte Barucu*, leads to *Busacchino* (9000 inhab.) and (14 M.) *Chiusa* (7000 inhab.). Here the road divides. To the r. the road leads to *Giuliana* and *Sambucca*, a well-built town with 9000 inhab., which under the name of *Rahal Zabuth* appertained to the monastery of Monreale in 1185. Farther to the r. of the latter are situated *Contessa*, an Albanian settlement, and the ruins of *Entella* on the bank of the *Bellici Sinistro*, 5 M. from Contessa and accessible from the S.E. only. Entella was a Sicanian town of which mention is made in the Trojan-Sicilian myths. In 403 it was taken by surprise by the Campanian mercenary troops of Dionysius I. In consequence of a rebellion of the Saracenic population in 1223, Frederick II. transplanted them to Nocera de' Pagani in Campania. From Sambucca the road proceeds W. to *Selta-Misilbesi*, where it unites with the road from *Partanna* (11,000 inhab.) and *S. Margherita* (8500 inhab.), and then E. to *Sciacca* (p. 234).

From Chiusa the branch of the road to the l. follows the valley of the river to *Caltabelotta* (p. 235).

28. From Palermo to Catania through the interior of the island.

Distance 156½ M., generally accomplished by the diligence in 34 hrs. After rainy weather enquiry may be made whether the rivers are passable. In order to visit Castrogiovanni the traveller proceeds to Misericordia (86½ M.) in about 20 hrs.; fare 21 l. 67 c. He may either continue his route thence by diligence, or ride by the Lago Pergusa and Piazza to Caltagirone, and there avail himself of the diligence to Catania (see p. 255). Provisions for the journey must not be forgotten.

The road leads E. by *Abate* and *Portella di Mare* at the base of *Monte Griffone*, *Gibelrosso* and *Buongiorno* to

(7½ M.) *Misilmeri*, a notorious harbour of banditti (10,000 inhabitants), where the diligence is provided with an escort. The road now ascends and quits the valley of the *Fiume de' Mirti*, or valley of *Ficarazzi*, beyond *Ogliastro*, another town (2000 inhabitants) of evil reputation. Between Ogliastro and the post-station

(11¼ M.) *Villafrati* are situated the *Bagni di Cifali* (Arabic *Gefala*), at the base of a lofty conical mountain surmounted by the *Castello di Diana (Kalata Gefala)*, where an ancient arabic inscription has been discovered. The temperature of the water is 102° Fahr. On the hill to the r. lies *Mezzojuso*, one of the four

Albanian colonies (*Piano dei Greci*, *Palazzo Adriano*, *Contessa* are the others) which have been established here since 1482. The Arabic name of the village is *Menzil-Jussuf* (village of Joseph). The road now skirts the *Fiume di S. Lionardo*, which falls into the sea near Termini, and leads to the bridge of

(7½ M.) *Vicari*, below the town (4000 inhab.) of that name. In the fort of Vicari Giovanni di S. Remigio, the French governor of the island, who had fled hither after the Sicil. Vespers, was besieged by the inhabitants of Palermo who had pursued him, and put to death. At the solitary post-station of *Mangonaro*, 19½ M. from Palermo, the road divides. To the r. ascends the *Via Lercara* to Girgenti, to the l. the *Via delle Montagne* leads to Catania. The post-station of

(7½ M.) *Alia* (4000 inhab.), which lies on an abrupt height to the l., is situated below the town, beyond which a dreary, uninhabited district is traversed as far as the post-station *La Gulfa*. This tract of land belongs almost exclusively to the Principe Villarosa. Thence to the small town of

(7½ M.) *Vallalunga* (5000 inhab.). The country becomes wilder. To the r. towers the *Monte Campanaro*, in the background the Madonian Mts. The *Fiumicello*, an affluent of the *Platani*, is now crossed and the base of the *Monte Mimiano* skirted on the l., beyond which lies the solitary post-station of

(11¼ M.) *Landrò*. The road then ascends the *Monte Mucini*, and in the distance, beyond vast fields of wheat, the indented peaks of Castrogiovanni and Calascibetta become visible. This view is one of the most extensive in the interior of the island.

(7½ M.) *S. Caterina* is a small and miserable town, the inns of which none but the diligence-conductors consider tolerable. The road to Caltanisetta and Girgenti (R. 26) diverges here. Between S. Caterina and

(11¼ M.) *Villarosa* flows the *Fiume Salso (Himera meridionalis)*. If the river is swollen the diligence proceeds no farther, but is occasionally dragged across with the aid of the "Maranguni", the powerful, semi-nude custodians of the ford (fee in this case expected). Villarosa is a pleasant looking town; valuable sulphur-mines in the vicinity. Thence to the solitary post-station

(10¼ M.) *Misericordia*.

The railway from Palermo to Catania (155 M.) will ascend to the S. of this route from Campofranco by the course of the *Salito, penetrate* the watershed between Fiume Platani and F. Salso *by a tunnel between* Caltanisetta and S. Caterina, then traverse *the Vallone del Fico*, enter the valley of the Dittaino (Simeto) by

a tunnel near Castrogiovanni and proceed by Catenanuova to Catania.

Castrogiovanni (several miserable inns, one of which is kept by *Mariano Buono*. The traveller should endeavour to procure an introduction to some resident here), the Arabic *Kasr-Janni*, a corruption of *Enna*, is situated on the summit of a mountain (2856 ft.) which is ascended from Misericordia in 1 hr.

Cicero describes this locality, and Livy terms it "inexpugnabilis", facts which alone tend to prove the important place occupied by Enna in the pages of Sicilian history. With this mountain, the myths of the most ancient inhabitants were intimately connected. Here the worship of the Demeter-Cora of the aborigines had its principal seat, and here Gelon erected a magnificent temple after the battle of Himera in 480.

Enna was founded by Syracuse in 664, and participated in all the vicissitudes of its mother-city. In 403 it fell by treachery into the hands of Dionysius I.; his son took it by surprise; Agathocles also possessed himself of the town; in the first Punic war it was captured by the Carthaginians and finally was betrayed to the Romans. When the slaves under Ennus had thrown themselves into Enna the Romans regained possession of the place only after a fierce struggle. The siege lasted during two years (133–132), and to this day Roman missiles are found at the approach to Castrogiovanni where the ascent is most gradual. The besieged were reduced by famine rather than by force of arms. In 837 the Saracens in vain endeavoured to storm the town, to which the inhabitants of the entire surrounding district had fled for refuge. In 859 Abbâs-ibn-Fahdl obtained possession of the fortress through treachery, a prisoner having introduced the Arabians into the town by means of a canal on the N. side. The booty was enormous. The women were sent as slaves as far as Bagdad. In 1080 the Normans took the town. In the middle ages it was again partially fortified.

The town is now in a most dilapidated condition and numbers 14,084 inhabitants in poor circumstances. The fertility of the soil is greatly inferior to what it was in ancient times, when dense forests, brooks and lakes converted this district into a luxuriant garden, where the hounds, it is said, lost the scent of their game amid the fragrance of the flowers, and the fields yielded a hundredfold.

Not a vestige is now left of the celebrated temples of Demeter (Ceres) and Proserpine. The former is supposed to have stood where the ruins of the castle of Frederick II. are situated, at the E. extremity of the plateau. The temple of Persephone is seen on the *Monte Salvo*, near the convent of the Padri Riformati. The *view is one of the finest in Sicily: the spectator stands at the central point of the island (Enna was termed the "umbilicus" of Sicily). Towards the E. towers the pyramid of Ætna; to the N. two mountain-chains, ramifications of the Nebrodi; towards N.N.E. Monte Artesino (3731 ft.) beyond the hill of Calascibetta. On the upper prolongation of the latter lie Leonforte and S. Filippo. Between the two, more in the background, Troina (3451 ft.). More towards the E. Centorbi. In an extensive

basin towards N.N.W., on a precipitous ridge between Monte Artesino and the Madonian Mts., Petralia Soprana and Ganci. To the N.W., S. Calogero near Termini is visible; to the W. the Pizzo di Cammarata and to the S. the Heræan Mts. The small town of Calascibetta (5500 inhabitants), situated on another isolated mountain (2407 ft.) to the N., was founded in 1080.

From Misericordia (p. 250) the road descends into the valley of the *Dittaino (Chrysas)* and again ascends to

(11¼ M.) *Leonforte* (Café to the l. as the town is entered). Here a road diverges to *Nicosia*, an episcopal town of an entirely mediæval aspect with a Lombard population, and Termini (p. 256). The castle of *Asaro* (Assorus, a Sikelian town) remains on the l. and the road leads by *Nissoria* into the valley of the *Fiume Salso*, an affluent of the Simeto. Here is situated

(8½ M.) *S. Filippo d'Argirò*, now an insignificant place with 7500 inhab., but one of the most ancient Sikelian cities in the island (*Agyrium*). The historian Diodorus gives an account of this his native town, and relates how Hercules visited it in the course of his wanderings with Jolaus and was here worshipped. It appears from this that a Phœnician colony existed here at a very remote period. Timoleon colonized the town in 339 and erected an agora, temple and handsome theatre, of which not a trace remains. St. Philip, whose festival is here celebrated on May 1st, has long superseded Hercules as the guardian deity of the place. Beautiful fragments of marble are frequently found in the vicinity. The road leads hence to

(9½ M.) *Regalbuto*. In the valley below lies *Gagliano*, the commandant of which Montaner di Sosa in 1300 lured the French under the Count of Brienne into an ambuscade, so that 300 French knights, "I Cavalieri della Morte" were captured or put to the sword. High above Gagliano lies *Troina* (3451 ft.), the most elevated of the more considerable towns of Sicily (9500 inhab.). This was one of the first towns of which in 1062 the Normans obtained possession. Here in 1063 Roger de Hauteville with his heroic wife Giuditta (Judith of Evroult) conquered the rebellious inhabitants and 5000 Saracens with a chosen band of 300 warriors. The Normans were so needy at that period that Roger and Judith are said to have possessed only a single mantle. The bishopric founded here was transferred to Messina in 1087. The Basilian monastery was founded by Roger. The first abbot was his brother-in-law Robert of Evroult. In the Matrice S. Maria traces of the ancient Norman structure may be distinguished.

To the r. on an abrupt eminence above the valley of the Si-*meto rises Centorbi* (Albergo della Pace, in the piazza, very poor),

with 6000 inhab. In ancient times the situation of *Centuripae* was compared with that of Eryx. Magnificent view of Ætna. During the Roman period this was an important place (Celsus was born here). In 1233 it was destroyed by Frederick II. on account of its disaffection and the population removed to Agosta (p. 289). Considerable remains of the ancient town-wall are preserved. Numerous vases, terracottas, coins and cut stones have been found in the neighbourhood. Antonio Camerano possesses a fine collection of gems and terracottas. An introduction to the Sindaco Emanuele lo Giudice desirable. The notary Francesco Camerano frequently accompanies visitors to the antiquities. Most of the vases in the Museum Biscari at Catania are from this locality.

In the valley of the *Simeto* the lava-streams of Ætna are first encountered, the oldest of which dates from 1010. About $^1/_2$ M. above the bridge now in the course of construction are situated the remains of a Roman aqueduct (*Ponte Carcaci*), probably dating from the period of the Servile war. From the *Ponte* and *Fondaco de' Maccaroni* the road ascends to ($2^1/_4$ M.) the lowest terrace of Mt. Ætna on which lies

(14 M.) **Adernò** (*Locanda dell' Aquila*, in the Piazza del Castello; the landlord is a physician and ancient burgomaster of the town; *Loc. della Fenice; * Café della Sicilia*, in the Piazza del Castello), a wealthy town with 12,000 inhabitants. Sig. Evangelista Guarnieri, the pretore of the town, may be applied to in case of emergency. In the Piazza stands the quadrangular Norman castle erected by Roger I. It now serves as a prison; the interior is in a very dilapidated condition. In the chapel are seen remains of frescoes representing Adelasia, grand-daughter of Roger I., taking the veil. The monastery of S. Lucia, nearly opposite, was founded by Roger in 1157. In ancient times the Sikelian city of *Hadranum* stood here, celebrated on account of its temple of Zeus Adranos which was guarded by 1000 dogs. Fragments of this structure, probably of the cella, are shown in the garden of Salvatore Palermo at a place called *Cartellemi*, on the r. outside of the town. This was the central point from which Timoleon extended his power, after he had conquered Hicetas of Syracuse near Schitino between Paternò and Adernò. — An excursion to Centorbi ($11^1/_4$ M.) and back may be accomplished hence in one day, if the traveller starts at an early hour (mule $2^1/_2$—$3^1/_2$ l.). The road now descends from Adernò to the town of

(2 M.) *Biancavilla*, with 10,000 inhabitants, some of whom are of Albanian origin. The best cotton of Sicily receives its name from this place. Then

(8½ M.) *S. Maria di Licodia*, near which the town of *Etna*, founded by Hiero, on which occasion Æschylus composed his tragedy *Αἱ Αἰτναῖοι*, is said to have stood. Between Licodia and Paternò, on the r., 1 M. below Licodia, is the commencement of the Roman aqueduct to Catania.

(1¼ M.) **Paternò** (*Locanda di Sicilia*, tolerable; *Albergo della Fenice*, with café, clean), on the site of the former Sikelian town of *Hybla Minor*, founded by Roger I., who in 1073 erected the castle above the town, now contains 14,000 inhabitants who belong almost exclusively to the working classes, the landed proprietors having retired to Catania to escape the malaria which prevails here. The square tower of the castle, like those of Adernò and Motta, is now employed as a prison. Around this stronghold on the hill the former town was situated, where now the Matrice, Cathedral and Capuchin and Franciscan monasteries (fine view of the valley) alone stand.

Hybla became completely Hellenized at so early a period that it was the only Sikelian town which did not participate in the insurrection against the Greeks in 450 under Ducetius. In 415 the territory of the town was devastated by the Athenians. The ancient road between Catania and Centuripæ passed by Paternò. Two arches of the bridge over the Simeto are still standing. Ætna was first ascended from this point in ancient times. In the *Contrada di Bella Cortina*, in the direction of the mountain, remains of baths have been discovered. In the vicinity is the *Grotto del Fracasso* through which an impetuous subterranean stream flows. To the N.E. of Paternò, on the slopes of Ætna, lies the town of *Belpasso* (9000 inhab.), destroyed by an eruption in 1669 and subsequently re-erected on a new site *(Mezzocampo)*. Here the air was found to be unhealthy, in consequence of which the inhabitants quitted the place and re-built their town on its original site, where it now stands. By making a circuit round the *Monti Rossi* the traveller may from this point reach *Nicolosi* (p. 283), whence Ætna is most conveniently ascended.

Before the descent is made to Misterbianco, the last town before Catania is reached, a road diverges to the r. to *Motta Santa Anastasia*, a town with a castle situated on a precipitous basaltic cone, rising above the *Piano di Catania* (beautiful view). In the tower of this castle Bernardo Cabrera (comp. p. 243), the supreme judge of Sicily, was confined by the aristocratic party in 1410 and treated with great cruelty. From Motta the high road may be regained near Misterbianco if the valley to the r. be traversed. To the l. before the main road is reached, near *Erbe Bianche*, are seen the fragments of a Roman building and a few hundred feet farther the remains of baths, called Dammusi.

(10¼ M.) *Misterbianco*, a town with 5000 inhab., was destroyed in 1669. To the r. *Montecardillo*, the S.E. crater of the Ætna group, rises above the plain. Crossing the lava-stream of 1669 and passing through the *Porta del Fortino*, the traveller now enters the town of

(3¾ M.) *Catania* (p. 278).

From Castrogiovanni to Catania by Caltagirone.

From Castrogiovanni to Caltagirone 30 M. The bridle-path, passing numerous grottoes and caverns, descends to the S. In 2 hrs. the *Lago Pergusa* is reached, the fabled locality whence Pluto carried off Proserpine. Of the shady and lofty trees, the fragrant flowers on the banks of the lake covered with swans and the "perpetuum ver" of Ovid not a symptom remains. The lake, like the neighbouring *Stagnicello*, is a dirty pond employed by the inhabitants in the preparation of flax.

From the lake to *Piazza* (Sicil. *Chiazza*) a ride of 13 M. (Albergo dell' Aquila Nera). Before Piazza is reached the bridle-path unites with the carriage-road which leads (42 M.) from *Caltanisetta* by *Pietraperzia* (1296 ft.) and *Barrafranca* to Piazza. The traveller now proceeds S. by this road to *S. Cono*, where it divides, leading to *Terranova* to the r. and ascending to the l. by *S. Michele* to (14 M.)

Caltagirone (24,417 inhab.), considered the most civilised provincial town in Sicily. Although 2038 ft. above the sea-level, it is well-built and possesses a fine promenade and handsome market-place, whence a lofty stair-case ascends to the castle. The aristocracy of the place is said to be zealous in promoting public instruction etc. Pottery is the staple commodity of the town, and extremely characteristic, well-executed figures of Sicilians, Calabrians etc. in their national costumes may be purchased. Giuseppe Buongiovanni is one of the best manufacturers. The situation of the town is healthy, and a magnificent view is enjoyed in every direction.

From Caltagirone diligence to Catania in 10 hrs. (51 M.). On the mountain-range to the r. lie the towns of *Grammichele*, *Mineo*, founded by Ducetius and in 840 taken by the Saracens, and *Militello*. Near *Favarotta* the road passes the celebrated *Lacus Palicorum* (*Lago di Palizi*), usually 450—500 ft. in circumference and 14 ft. in depth. In dry seasons it occasionally disappears entirely. Two apertures (*fratres Palici*) in the centre emit carbonic acid gas with such force that the water is forced upwards to a height of 2 ft. and the whole surface is agitated as if boiling. Birds are suffocated in attempting to fly across the lake, horses and oxen experience a difficulty in breathing as soon as they enter the water. The ancients regarded the spot as sacred and the peculiar resort of the gods. The Dii Palici were believed to be sons of Zeus and the nymph Thalia. A sumptuous temple was accordingly erected here, to which the pious flocked from all quarters. The historian Fazello mentions the ruins of this edifice as having existed in the 16th cent., but every vestige of them has now disappeared. Fugitive slaves found an asylum in this temple. An oath sworn whilst the hand was held opposite the orifice whence the gas issued was deemed peculiarly solemn. At no great distance from this spot Ducetius founded the town of *Palica* which has also left no trace of its existence. The name, however, may still be recognised in *Palagonia* (4500 inhab.), a small mediæval town, once the property of the celebrated Catalanian naval hero Roger Loria. Below Palagonia the road ascends to the *Fondaco Tre Fontane*; r. lies *Scordia*, which yields the best oranges in Sicily. The road then proceeds to the l. of the *Biviere di Lentini*, running parallel with the *Fiume Gurnalunga*, and unites with the road from Catania to Syracuse.

29. From Palermo to Messina by Termini, Cefalu, Patti and Melazzo.

Although this road has been in process of construction for upwards of a century, it is not yet completed. In 1730 Charles III. formed the plan of constructing a network of roads throughout the entire island, and commenced with the road from Palermo to Termini. But the nobility, dreading the result which might ensue from the facilities of communication thus afforded to the peasantry, found means to prevent the execution of the project. A century later the work was recommenced, but notwithstanding the energetic measures of government the road is now completed only from Palermo to (58 M.) Finale (Cefalù) and from Messina to (78 M.) S. Agata. The journey from Cefalù to (42 M.) S. Agata must therefore be performed on horseback. Entire distance 165 M. Railway to Termini (comp. p. 218), 3 trains daily in 1½ hr. (fares 4 l. 15, 2 l. 90, 2 l. 10 c.), in correspondence with which a diligence and periodica run to Cefalù (22½ M.). The steamers between Palermo and Messina touch once weekly at Cefalù, S. Stefano, Melazzo and Lipari. Diligence from S. Agata to Messina. On horseback the journey occupies 7 days, if a visit to Termini, Himera and Tyndaris be contemplated, but it is preferable to employ the public conveyances if possible. By railway to Termini, and on the same day on horseback to Cefalù. Thence to S. Stefano di Camastra 1 day, S. Agata 1, Patti 1, Melazzo 1, Messina 1 day. By leaving S. Stefano early in the morning and proceeding from S. Agata by carriage, the traveller may without losing much reach Patti the same day. This entire route is one of the most attractive in Sicily.

The road from Palermo to Termini intersects the fruitful plain of the coast and leads to the Bagaria (see environs of Palermo, p. 218). The railway proceeds thence between the mountains and the sea, passing through several small tunnels and running parallel to the road. To the l. on the mountain (14 M. from Palermo) *Altavilla*, possessing one of the earliest Norman churches, founded by Robert Guiscard in 1277, the so-called *La Chiesazza*. Several tonnare (apparatus for the capture of the tunny-fish) are observed in the sea. When in May a red flag is hoisted near them, this is a signal that a shoal is approaching or has entered the nets, soon after which the slaughter commences. Between *Trabia* (3000 inhab.), to the l., and *Termini* a tunnel is passed through and the *Fiume S. Lionardo* crossed.

(22½ M.) **Termini** (*Locanda Minerva*, on the E. slope of the mountain; *Nobile Locanda della Fenice*, with trattoria, near the town-gate), popul. 25,780, situated on the summit and two sides of a promontory, presents an uninviting appearance to travellers coming from Palermo. The residence of the nobility are exclusively in the upper part of the town; on the E. side those of the mercantile portion of the community. The maccaroni (pasta) of Termini is considered the best in Sicily.

Termini (*Thermae Himerenses*), probably the site of an ancient *Phœnician settlement*, was founded in 407 after the destruction of *Himera by the Carthaginians*, who maintained themselves here till

they were expelled by the Romans in 252. Under the Roman supremacy the town prospered, and during the middle ages was a place of considerable importance. The attack of Robert of Naples on Sicily in 1338 expended its fury in vain against the walls of the stronghold of Termini, which was destroyed in 1860.

Among the antiquities may be mentioned the foundations of a Roman structure in the Villa della Città in the Piano di S. Giovanni above the town, whence a fine view is enjoyed; also curia and baths (?), recently excavated, and the remains of an amphitheatre. The *Aqua Cornelia*, a Roman aqueduct, S.E. of the town, was destroyed in 1438. The ruins from *Brucato* downwards deserve a visit on account of the remarkable fertility of the soil in their vicinity. The *Liceo* contains a collection of antiquities, comprising some fine vases, most of them found in the neighbourhood (the key is kept by Sig. S. Ciofalo, the librarian of the museum). The Sindaco Baron Janelli also possesses a collection, to which travellers are readily admitted. Giuseppe di Giorgi is a vendor of antiquities. Niccolò Palmieri, the Sicilian political economist and historian, was born at Termini and was interred in the *Chiesa del Monte*. The bath-establishment, on the E. side of the mountain, is well fitted up and supplied with chalybeate as well as sulphureous water (106° Fahr.). Pindar extols the baths of Thermæ Himerenses.

On a rocky slope above the *Fiume S. Lionardo*, 4 M. from Termini, lies the town of *Caccamo* (7000 inhab.). Beautiful prospect. The *Monte San Calogero* (2803 ft.), an abrupt cone commanding a magnificent view, is ascended thence. The road to Cefalù skirts the base of this mountain, traversing the fertile plain of the coast. Beyond the mountain the district becomes barren and destitute of trees and is, as its aspect betokens, rendered unhealthy by malaria. The road crosses the valley of the *Fiume Torto* and soon reaches *Bonfornello*, a solitary farmhouse.

The houses on the l. stand on the ruins of a Doric temple which has not yet been excavated. On the height to the r. lay **Himera**, the most western town of the Greeks in Sicily, birthplace (about 630) of Stesichorus, originally called Tisias, the perfecter of the Greek chorus. If the abrupt hills, overgrown with sumach, be ascended, a table-land is reached which gradually slopes downward from the small town of *La Signora*. To the E. flows the *Himera Septentrionalis* or *Fiume Grande*; on the W. a small valley, in which tombs have been discovered, separates the town from the plateau. To the N. the hills descend precipitously to the plain of the coast; on this side the town was defended by massive walls. It was founded in 648 by Zanclæans, and on their behalf one of the greatest battles ever fought by the Greeks

took place when in 480 Gelon and Theron surprised the Carthaginian Hamilcar, who was engaged in besieging the town, and annihilated his army. He himself sought a voluntary death in the sacrificial fire, in order to appease the wrath of the gods. The battle was probably earlier than that of Salamis, although Greek historians have stated that both were fought on the same day. In 409, however, Hannibal Gisgon, grandson of Hamilcar, conquered the town and razed it to the ground, after the greater number of the inhabitants had abandoned it by night. No attempt to re-erect it has since been made.

In the valley of the *Fiume Grande*, which with the *Fiume Salso* bisects the island and has frequently formed a political frontier (under the Romans and under Frederick II.), the railway is now in process of construction towards the S., along the l. arm of the river, as far as the vicinity of *Lercara*, where it penetrates the *Nebrodi* by a tunnel and descends by the *San Pietro*. By the r. arm of the river the road ascends to *Nicosia* (p. 252).

Beyond the *Fiume Salso* the straight and monotonous road traverses a district in which malaria prevails (the traveller should beware of falling asleep). Then to the r. beautiful glimpses of the fissured valleys of the *Madonia Mts.* near *Roccella*. Farther up in the valley traversed by the brook lies *Collesano*, a town which possesses remnants of walls and buildings of an unknown period. To the r. in the angle of the mountain basis rises the *Pizzo di Mofera* (4408 ft.), l. the *Pizzo di Palermo* (5510 ft.). Below *Lascari* and *Gratteri* and finally below *Gibilmanna*, i. e. the manna-mountain, the road leads through a beautiful, cultivated district to Cefalù. In the vicinity considerable quantities of manna are obtained from the exudations of the manna-tree (fraxinus ornus).

(22½ M.) **Cefalù** (*Locanda* in the market-place without sign, to the r. when seen from the cathedral, in the palace of Baron S. Anastasio, tolerable; **Trattoria* opposite), *Cephaloedium*, a thriving town of 10,855 inhabitants, who are engaged in commerce, navigation and the sardine fishery, is situated at the base of a barren promontory which rises abruptly from the sea on the S. side and on which the ancient town stood. The limestone rock, consisting almost entirely of fossils, which towers above the town, bears the fragments of a mediæval stronghold and the remains of one of those polygonal structures usually termed Pelasgic. This appears to have been a species of treasury, to which during the Roman period a vault was added and subsequently converted into a Christian place of worship. The summit commands a magnificent prospect of the N. coast and the lofty mountains.

The town was taken in 397 in the wars between Dionysius I. *and Carthage.* Occasional mention is made of it in the Roman

period. In 837 it was unsuccessfully besieged by the Arabians, but captured by them in 858. When in 1129 King Roger was returning from Naples and his vessel was in imminent danger of shipwreck, he is said to have vowed to erect a church to Christ and the Apostles on the spot where he should be permitted to land. The vessel was driven ashore at Cefalù and he accordingly here commenced the construction of a handsome cathedral. The document relating to the foundation, dating from 1145, which is still preserved in the episcopal archives, contains however no allusion to the above circumstance.

The **Cathedral*, a noble monument of Norman architecture, lies to the W. of the promontory, and around it the modern town has sprung up. Two imposing towers of four stories flank the façade and are connected by a colonnade, recalling the huge towers of St. Etienne at Caen erected by William the Conqueror. The walls of the colonnade were entirely covered with mosaics, representing the instrumentality of Roger and his successors in the construction of the edifice. Of these no trace now exists. The W. entrance is coeval with the foundation. The portal is of unique construction. The apses are externally decorated, the remainder of the exterior is plain. The church, built in the form of a Latin cross, possesses a nave, two aisles and three apses; nave double the width of the aisles. Length 230, width 90 ft. The pointed vaulting of the nave and aisles is supported by 15 columns of granite and 1 of cipolline. The **Mosaics* in the tribune are the most ancient and perfect in Sicily, and most resemble those preserved in the monasteries on Mt. Athos. The beautifully executed figure of the Saviour was completed in 1148. A number of other figures, Mary with four archangels, prophets and saints, appear from their selection to have been the work of Greek artists. Two of the sarcophagi of porphyry now in the cathedral of Palermo once stood in the transepts. Frederick II. caused them to be transferred to Palermo in 1209, during the absence of the bishop Giovanni on a mission to the sultan of Damascus. On the return of the latter he indignantly excommunicated the emperor for this act of spoliation, but was subsequently appeased by a grant of land. The fine Cloisters adjoining the church are similar to those at Monreale, but in an inferior state of preservation.

The heirs of the late Baron Mandralisca possess a small collection of antiquities which embraces almost all the objects of interest found in the island of Lipari.

The road from Cefalù to (11¼ M.) *Finale* on the *Fiume di Pollina*, the ancient *Monalus*, is now completed. The small town of *Pollina* (2376 ft.) is believed to be the ancient *Apollonia* which Timoleon delivered from its Tyrant Leptines.

Near *Tusa*, 5½ M. farther, on an eminence to the E., lay *Alaesa*, founded in 403 by the Tyrant Archenides of Herbita. The town was a place of importance under the Romans; its ruins are 2 M. in circumference. It is skirted by the *Alesus*, now *Fiume di Pettineo*. The road crosses this river and then the *Fiume Regitano*, in the valley of which the provincial town of *Mistretta* (10,390 inhab.), the *Amestratus* of the ancients, greatly enlarged and embellished since 1860, is situated.

Farther on, 22½ M. from Cefalù, *S. Stefano di Camastra* (Nuova Locanda and another, both tolerable), with 3500 inhab., is situated on an eminence by the sea. On the W. side of the town a fine view of the environs, the sea and the valley below is enjoyed. Cheese manufactured from sheep's milk (caccio cavallo) and wool are exported hence in considerable quantities.

Between S. Stefano and (19¾ M.) S. Agata is situated the *Bosco di Caronia*, the most extensive forest in Sicily. The road crosses numerous brooks and is bordered by the myrtle, *mastix* and cistus-rose. After the Marina of Caronia (5¾ M. from S. Stefano), the *Calacte* ("beautiful shore") founded by Ducetius in 440, is passed, the *Fiumara of S. Fratello* or *Furiano* is reached, where in summer the traveller might imagine himself surrounded by a forest of oleanders.

The town of *S. Fratello* (6000 inhab.), 4¾ M. inland, is one of the Lombard colonies which accompanied Adelaide of Monferrat, wife of Roger I., hither. Others established themselves at Piazza, Nicosia, Aidone, Randazzo, Sperlinga, Capizzi, Maniace etc. The Lombard dialect is still spoken at S. Fratello, Piazza, Nicosia and Aidone. Near S. Fratello is the grotto of *San Teodoro*, containing fossil bones of many different species of mammalia.

In the vicinity of *Acqua Dolce* (11¼ M. from Caronia) lay the town of *Aluntium*, of which nothing more is known than the allusion to it made by Cicero in his oration against Verres. At the small town of (3 M.) *S. Agata* (poor inn on the r.) the carriage-road recommences. Here a post-conveyance may be obtained (to Patti, 30 M., 28 l. 5 c.). The road crosses the beds of numerous torrents, in the first of which, the *Rosamarina*, bordered by oleanders, are the fragments of a Roman bridge. To the r. lies *S. Marco*, probably the ancient *Agathyrnum*. The ruins of a mediæval palace in the *Fiumara Zapulla* are next passed. Between the mouth of this torrent and Capo Orlando was fought, July 4th, 1299, the great naval battle in which Frederick II. was defeated by the united fleets of Catalonia and Anjou under Roger Loria. On the height to the r. in front of the traveller the small town of *Naso* is visible, where the silk-culture is extensively carried on. The entire district resembles a luxuriant orchard. As soon

as *Capo Orlando*, however, is passed, the aspect of the country is changed. Here the mountains rise abruptly from the sea. Capo Orlando is 100 M. distant from Palermo, which in clear weather is visible from the extremity of the promontory. The broad *Fiumara of Naso* and the picturesque *Brolo*, with the small town of that name, are next reached; then *Piraino*. The traveller may proceed direct hence by *Sorrentini* to Patti and thus considerably shorten his journey. The mountain, however, to be traversed is lofty (2779 ft.), whilst the coast-route by Capo Calavà is remarkably picturesque.

The road ascends from a valley to *Giojosa* (Sicil. *Giujusa*; 4000 inhab.), then rises to a considerable height above the sea, winding round the abrupt granite promontory of *Calavà*, which it penetrates by a short tunnel, and descends to the Marina of Patti, whence it again ascends through an avenue of pepper-trees to the town with its extensive monasteries. **Patti** (l. of the road the small locanda of *Antonino Arrigo; Locanda Nuova*, inferior), with 7000 inhab., notwithstanding its fine situation on the mountain, is unhealthy. In the modernized *Cathedral*, Adelasia, mother of King Roger and widow of Count Roger and of King Baldwin of Jerusalem, is interred. The wealthiest family in this district is that of the barons of Sciacca, who possess a beautiful château on the *Scala*, 3 M. to the N. of Patti. To the same family the environs of Tyndaris belong. From Patti to Messina direct 44 M., to Melazzo 27 M.

The road to Melazzo (5 3/4 M. from Patti) now ascends. The promontory to the l. with the *Pizzo di Mongiò (Monte Giove)* was formerly the site of the town of **Tyndaris** (small locanda on the road-side), one of the latest Greek colonies in Sicily, founded in 396 by Dionysius I. with Locrians and Peloponnesian Messenians. It soon rose to prosperity, at an early period became allied to Timoleon and remained faithful to the Romans during the Punic wars. It was therefore favoured by the Romans and attained to great power and wealth. Its inhabitants were the first who opposed Verres and engaged Cicero as their representative. During the Christian period it became the seat of a bishop. The exact date of its destruction is unknown. Before the time of Pliny a small portion of the town was precipitated into the sea by a landslip. The promontory, rising 650 ft. above the sea, consists of granite, gneiss and above these a stratum of limestone. The summit is occupied by the church of *Santa Maria (Madonna Nera)*. Remains of a theatre and two mosaic pavements have been preserved. The internal diameter of the theatre is 201 ft., orchestra 77 ft.; the cavea is divided into 9 cunei, and contains 27 tiers of seats. Several statues of Roman workmanship found here are now in the museum of Palermo.

Beneath the extremity of Capo Tindaro is the *Stalactite Grotto of Fata Donnavilla*, popularly supposed to be the haunt of a fairy who kidnaps young brides on their wedding-night and who is believed to be identical with the Fata (fairy) Morgana. The curious may reach the entrance of the grotto by being lowered over the cliff with ropes.

The ascent of the promontory is amply compensated for by the magnificent *view of the sea, Melazzo, the Lipari Islands, the Neptunian Mts., the conical Pizzo di Tripi on which Abacaenum, now Noara, lies, and Ætna.

Guide to the ruins necessary; custodian *Gaetano Sedotti*. Baron Sciacca has recently caused new excavations to be made.

The road then descends to the bay of *Olivieri*, between Tyndaris and Melazzo. The fertile plain is traversed by a number of torrents which frequently prove very destructive. The largest of these are the *Olivieri*, *Arangia*, *Crancotta*, *Salica* and *dell' Aranci*, on which the sulphur-baths of *Termini di Castro* are situated. Beyond these the wealthy towns of *Barcellona* and *Pozza di Grotta* are reached. Here, on the Longanus, Hiero of Syracuse defeated the Mamertines in 270. Then the *Fiumara Cantone*, *Landro* and *S. Lucia*. The road now divides, to the r. direct to Messina, to the l. through the vast vineyards of the Neapolitan ex-minister Cassisi (formerly property of the order of St. John) to *Melazzo*. The Emperor Frederick II. once possessed an extensive park for game here. According to Homer the herds of Helios were here pastured.

Melazzo *(Locanda della Villa Nuova*, in the principal street, pretty good), with 12,000 inhab., the ancient *Mylae*, was founded at a very early period by colonists from Messana-Zancle, who in 648 quitted the settlement and proceeded to Himera. The territory remained subject to the Messenians, until Laches in 427 made it over to the inhabitants of Rhegium. In 394, however, the Messenians again possessed themselves of the town and after it had been destroyed by Agathocles re-erected it. Here in 260 Duilius gained the first naval victory of the Romans, having by means of his boarding-bridges converted the naval into a species of land-conflict. No ancient remains have been discovered here, as in the middle ages Melazzo was frequently altered and repeatedly besieged. The castle in front of which the town is situated was erected by Charles V., restored in 1643 and resisted the sieges it sustained from the Duc de Vivonne in 1675 and during the Spanish war of succession. When Garibaldi was about to take *Messina in 1860* he was here obliged to disable the Neapolitan *general Bosco who* threatened his flank. Marching from Barcellona *he attacked Bosco on* July 20th and drove him back into the

castle, where that general capitulated on condition of an unmolested retreat. The dead, 750 in number, were interred in a large pit on the r. side of the road, immediately before the town is reached. Melazzo possesses a fine harbour. A walk on the admirably-cultivated promontory, whence beautiful glimpses through the foliage of the sea on both sides, glittering far beneath, is strongly recommended. At the extremity stands a lighthouse. Extensive tunny-fisheries.

From Melazzo to Messina $20^1/_2$ M. The road traverses the plain of the coast to *Spadafora*. In the bay to the l. the fleet of Sextus Pompeius was annihilated by Agrippa. On the heights to the r. stands *S. Pietro* (Sampieri), Sicil. *Monforte*, and higher on the mountain, on a summit surrounded by precipitous cliffs, the small town of *Rametta*, in which the Christians maintained themselves till 965. From Spadafora the road ascends to *Divieto*, *Bavuso* (Sicil. Bauso) and *Gesso*, where the Saracens remained until a late period. The luxuriant fertility of the fields soon diminishes, and the zone of the heath and grass, with which the precipitous slopes of the Neptunian Mts. are clothed, is reached. The summit, the so-called *Telegraph* or *Colle di San Rizzo* (1502 ft.), commands a view of the strait of Messina; to the l. the Faro, opposite to it Scilla in Calabria, then on a projecting angle S. Giovanni, numerous villages, and farther to the r. Reggio. The forests of the lofty Aspromonte occupy a large portion of the Calabrian peninsula. In front of the spectator extends the sickle (Zancle) of the harbour of Messina; the road descends to a profound and sinuous ravine, through which the gate of the town is reached in 1 hr.

Walkers or riders may descend from the summit by a precipitous footpath to the picturesque ruins of the Norman convent of *S. Maria della Scala* or *della Valle*, commonly called *Abbadiazza*. Portions of the church, e. g. the W. portal, date from the 12th cent. William II. and Constantine endowed the church munificently. When Peter of Arragon with the beautiful Mathilde Alaimo-Scaletta was on his return to Messina, the siege of which had just been raised by Charles of Anjou, the inhabitants and their gallant commandant Alaimo received him here with every demonstration of joy (Oct. 2nd, 1282). After the plague of 1347 the nuns removed to the town, henceforth employing the convent as a farm-building only. This was prohibited by the Council of Trent, in consequence of which the convent fell to decay and is now a complete ruin in a desolate situation, but an object of interest to architects and artists. Messina, see p. 264.

From Termini a road traverses the interior of the island to *Leonforte*, but is only partially completed. This was the route usually pursued by the Arabians on their predatory incursions into the interior from Palermo.

It has also frequently been traversed by the Greeks and Normans and has been the scene of many a sanguinary encounter. The road ascends by the *Fiume Torto* to *Cerda*, crosses the mountain and descends to the valley of the *Fiume Grande* and the small towns of *Sclafani* (marble sarcophagus in the church) and *Caltavuturo* (18 M. from Termini). The latter is of Saracenic origin (*Kalat-Abi-Thaur*) and was taken by Roger I. who granted it to his daughter Mathilde. It now contains 4500 inhab. The road ascends thence to *Polizzi*, situated on a lofty rock (2620 ft.), a town fortified by Roger I. and of considerable importance in the middle ages. On the mountain which is crossed hence to (6 M.) *Petralia*, rise the *Himera Meridionalis* (*Fiume Salso*) and the *Himera Septentrionalis* (*Fiume Grande*), which the ancients believed to possess one source in common. *Petralia Sottana* and *Soprana* are two country-towns in a fertile district with imposing mountainous environs, occupying the site of the ancient *Petræa*. To the S., on the mountain-ridge, *Buonpietro* and *Alimena*. The latter was conquered by the Saracens in 843 and is probably the ancient *Hemichara*. From Petralia the road traverses a lofty mountain-ridge to (6 M.) *Gangi*, a town with 10,535 inhab., the ancient Sikelian *Enguium*, originally a Cretan, i. e. a Phœnician colony, where in Cicero's time a celebrated temple of *Magna Mater* (or Aschera), despoiled by Verres, was situated. One of the best Sicilian painters of the 17th cent., known as Lo Zoppo (the lame), was also surnamed "di Gangi". The bridle-path leads hence through a fertile tract to (9 M.) *Sperlinga*, which alone in 1282 showed partiality to the French, whence the saying "Quod Siculis placuit sola Sperlinga negavit"; thence to (3 M.) *Nicosia*, with a population of 14,251 who still employ the Lombard dialect, a town of an entirely mediæval aspect, regarded as more behind the age than any other in Sicily. The road then passes in the vicinity of *Rocca di Sarno*, where the brave Norman Serlo perished through treachery, and leads to *Leonforte* (p. 252).

30. Messina.

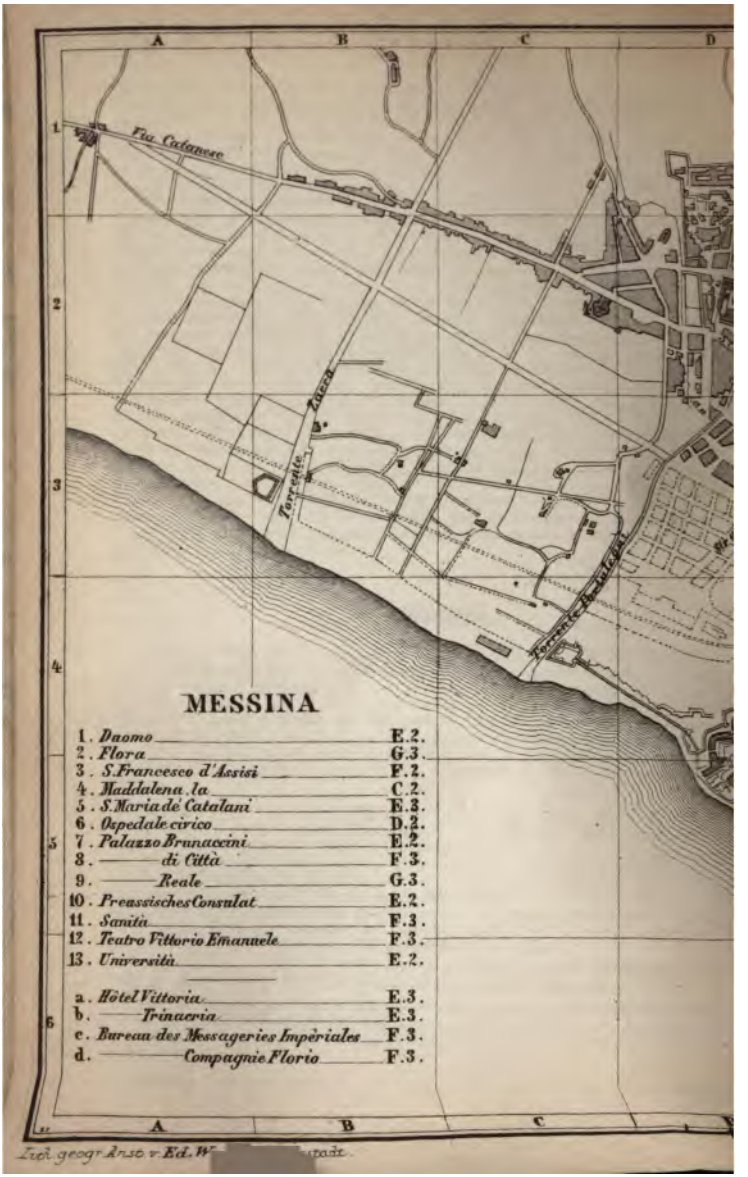
Arrival. The vessels anchor in the harbour off Fort S. Salvadore. To the E. are situated the extensive Lazzaretto, where quarantine is performed, and the citadel, between which the Protestant cemetery lies. To the W. stretches the city itself. Near the centre of the latter stands the *Sanità* (Pl. 11), a small building on the water's edge to which the passenger is conveyed by small boat (1½ l.; with luggage 1 l.). Here, in accordance with the local regulations the name and nationality of the traveller are enquired, after which the luggage is superficially examined by the civic custom-house official.

Hotels. La Vittoria (Pl. a), R. 2½ l. and upwards, A. 1, B. 1½, D. 4, beer 1 l., acqua gelata 15 c.; La Trinacria (Pl. b), similar prices. Neither of these hotels, which are entered from the Str. Garibaldi, are desirable for a prolonged stay. *Albergo di Venezia, of the second class, with trattoria, R. 2, A 1½ l.; Hôtel des Etrangers. The following *case mobigiate* may be recommended: Hôtel de l'Europe, above the office of the Messageries Impériales (Pl. c), much frequented; Hotel di Londra, nearly opposite the theatre, in the Str. Garibaldi. Adjacent to the latter a good trattoria, the so-called Veneziano.

Best ices in the Café Peloro in the Corso, Piazza Annunziata, and Café of the Teatro Vittorio Emanuele, Str. Garibaldi.

In the Flora or Villa (Pl. 2), a public garden adjoining the church of S. Giovanni and the Palazzo Reale, entered from the Str. Garibaldi, a band plays 4 times a week in the evening during the summer, in winter on *Sunday afternoons* only.

Fiacres ½ *l.* **per drive.**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Via Catanese
Torrente Zaera
Torrente Boccetta
MESSINA
1. Duomo E.2.
2. Flora G.3.
3. S. Francesco d'Assisi F.2.
4. Maddalena, la C.2.
5. S. Maria de Catalani E.3.
6. Ospedale civico D.2.
7. Palazzo Brunaccini E.2.
8. ——— di Città F.3.
9. ——— Reale G.3.
10. Preassisches Consulat E.2.
11. Sanità F.3.
12. Teatro Vittorio Emanuele F.3.
13. Università E.2.
a. Hôtel Vittoria E.3.
b. ——— Trinacria E.3.
c. Bureau des Messageries Impériales F.3.
d. ——— Compagnie Florio F.3.
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Sanità
Bagni di Mare
Marina
Lazzaretto Quarantaine
Piano di San Rocco
Lanterna

Railway to *Catania* s. R. 31.

Steamboats. Regular communication with all the harbours of Italy, the East, France and Malta. To Naples 4—5 times weekly. The Italian mail-steamers occasionally touch at Paola and Pizzo, thereby involving a considerable loss of time. By vessels of the Messageries Impériales direct in 18—20 hrs.; fares 34 l. 50 or 22 l. 50 c. — To Marseilles by Naples, Leghorn and Genoa vessels of the Peirano-Danovaro Co. once weekly (fares etc. p. 33). To Marseilles direct once weekly by a vessel of the Messageries Imp. on its route from the East, in 58 hrs.; fares 220 or 154 l. — To Palermo twice weekly in 12—24 hrs. according to the places touched at, 25 or 18 l. — A vessel of the Messageries once weekly by Palermo and thence to Marseilles; fares as above. — To Catania and Syracuse 3 times weekly. On account of the competition between Messina and Catania the fares are occasionally reduced; according to tariff, to Catania 11 l. 35 c. or 7 l. 50 c., to Syracuse 17 l. 65 c. or 12 l. — To Malta by Catania and Syracuse once weekly, see p. 302. To Corfu and Ancona twice monthly by Catania, Gallipoli, Brindisi, Bari, Manfredonia and Termoli and twice monthly by Cotrone, Rossano, Taranto, Gallipoli and Bari. — A steamer of the Messageries touches at Messina once weekly en route for Greece and Turkey, another once weekly for Egypt and the Levant. — Vessels of the *Florio Co.* perform the circuit of Sicily (p. 206) once weekly, touching at different ports on each voyage. — To Reggio twice daily, 2 l., in paper 2½ l. — To Stromboli, see R. 37. — Offices: Messageries Impériales, Strada Garibaldi 121, adjacent to the town-hall; Florio Co. opp. the town-hall in the Piazza Garibaldi, M. *Verbecke* agent; Peirano-Danovaro Co. in a side-street (Scuole Pie) leading from the Str. Garibaldi to the Marina; Valéry Co. Str. Garibaldi 193.

British Consul: J. Richards Esq.

Sea-baths on the Marina, well fitted up; ½ l. per bath. Also *sulphur-baths*. Beware of the sea-nettles which at times abound here and cause much pain if they touch the skin.

Photographs of Sicily (by Sommer and Behles of Rome and Naples) sold by *Weltbatus*, Str. Garibaldi, opp. the office of the Messageries.

The climate of Messina is salubrious, neither cold in winter nor oppressively hot in summer, but not a desirable residence for the consumptive or rheumatic on account of the constant current of air passing through the strait.

The fish of the strait, as well as the Mamertine wine, were celebrated in ancient times, and still maintain their reputation.

Messina, the largest commercial town in Sicily, is magnificently situated on the strait of that name *(Faro Stretto di Messina)* between lofty mountains. Population, according to the last census, 62,024; with the villages (casali) which form the suburbs, 103,324. The harbour, formed by a peninsula in the shape of a sickle, in 1857 was entered by 635 steamboats, 1167 sailing vessels and about 2000 coasting traders, whilst in 1864 by 1242 steamers, 1666 sailing and 2425 coasting vessels. The aggregate tonnage had from 1857 to 1864 increased from 535,859 to 1,006,385. The town is on the whole well built and possesses several handsome streets. Numerous vessels lie in the harbour, along which the monotonous Palazzata extends. Previously to the earthquake of 1783 the houses were constructed of the same height and according to the same plan; they were afterwards partially re-erected in the same manner. Parallel to the Marina runs the Str.

Garibaldi, beyond which is the Str. Corso, and the Strada dei Monasteri, still farther from the quay, forms a fourth parallel street. The transverse streets afford the most charming glimpses of the sea and the opposite coast of Calabria.

Messina has experienced numerous vicissitudes. It was founded by Cumæan pirates and Chalcidians under Pereieres and Cratæmenes in 732 on the site of a Sikelian town, which the inhabitants named *Zancle* (i. e. sickle) from the peculiar form of the harbour, and was governed by the laws of Charondas. Here, too, the conflicts of the people with the ruling powers finally resulted in the establishment of a tyranny. About 493, fugitives from Samos and Miletus, by the advice of *Anaxilas* of Rhegium, took possession of the defenceless city. Shortly afterwards he established himself there and emigrants from all quarters, especially Messenians from the Peloponnesus, settled in the city and gave it the name of *Messana*. Anaxilas maintained his supremacy throughout all the vicissitudes of the town until his death in 477. His sons, however, retained possession of the supreme power till 461 only, when the original constitution of the town was revived. Messana participated in the wars against Ducetius and subsequently took the part of the Acragantines against Syracuse, with which it afterwards united against Leontinoi and the Athenians. To the latter, however, it was compelled to surrender in 427. In the great Athenian and Syracusan war Messana remained neutral. It then engaged in a conflict with Dionysius, but without decisive result owing to the disunion occasioned by party-spirit. In 396 the town was taken and entirely destroyed by the Carthaginian *Himilco;* a few only of the inhabitants effected their escape to the mountains. *Dionysius* speedily rebuilt the town, whence he proceeded to conquer the not far distant Rhegium. After a variety of changes the Carthaginians gained possession of the place, but were expelled by *Timoleon*. In the contests with Agathocles it again took the side of the Carthaginians, whose mercenaries, the Mamertines (i. e. sons of Mars), treacherously possessed themselves of it and maintained it against Pyrrhus. *Hiero II.* of Syracuse succeeded in reducing it. But the fruits of his victory on the Longanus in 270 were reaped by *Hannibal*, who seized the castle of Messana. Against him the Mamertines called in the aid of the Romans, and thus the first Punic war arose. When it was invested by the Syracusans and Carthaginians, the siege was raised by Appius Claudius and it thenceforth became a Roman town, being afterwards regarded with especial favour by its new masters and even by Verres. In the war between Octavian and Sextus Pompeius it was taken and plundered by the soldiers of the former. Augustus then established a colony there and Messina continued to be a place of great importance, although not exercising so decisive an influence on the fates of Sicily as Syracuse and Lilybæum. The Saracens conquered the town in 842, and it subsequently became the first Norman conquest. The crusades, which did not leave Sicily unaffected, contributed to the rapid increase of the prosperity of the town. In 1189, indeed, it suffered from an attack of Richard Cœur de Lion who with Philip Augustus wintered there, but from that period also the great privileges date, which down to 1678 rendered it a species of free-town and head-quarters of the national antagonism to foreign rule. In 1282 it was in vain besieged by Charles of Anjou. The bravery of its commandant Alaimo and the courage of Dina and Chiarenza at a critical moment saved the town and the island. The citizens of Messina have repeatedly manifested a character of heroic constancy. Towards the close of the 15th cent. the town enjoyed the utmost prosperity, but its jealousy of Palermo eventually paved the way for its downfall. In the 16th cent. the Emp. Charles V. showed great favour to *Messina and* presented it with gifts such as fell to the lot of few other *towns, in recognition* of which a street was named and a statue erected *(Piazza Annunziata* in the Corso) in honour of his son Don Juan of Austria *on his return hither* as a victor from Lepanto (1571). But a quarrel between

the aristocratic families (Merli) and the democratic party (Malvizzi), stimulated by the government which had long been jealous of the privileges of the town, proved its ruin (1672—78). The Merli, at first victorious, expelled the Spanish garrison, and defended themselves heroically against an overwhelming force. In order to avoid conquest the senate sued for the aid of Louis XIV., who sent an army and fleet to conquer the island. In this, however, he was unsuccessful, notwithstanding the victory gained by Duquesne over the united Spanish and Dutch fleets under De Ruyter. In 1678 the French abandoned the town in an almost surreptitious manner, and the population was now reduced from 120,000 to a tenth of that number. The town never recovered from these disasters and was subsequently kept in check by the citadel constructed at that period. During the 18th cent. a fearful plague (1740), of which 40,000 persons died, and an earthquake (1783) which overthrew almost the entire town, rendered its rise impossible. (Messina lies on the line of contact of the primary and secondary formations, on which boundary earthquakes between Ætna and Vesuvius are always most violent.) The severe bombardment of Sept. 3rd—7th, 1848, also caused great damage, and in 1854, the cholera carried off not fewer than 16,000 victims. Now, however, the town is in a flourishing condition. The original town lay between the torrents of Portalegni and Boccetta, but was extended under Charles V. towards the N. and S. The suburbs of S. Leo on the N. and Zanera on the S. are now completely united with the town.

The best survey of the town, overlooking the Carceri, may be made from the garden of the advocate M. Santo de Cola, where the Mamertine castle is said once to have stood and the remains of the Norman castle of *Matagrifone* or *Rocca Guelfonia* are still seen. The mountain of the Capuchins, N. of the town, and the Piazza di S. Gregorio, as well as many of the higher points in the town, also command fine views. The aspect of the town from the harbour in the morning is strikingly beautiful.

In consequence of the numerous calamities which Messina has sustained at the hand of man and from natural phenomena, it contains fewer relics of antiquity than any other town in Sicily. The university-museum contains the fragments of a few inscriptions.

The ***Cathedral** or *Matrice* (Pl. 1) is of Norman origin, commenced in 1098, and completed under Roger II. In 1254 it was damaged by a conflagration, having taken fire during the celebration of the obsequies of Conrad IV. In 1559 the summit of the campanile was destroyed by fire and in 1783 almost the entire edifice was overthrown by the earthquake, so that but little of the original church remains. Its form is that of a Latin cross, 288 ft. in length, and across the transepts 138 ft. in width. The old campanile, which is said to have resembled that of St. Mark at Venice, was totally destroyed by the earthquake of 1783; a second, by which it was replaced, was removed in 1865, and two new towers have in its stead been erected over the apses.

The tasteful entrance-façade dates from the 14th cent. The 26 columns of granite are said to have once belonged to the temple of Neptune on the Faro.

The high-altar is sumptuous but devoid of taste; 3,825,000 lire are said to have been expended on it in 1628. The receptacle in the interior is supposed to contain the celebrated epistle of the Madonna della Lettera, which in the year 42 the Virgin Mary is alleged to have sent to the citizens by St. Paul, and in honour of which great festivals are still celebrated (June 3rd). This, like several other documents, has been proved to be a forgery of the well known Constantine Lascaris (d. 1501). The sarcophagus by the wall of the choir, to the r. near the high-altar, commemorates the Emperor Conrad IV. whose remains were burned. The sarcophagus on the opposite side, to the l., contains the remains of Alphonso the Generous (d. 1458), and another those of Queen Antonia, widow of Frederick III. of Arragon. The mosaics in the apse, of Christ with the Virgin, St. John and the archangels Gabriel and Michael, also a Madonna in trono on the l. and St. John on the r., were executed during the reign of Frederick II. and the archbishopric of Guidotto (d. 1333). The most interesting monument which the church contains is that of the archbishop Guidobaldo by *Gregorio da Siena*, in the transept to the r. Two marble slabs in the nave, to the l. by the organ, enumerate the privileges granted to the city by Henry VI. Above them was formerly a painting representing Henry VI., Constance and their son Frederick II. The pedestal of the vessel for holy water, by the side-entrance to the l., bears a Greek inscription, according to which it once supported a votive offering to Æsculapius and Hygeia, the guardian deities of the town.

Adjacent to the church stands the superb *Fountain of Montorsoli*, adorned with statues of the Nile, Ebro, Tiber and the brook Camaro near Messina, with a number of basreliefs.

S. Maria dei Catalani (Pl. 5), at the S. extremity of the Str. Garibaldi, is another interesting church, the oldest in Messina of the Norman period. A temple of Neptune and subsequently a mosque are said once to have occupied the same site. Over the door a Saracenic inscription. The columns are antique.

The church of *S. Francesco d'Assisi* (Pl. 3) in the Boccetta, erected in the 13th cent., contains an ancient sarcophagus with the Rape of Proserpine. In order to exhibit it, the sacristan removes the wooden partition behind the high-altar. — In the audience-chamber of the monastery of *S. Gregorio*, to the r. of the church-door, are preserved 5 pictures by *Antonello da Messina*.

The *University* (Pl. 13) contains a library with several valuable MSS. (on the 1st floor) and other collections, accessible daily $9^1/_2$—4 o'clock. The *picture-gallery*, with two works attributed to *Ant. da Messina*, is insignificant. In the *Museum* (l. on the ground-floor) are several Greek inscriptions from Taormina, a colossal statue in bronze of Ferdinand II. by *Tenerani* (placed here after the expulsion of the Bourbons), and sarcophagi (custodian to be found at the library, fee $^1/_2$—1 l.). — The *Palazzo di Città* (Pl. 3), or town-hall, was erected in 1806—29 by the architect Giacomo Minutoli. — The *Teatro Vittorio Emanuele* (Pl. 12), with marble sculptures by Rosario Zagari, the handsomest in Sicily, was opened *in 1852.* — *The Dogana* stands on the site of the former palace, *in which Emp.* Frederick II. and other monarchs once resided.

In the Benedictine church of *S. Maddalena* (Pl. 4) a fearful struggle took place in Sept., 1848, between Messinians and the invading Swiss troops. The ruins on the road to Contessa date from the same period.

On the heights above the town rise the two forts of *Gonzaga* to the S. and *Castellaccio* to the N. They were erected in 1540, but Castellaccio had in ancient times already been the site of a fortress. The ridge in front of Gonzaga, towards the town, is the *Mons Chalcidicus*, on which Hiero II. pitched his camp in 261 and Charles of Anjou established his head-quarters in 1282. The *Torre delle Vittorie* opposite was on that occasion the point against which the attacks were concentrated. In 1861 Cialdini bombarded the citadel from this point. From the peninsula, beyond the citadel (by boat from the Lazzaretto, 50 c.) a fine view is obtained of Calabria and of the city with the mountains in the background. The highest peak to the l. of Messina is the *Dinnamari* (2915 ft.); somewhat to the r. of the town rises *Monte Ciccio*.

At the base of the hills which rise abruptly from the sea a road leads to the *Faro*, the most northern promontory of Sicily ($7^1/_2$ M. from Messina, a drive of $1^1/_4$ hrs.; fare for the excursion 5 l. 95 c., toll 50 c.; agreement as to duration of stay advisable). Messina is quitted by the N. extremity of the Marina, the villas of *Al Ringo* are passed, and the Basilian monastery of *Salvatore dei Greci* reached. It was founded by Roger I. and erected on the extremity of the peninsula of the harbour, but transferred to its present site in 1540; it is now dissolved, and its library closed. The view of Calabria becomes more striking as the strait contracts. The traveller then passes under the colonnade of the church of *La Grotta*, said to stand on the site of a temple of Diana, arrives at the fishing-village of *Pace* and then at the two salt-water lakes *Pantani*, connected with the sea by canals, in which a celebrated temple of Neptune once stood. The fishing village of *Faro* (Trattoria Peloro) sprang up at the beginning of the present century, when the English constructed entrenchments here and on the heights in order to prevent the French under Murat, who were posted on the opposite coast, from landing in Sicily. The strait, at the narrowest part, is 3400 yds. in width. The formerly garrisoned lighthouse should be ascended for the sake of the *view; the custodian, however, is rarely to be met with during the day, in which case the substructure, also commanding a fine prospect, may be ascended. To the E.N.E. the precipitous rocks of Scilla, to the l. Bagnara, then Monte S. Elia, a lofty mountain-ridge surmounted by a small chapel. To the l. below the promontory glitters Palmi, beyond which is the bay of Gioja and the Capo Vaticano stretching far out to the W. Farther N. and N.W. the Lipari

Islands and the open sea. According to the legend of the Greek mariners Scylla lay opposite to Charybdis, whence the proverb: "Incidis in Scyllam cupiens vitare Charybdin." Charybdis is now believed to have been the term applied to the strong currents (rema, ῥεῦμα) which sweep round this coast on a change of tide. The principal of these are off the village of Faro and near the small lighthouse at the extremity of the "sickle" of Messina. The latter is termed the Garofalo (carnation) on account of its circular form. Into this species of whirlpool the diver Cola Pesce of Catania precipitated himself during the reign of Frederick II., an incident on which Schiller based one of his ballads.

Besides the visit to Faro and the Telegraph (p. 263), the traveller may make an interesting excursion to Reggio in Calabria (p. 188), to which a steamer crosses twice daily. If the wind be favourable, Villa S. Giovanni may also be reached by small boat in 1 hr. A beautiful excursion of $1^1/_2$ day may be undertaken to *Scilla*, *Bagnara*, *Palmi* and *Monte S. Elia*, which appears to form the termination of the strait towards the N. A carr. (about 15 l.) should be taken from Reggio to *Bagnara* (Locanda della Stella), where the night may be spent. The traveller should then start before sunrise by boat for Palmi and ascend the Monte S. Elia, the *view from which rivals the celebrated prospect from Camaldoli. Thence by the carriage-road (the short-cuts, which are apt to mislead, had better be avoided) on foot in about 3 hrs., through plantations of beautiful chestnuts, back to Bagnara, whence the traveller may return by his own carriage or other conveyance to Reggio, or in favourable weather proceed to Messina by boat. The summit of *Aspromonte* may best be attained from Scilla, a beautiful walk through the forest, but more fatiguing than the ascent of Ætna. The district has always been regarded as safe.

31. From Messina to Catania.

a. Railway viâ Taormina, Giarre and Aci-Reale.

60 M. From Messina to Catania (and thence to Lentini and Syracuse) the high road is one of the best in Sicily, but has been deprived of its importance since the opening of the railway in 1867. Two direct trains daily (a third runs to Giardini only) in $3^1/_2$ hrs., fares 10 l. 50, 7 l. 40, 5 l. 30 c.; to Giardini (Taormina) in $1^3/_4$ hr., fares 5 l. 35, 3 l. 75, 2 l. 70 c.— A periodica, however, still runs between Aci Reale and Catania, see p. 275. A steamboat also plies 3 times weekly between Messina and Catania, see p. 265.

The railway, with numerous tunnels and bridges, skirts the coast and *commands* beautiful glimpses of the charming district. Half-a-day suffices *for a visit to* Taormina. The traveller is recommended to start from Mes*sina by the* afternoon-train, to alight at Giardini, and to ascend at once to *Taormina in* order thence to witness the sunset, and on the following

morning the sunrise. Then by the early train to Catania. Those who intend returning to Messina should select the interesting route by Letojanni. On quitting the stat. at Messina travellers are subjected to the lenient formalities of the custom-house.

The railway from Messina to Catania passes through a long succession of villages which have sprung up in the course of the present century, running near and frequently intersecting the high road. Stat. *Tremestieri*, then *S. Stefano*. On an abrupt eminence, at some distance inland, is situated the extensive monastery of *S. Placido*, to which a pleasant excursion may be made.

Stat. *Scaletta*, the residence of the Ruffo family, princes of Scaletta. The picturesque castle rises on the r. near the station. Beyond stat. *Alì*, which possesses sulphur-baths, *Roccalumera* is seen to the r. on the mountain. The train crosses several broad flumare, and reaches stat. *S. Ferdinando (Nizza di Sicilia)*, with a ruined castle of Prince Alcontres. The neighbouring valley of the *Fiume di Nisi* contains mines of copper and silver, now abandoned, but which it is intended again to work. In the woods here Henry VI. met with his death. Stat. *S. Teresa* (Rail. Restaurant, halt of 5 min.). Several more broad torrents are crossed. Farther on, to the l., is the beautiful *Capo S. Alessio*, with deserted fort. On the height to the r. the town of *Forza*. Beyond the tunnel (Traforo di S. Alessio) which penetrates the cape, a view is obtained of the promontory of Taormina with the ruins of the theatre. Here are the Tauromenitanian passes of the ancients and the frontier between the territories of *Messana* and *Naxos*. Next stat. *Letojanni*.

Beautiful route hence to ($3^1/_2$ M.) *Taormina* (donkey 1—2 l.). The high road is at first followed. After $^3/_4$ M. a footpath to the r., leading to the marble-quarries, is taken. A boy may be taken as a guide, although not absolutely necessary. The walk is still pleasanter in the reverse direction.

Stat. **Giardini** (stat. for Taormina), an insignificant place *(Locanda Vittoria)*, where fever often prevails, and not recommended as quarters for the night. From the bay here Garibaldi crossed to Calabria in the autumn of 1860. From Giardini to Taormina by the carriage-road $2^1/_2$ M. The precipitous old bridle-path ascends immediately from the station in $^1/_2$ hr. (donkey 1 l.; boy to carry small articles of luggage 6—7 soldi; carr. also to be had).

Taormina, the ancient *Tauromenium*, a town with 5000 inhab., consists of a long street from which several lanes diverge. The situation is strikingly beautiful, and the ** view from the theatre one of the most charming in Italy.

The Locanda Timeo affords good accommodation (prices according to arrangement; rooms to the E., with a view towards the garden, should if possible be secured). Should this inn be full, the adjacent Locanda Humboldt of *Giuseppe Sgroi* may be tried.

The traveller who arrives here before sunset should proceed to the theatre and place himself on the steps in front of the custodian's house. To the r., immediately at his feet, lies the well-preserved theatre, to the l. rises the majestic pyramid of Ætna. In the foreground to the l., in the valley of the Cantara, the mountains of Castiglione, then the mountain-peaks and rocky summits in the rear of the theatre from l. to r., first La Maestra, S. Maria della Rocca (hermitage), the fort of Taormina, beyond it the precipitous mountain of Mola and the still higher, Monte Venere or Venerella (2737 ft.); where the latter descends to the N. is the rocky peak of Lapa, and then to the l. the not far distant and abrupt M. Zirreto with its marble quarries beyond the Fiumara. The view, however, is finer in the morning, when the sun rises over Calabria (in winter from the sea), tinges the snowy summit of Ætna, and then imparts a golden hue to the rocky peaks above the theatre. During a prolonged stay the traveller will enjoy an opportunity of observing a variety of the most beautiful effects of light and shade.

The mountain-chain bounding the Ætna-group on the N., and forming nearly a right angle with the *Montes Neptunii* which skirt the E. coast, culminates in 4 summits towards the sea. The highest of these is the *Monte Venere* (see above), then *Mola* (1477 ft.), the castle of Taormina and the buttress on which the theatre stands.

The castle was formerly the Acropolis of *Tauromenium*, which was founded by the Siculi after the destruction of Naxos in 403 under Dionysius, who granted them the necessary land. They, however, soon renounced their allegiance to him and joined the Carthaginians, and Dionysius besieged their town in vain. On the restoration of peace he accordingly established a new colony in the town, and in 358 Andromachus, father of the historian Timæus who was born here, transferred the remainder of the population of Naxos to Tauromenium. Timoleon, who landed on the rocks below the town, was warmly supported by the inhabitants, but after his death discussions arose. They united with the Carthaginians against Agathocles, for which that tyrant afterwards chastised them. After his death the town came into the power of Tyndarion, who invited Pyrrhus to Sicily and caused him to land near Tauromenium (278). When the Romans concluded a peace with Hiero II. of Syracuse the town came into their possession and enjoyed a long period of tranquillity. A number of the slaves established themselves here during the first Servile war and offered a long and obstinate resistance. As the town, being an ally of Rome, had declared in favour of Sextus Pompeius and thus occasioned great embarrassment to Octavian, it afterwards experienced the effects of his wrath, and was peopled by a new colony. In the time of Strabo it was a place of considerable importance. Its strong position long enabled the inhabitants to ward off the attacks of the Saracens, who in 869 besieged it unsuccessfully. But on Aug. 1st, 902, it was taken by the blood-thirsty Ibrahim-ibn-Ahmed, after the garrison had sallied forth and been conquered on the coast. Mola, too, was captured by the Moors, the entire population massacred and the town burned. *The adherents of the* bishop Procopius, whose heart the savage Ibrahim *was on the point of* devouring, were strangled and burned on his corpse. *The town, however,* recovered from this cruel blow and Hassan, the first

Emir, was in 962 obliged to besiege and capture it anew. He then introduced a colony of Musselmen and named the town Moezzia. In 1078 it was taken by the Normans, under whose supremacy it again prospered. Here in 1410 the parliament was held which in vain endeavoured to find a national sovereign to rule over Sicily. Battles were subsequently fought here on two different occasions. In 1676 the French took possession of Taormina and Mola, but on Dec. 17th, 1677, a party of 40 brave soldiers caused themselves to be hoisted to the summit of the rocks of Mola by means of ropes (at the point where the path from Taormina skirts the base of the cliff) and succeeded in surprising and overpowering the garrison. Again, April 2nd, 1849, the Neapolitans under Filangieri, "Duke of Taormina", gained possession of the town, which was defended for a few days only by a small body of troops under Santa Rosalia.

The town contains architectural monuments of all ages. The finest of these is the * *Theatre* on the S. side of the mountain above the town. The custodian, Francesco Strazzeri (1 l.), generally to be found in his hut at the entrance, is a well-informed man. (The traveller who contemplates a visit to the theatre in the morning in order to see the sunrise should not omit to procure the key on the previous evening). The theatre, of Greek origin, was remodelled during the Roman period. According to an inscription on the road-side, it was destroyed by the Saracens, whilst in reality it owes its ruin to the Duca di S. Stefano, who employed its marble ornaments in decorating his palace. In 1748 it was partially restored. It is hewn in the rock in a semi-circular form, and bounded on two sides only by Roman masonry. The greatest diameter is 338 ft., that of the orchestra 122 ft. The stage, after that of Aspendos in Pamphylia, is one of the best-preserved in existence. In the posterior wall are observed the three doors of the stage, in each space between which are three niches, and on each side a niche for a statue. The stage itself is narrow, as in Greek theatres where the orchestra occupied the greater space. The exact position of the thymela (or raised platform for the choir) cannot now be determined. Beneath the stage is situated a vaulted canal for water. The precise object of the apertures in the proscenium is unknown, probably connected with the machinery of the theatre. Festal processions advanced to the stage from the vaulted halls on each side. The adjoining smaller apartments probably served as dressing-rooms. The seats for the spectators were divided into 9 cunei. The 34 niches on the upper præcinctiones were probably occupied by sounding boards. Corresponding with the remains of the 34 columns are 45 pilastres along the central wall. Above these arches the women are believed to have sat, after the separation of the spectators according to sex introduced by Cæsar. The building has been constructed with such acoustic success, that every word spoken on the stage is distinctly audible at the farther extremity. — Adjoining the piazza by the entrance to the town from the N. a so-called Naumachia of the Roman period is preserved, supposed to have

been an establishment for baths. The fragments are seen in the Giardino del Capitolo. Of five Roman reservoirs one only (Lo Stagnone), beneath the castle-hill, is in a good state of preservation.

Beyond the N. town-gate is situated the church of *St. Pancras*, obviously the cella of a Greek temple (prostylos).

Mediæval structures which merit examination are the *Casa Corvaja*, at the N. entrance to the town; the *Palazzo of the Duca di S. Stefano* with vaults for baths, at the Porta Catania; above all the *Badia Vecchia* on the S.E. slope of the castle-hill.

To *Mola* a beautiful walk of $^3/_4$ hr. The town is quitted by the N. gate and the water-conduit followed until the ascent commences. The view of the mountains, the sea and the ravines is strikingly beautiful. Guide unnecessary. (Trattoria of *Giuseppe Gulotti*, by the Matrichiesa.) The view from the ruins of the fort (key obtained for a trifling gratuity) is imposing. In returning the traveller should follow the ridge, which to the r. descends to the *Fiumara della Decima* and to the l. to the *Torrente di Fontana Vecchia*, ascending in the direction of the castle of Taormina. Beneath the almond-trees is the entrance to the castle, whence the view is not inferior. The traveller may then descend to the S.E. between the mountain and the hermitage *(Madonna della Rocca)* by a winding path which terminates near the inn. A view is also obtained from the castle of the site of *Naxos*, the earliest Greek colony in Sicily, founded by Theocles in 735. It is now occupied by a lemon-plantation, situated between the influx of the Cantara and the bay on which Giardini lies. The altar of Apollo Archagetes, on which the Greeks were wont to offer sacrifices when about to consult the oracle of Delphi, stood between the river and Taormina. Naxos was subjugated by Hiero I. of Syracuse in 476 but soon regained its liberty and espoused the cause of Athens, whose general Nicias wintered in the town in 415—14. It was destroyed by Dionysius in 403.

Beyond Giardini the railway traverses the lava-streams of Ætna. On the most northern of these stands the so-called *Castello di Schisò*, on the site of the ancient Naxos. The *Cantara*, the ancient *Acesines* or *Onobalas*, is crossed. *Cantara* is an Arabic word signifying a bridge. The Sicilians call the river and the bridge by which the high road crosses it *Calatapiano*, after the town of that name situated to the r. This district is rendered unhealthy by malaria. The lava-stream which descended by the *Fiume Freddo*, between this point and the *Ponte della Disgrazia*, prevented B. C. 396 the Carthaginian general Himilco after the destruction of Messana from proceeding direct to Syracuse, and compelled him to march round the mountain to the N. Here, too, the road now diverges which leads to Catania by Randazzo and Adernò (see

p. 276). Stat. *Piedimonte;* the town itself is 3 M. distant. The line next traverses the fertile district of *Mascali* and *Giarre*, and reaches stat. *Giarre-Riposto.*

Giarre *(Locanda della Pace*, tolerable), $^3/_4$ M. from the station, is a large country-town with 19,000 inhab. (The inn of *Scrofina* at Riposto also affords tolerable accommodation). Several steamboats of the Florio Co. touch here. Above the village of *S. Alfio*, 5 M. above Giarre on the slopes of Ætna, are the remains of the gigantic chestnut-tree *di Cento Cavalli*, near which several other remarkable trees of great age are still flourishing. The craters which were in activity in 1865 may be reached from Giarre in 5 hrs., unless the traveller prefer the easier ascent from Linguaglossa (p. 276). From the sea the summits of the craters may be distinguished, rising from the long ridge which extends from the base of the principal crater in a N.N.E. direction. From Giarre, or still better from the sea, a survey is obtained of the ravine of the *Val di Bove* (p. 287), which is bounded on the W. by the principal crater, on the S. by the *Serra del Solfizio* and on the N. by the *Serra delle Concazze*. Beyond stat. *Magano* the railway intersects lava-fields still partially uncultivated. Fine view of Ætna and the sea.

Stat. **Aci-Reale** (Sicil. *Jaci) (Albergo Trinacria*, by the cathedral; Trattoria of *Ambrogio Forti*, Via Pinnisi. — Fiacre from the stat. to the town 60 c.), a wealthy country-town with 24,151 (with the surrounding villages 35,447) inhab., has been almost entirely re-erected since the earthquake of 1693 and stands on different lava-streams about 650 ft. in thickness. Baron *Pasquale Pinnisi* possesses an admirable collection of Sicilian coins, which however is not accessible without a special introduction. The environs are replete with geological interest. The myths of Acis, Galatea and the giant Polyphemus (Ov. Metamorph. XIII.) are associated with this locality. The *Acis*, mentioned by Theocritus and Ovid, here empties itself into the sea, to which a precipitous path *(la Scalazza)* descends. A periodica runs hence every morning to Catania, fare $2^1/_2$ tari (1 l. 5 c.).

The railway now approaches the sea; near Stat. Aci Castello, the traveller perceives to the l. the seven *Scogli de' Ciclopi* or *Faraglioni*, the rocks which the blinded Polyphemus hurled after the patient Ulysses. To the S. of the *Isola d' Aci*, the largest of the islands, rises the most picturesque rock, about 200 ft. in height and 2000 ft. in circumference. It consists of columnar basalt, in which beautiful crystals are found, and is covered with a hard stratum of limestone containing numerous fossil shells. The coast is here lofty and has risen 40 ft. within the last few centuries. Near these cliffs Mago, although cut off from the land-

army under Himilco, defeated the Syracusan fleet under Leptines in 396. Stat. *Aci Castello* with a picturesque ruined castle, in which in 1297 the adherents of Roger Loria defended themselves against Frederick II. and Artale Aragona. Catania is at length seen on the r., and the train stops at the station on the N.E. side of the town. The line then skirts the bay of *L'Ongnina*, in which the *Portus Ulyssis*, described by Virgil (Æn. III. 570), and filled by a lava-stream in the 15th cent., is recognized.

Catania (p. 278).

b. By Taormina, Piedimonte and Adernò.

This route is one of the most beautiful in Sicily and is especially recommended to those who have received their first impression of Ætna from the E. Distance 63 M., i. e. from the Bivio Minissale where the main road is quitted. From Taormina to Giardini 2 M., to Minissale (Ponte della Disgrazia) $5^1/_2$, to Piedimonte 3, to Linguaglossa 4, to Randazzo $10^3/_4$ M., where the night is passed. Thence to Bronte 10, to Adernò $11^1/_4$ M. It is, however, preferable to proceed to Piedimonte by railway. Or the valley of the Cantara may be ascended on horseback, by a road not yet practicable for carriages, as far as Francavilla, whence Randazzo is reached viâ Mojo. Distance also $24^1/_2$ M.

The road from Giardini (p. 271) to Adernò (p. 253) is the old military route from Palermo and the interior to Messina. It was traversed by Himilco in 396, by Timoleon in 344, by Charles V. in 1534 etc. **Piedimonte** is a thriving town, but possesses no tolerable inn (*Café d'Italia* and the adjacent *Casino dei Nobili* afford refreshments). From *Linguaglossa* (*L'Etna) the traveller may ride in $3^1/_2$ hrs. across fields and through pine-forest to the craters of the eruption of 1865. Mule $7^1/_2$—8 l., guide $1^1/_2$ l. gratuity. *Castiglione*, to the r. of Linguaglossa, produces the best Sicilian hazel-nuts. The road to Randazzo intersects extensive nut-plantations. A short distance beyond Linguaglossa a more uninterrupted view is obtained of the valley of the Cantara and the chain of the lofty *Nebrodi*, at the point where the mountains of Castiglione are quitted. To the r. of the 181st milestone the lava-stream of 1809 is observed. Near the hamlet of *Malvagna*, on the l. bank of the Cantara, stands a small Byzantine chapel, the only one in Sicily which has survived the Saracenic period, an interesting object to architects. In this vicinity probably lay the town of *Tissa* mentioned by Cicero. The village of *Mojo*, not far off, stands near the most N. crater of the Ætna region.

Randazzo (*Locanda di San Martino; Locanda Nuova*), a town of completely mediæval aspect (population 8000), founded by a Lombard colony, was surnamed *Etnea* by Frederick II., being the *nearest town* to the crater of the volcano (12 M.) and yet never *destroyed by* an eruption. Frederick conferred the title of Duke *of Randazzo on* one of his sons, which contributed to the pros-

perity of the town, so much so that in the middle ages it was termed "the populous".

The church of *S. Maria*, on the r. side of the street, dates from the 13th cent. (choir), the lateral walls from the 14th; the campanile has been added to the original tower during the present century. An inscription mentions Petrus Tignoso as the first architect. The houses present numerous interesting specimens of mediæval architecture, such as the *Palazzo Finochiaro* with an inscription in barbarous Latin, the mansion of the barone Fesauli, the *Town Hall* in which Charles V. once spent a night etc. On the former *Ducal Palace* (now a prison) the spikes on which the heads of criminals were exposed still protrude. A handsome mediæval vaulted passage leads from the main street to the church of *S. Niccolò*. The buildings are constructed of indestructible lava-blocks. The alternation of black and white stone in the walls of the church gives it a strange, oriental aspect.

Randazzo lies 2537 ft. above the sea-level; the road to Bronte, however, still ascends, at first through a forest of oaks with ivy-clad trunks. Agriculture here assumes a northern aspect. Before the path to the small town of *Maletta* diverges, the culminating point between the Cantara and Simeto is reached (3577 ft.). The torrents in spring form the small lake *Gurrita* in the valley to the r., the exhalations from which in summer poison the atmosphere with malaria. To the r. in a valley above Maletto lies the former Benedictine monastery of *Maniacium*. Here in the spring of 1040 the Greek general Maniaces, aided by Norwegians (commanded by Harald Hardradr, afterwards king) and Normans, defeated a large army of Saracens. Margaret, mother of William II., founded the monastery in 1174 and William Blesensis, brother of the celebrated Pierre de Blois, became the first abbot. Ferdinand IV. presented the entire estate to Nelson in 1799, and created him Duke of Bronte. The steward (M. Thoves, an introduction to whom is desirable) of General Hood, the present proprietor, resides at Maniace, where the handsome vaulted gateways are objects of interest. The estates are now valued at 75,000 l. per annum (3000 L. sterl.) The high mountain-ranges to the r., which are covered with snow in spring, and the far more lofty "Pillar of Heaven", "Nourisher of the snow", as Pindar terms Ætna, to the l., invest the scenery with an almost Alpine character. In 1651 a vast lava-stream descended to the valley beneath in the immediate vicinity of Bronte.

Bronte (*Locanda dei Fratelli Cesare; Real Collegio*, both tolerable), erected since the time of Charles V., has a population of 14,000. The road thence to Adernò traverses barren fields of lava, passing the streams of 1843 (2 M.), 1727, 1763, 1603, 1787

and 1610. The craters visible in front are (reckoned from the summit of Ætna downwards towards the W.) the *Monti Lepre*, *Rovolo* and *Minardo*. The communes of Adernò and Bronte here possess a beautiful forest, the boundary of which is formed by Monte Minardo. The highest mountain to the r., towards the N., is *Monte Cuttò;* the *Serra della Spina* belongs to the Nelson estate. The *Foresta di Traina* is also called *Monte Cumano*.

From Adernò to Catania, see p. 253.

32. Catania.

Arrival. a. *By Steamboat:* disembarcation 50 c., with luggage 1 l. for each pers. The luggage of travellers arriving from the free harbour of Messina is superficially inspected. — b. *By Railway:* hotel-omnibuses; also fiacres (60 c. with luggage, 1 l. 10 c. per hr.).

Hotels. *Grande Albergo di Catania, near the station, new and well fitted up, R. from 2 l., B. 1½, D. 4, A. 1, L. ¾ l.; Corona di Ferro, in the Corso, R. 2½—3, A. 1 l., no dinner supplied except at the table d'hôte (4½ l.) in summer. On the opp. side of the street, Orient, of the second cl.; also Hôtel de France. — *Furnished Apartments* are advertised in many streets. — Villa Nuova, to the r. in the passage from the Piazza del Duomo to the Marina; Nuova Villa di Sicilia, Str. Lincoln, both tolerable trattorie. — *Café di Sicilia, in the Piazza del Duomo, ices 5 soldi.

Guide, *Giuseppe Carofratello*, custodian of the antiquities, Str. Filippina or Salita del Teatro Greco 21; 5 l. per diem.

Carriages, one-horse 50 c. per drive.

Mules may be hired of *Pietro Buonacorso*, Str. Agata di Giarre.

The durable *silk of Catania* may be purchased of the *Fratelli Fragala*, Str. Garibaldi. Articles made of the beautiful, but expensive amber (*ombra*), found in the bed of the Simeto, at *Scuderi's*, Corso 406. Sulphur-crystals, minerals from Ætna, copies of vases etc. sold by *Andrea Tallica*, Str. Garibaldi 49.

Catania is even a more suitable residence for invalids than Palermo, the average annual temperature being 9° higher. In winter the penetrating N.E. winds prevail for a short period only. Excellent wine, especially the Benedettino Bianco from the nunnery in the Corso.

From Catania to *Messina* two trains daily, a third to Giardini only, see p. 270. Diligence to *Lentini* and *Syracuse* see p. 288. Dilig. twice daily to *Paternò* (7 l. 40 c.) and *Adernò* (2 l.), starting from the "Rilievo", a side-street of the Str. Garibaldi; also to *Caltagirone* (p. 255) daily except Wednesdays.

Catania (*Κάτανα*) is after Palermo the most populous city in the island of Sicily (64,921 inhab.). It is situated on the coast and possesses a molo, constructed at a great expense, but the harbour is so unsafe that even the mail-steamers cannot enter during a violent Sirocco.

The visitor will easily become familiar with the topography *of Catania* (comp. Plan; p. 282). From the Largo della *Marina*, *with an avenue* and flower-garden, the main street diverges in

the direction of the summit of Ætna. The lower half, as far as the *Piazza Stesicorea*, is named *Strada Stesicorea*, the upper portion *Strada Etnea*. This street intersects five squares which lie from S. to N.: *Piazza del Duomo*, *dell' Università (degli Studj)*, *Quattro Cantoni*, *Stesicorea*, *del Borgo*. It is crossed almost at right angles by two other important streets: the *Corso*, which leads from the *Largo della Colonna* (railway-station) to the opposite extremity of the town; and farther N., in the direction of Ætna, by the *Strada de' Quattro Cantoni*. From the S.W. angle of the Piazza del Duomo the *Str. Garibaldi* diverges, running parallel with the Corso towards the W., and in which the road from Syracuse and that from the interior of the island terminate. The roof of the Benedictine monastery of *S. Nicola* affords the best survey of the town, which may also be viewed from the *Giarre Biscari* on the quay.

Catania is now a provincial capital and residence of a bishop, and contains a university (Pl. 8) of the second class, which, however, possesses a valuable collection of specimens of natural history (Gioeni Cabinet), some interesting antiquities and a considerable library. The town carries on an animated trade in the products of this rich district: sulphur, cotton, wine, grain, linseed, almonds etc. During the summer two cargoes of snow from Ætna, from which a portion of the episcopal revenues are derived, are sent weekly to Malta. The wealth of the town, and especially of the nobility who possess estates in the neighbourhood, is proved by the persevering re-erection, notwithstanding the disasters occasioned by numerous earthquakes, of the spacious palaces (e.g. those of the *Principe Biscari* on the quay, of the *Marchese San Giuliano* opposite the university, of the prince *Carcaci*, baron *Bruca-Bruca* etc.), the sumptuousness of the equipages on the occasion of public and ecclesiastical festivals and by the entire aspect of the town, which is in many respects the cleanest and most attractive in Sicily. The festivals of *Sta. Agata*, the patroness of the city, are celebrated with the utmost pomp on 3rd—5th Feb. and 18th—21st Aug. The traveller who is at Catania on May 10th should not omit to visit *Tre Castagne*, the festival of which is attended by almost the entire population of the town and environs.

Catana, founded by *Chalcidians* under the leadership of the Athenian *Theocles* in 730, five years after they had founded Naxos, soon rose to prosperity. Shortly after Zaleucus had promulgated the first Hellenic code of laws among the Locri Epizephyrii, *Charondas* framed a code for Catana, which was subsequently recognised as binding by all the Sicilian communities of Ionian and Chalcidian extraction. *Tisias*, surnamed *Stesichorus* on account of his merits in perfecting the chorus of the Greek drama, born at Himera on the N. coast of the island about the year 630, closed his career at Catana at an advanced age. His tomb is said to have been within the precincts of the present Piazza Stesicorea. Catania suffered greatly in the

wars of the Doric colonies against the Chalcidian. *Hiero I.* took the town in 476 and transplanted the inhabitants to Syracuse and Leontinoi, among whom was the celebrated Eleatic philosopher *Xenophanes*, re-populating it with Syracusans and Peloponnesians and changing its name to *Ætna*. In 461, however, the new intruders were expelled and in the Athenian and Syracusan war Catana became the Athenian head-quarters. *Dionysius* therefore again destroyed the town in 403 and founded a new *Ætna* in the vicinity, which he peopled with Campanian mercenaries. After the naval victory of the Cyclopian islands in 396 Catana fell into the hands of the Carthaginians, and in 339 was delivered by *Timoleon* from the tyrant *Mamercus*. It was one of the first Sicilian towns of which the Romans took possession and under their sway became one of the most populous in the island. *Marcellus* undertook extensive improvements, but great damage was occasioned during the Servile wars and the civil war between *Sextus Pompeius* and *Octavian*. The latter introduced a new colony into the town. During the early part of the middle ages Catania was a place of subordinate significance. It was wrested from the *Goths* by *Belisarius*, plundered by the Saracens, conquered and strongly fortified by the Normans, but in 1169 almost totally overthrown by an earthquake. Towards the close of that century it declared in favour of king *Tancred* and was in consequence taken by the troops of Henry VI. under *Henry of Kallenthin* and razed to the ground. Again restored and in 1232 provided by Frederick II. with the fortress of *Rocca Orsina* (W. of the harbour), it subsequently flourished under the Arragon sovereigns of the 14th cent. who generally resided here, but owing to the feebleness of the government was exposed to numerous sieges. In 1444 *Alphonso* here founded the first Sicilian university, and since that date Catania has been regarded as the literary metropolis of the island. Besides the insignificant contests of modern times (April 1849, May 1860), the town has been the scene of the most calamitous natural phenomena, which have materially retarded its progress. On March 8th, 1669 a fearful eruption of Mt. Ætna took place; the Monti Rossi were upheaved and an arm of the lava-stream was precipitated in the direction of the town. The pious inhabitants, however, succeeded in averting its course by extending the veil of St. Agatha towards it, in consequence of which the stream took a W. direction near the Benedictine monastery and descended into the sea S.W. of the town, partially filling up the harbour. An earthquake in 1693, by which the entire island was affected, proved especially destructive to Catania and the present town has been erected since that date.

Half-a-day suffices for a visit to the principal attractions of Catania. As the custodian of the Greek theatre is also entrusted with the supervision of the other antiquities of the town, these points should be visited first (fee about 2 l., for the objects of interest within the walls).

The fragments of the Greek-Roman ***Theatre** (Str. Filippina or Salita del Teatro Greco, No. 21, to the l., Pl. b. It is reached by traversing the Corso, ascending the Largo S. Francesco past the church, and following the first transverse street to the l.) are chiefly beneath the foundations of the ground, and some portions of it can only be visited by torchlight. The Roman structure was erected on the foundations of the Greek; diameter 300 ft., orchestra 90 ft. It contained two præcinctiones and 9 cunei. The pillars of the façade of the cathedral were derived from the *theatre, with* the materials of which Rogercaused the church to *be erected. Here* Alcibiades probably harangued the assembled *Catanians in 415.* The adjacent Odeum, 121 ft. in diameter, enti-

rely of Roman origin, but greatly altered at subsequent periods, was probably employed for the rehearsals of the players and musical performances. Remains of the Roman **Amphitheatre** (Pl. 7) are preserved in the Str. Archebusieri. It occupied the S.W. portion of the Piazza Stesicorea, was restored by the sons of Constantine, but demolished under Theodoric in order to furnish material for the construction of the town-walls. The longer diameter is 226, the shorter 167 ft. In the vicinity is the church of S. Carcere (p. 282). The **Roman Baths** beneath the Piazza del Duomo (entrance to the r. immediately adjoining the portal of the cathedral) are uninteresting; other remains are under the Carmelitechurch all' Indirizzo. Most of the principal constituents of a bath-establishment are here preserved: the undressing-room *(apodytorium)*, fire-room *(hypocaustum)*, warm bath *(tepidarium)*, vapour-bath *(calidarium)*, hot-water-bath *(balneum)*. In the vicinity the custodian points out an interesting fragment of the ancient townwall, partially covered by a stream of lava. Other baths are near the Benedictine monastery, adjacent to S. Maria della Rotonda. Numerous other Roman relics might be mentioned, all of which are comparatively insignificant, e. g. the **Roman Tombs,** N.W. of the town, in the direction of the Villa Carcaci, some of them near S. Maria di Gesù, in the garden of the Minorite monastery. Prince Ignazio Biscari caused most of these antiquities to be excavated in 1719—1780, valuable relics from which and from other sources constitute the ***Biscari Museum** (partially plundered in 1849; admission daily 8—1 o'clock, custodian 1 l. — The Str. del Museo diverges from the Piazza di S. Placido, on the S. side of the Corso).

The first court contains mediæval sculptures; in the passage to the second a statue of the founder Prince Biscari. To the r. of the entrance two rooms with small bronzes, many of which are modern. Opp. the entrance a fine Greek tomb-relief. In the corresponding rooms on the l. collections of ancient vases (some of them spurious), terracottas, nat. hist. specimens etc.

Of mediæval structures the **Cathedral** (Pl. 1) is the most important. It was commenced by Roger I. in 1091, but almost entirely destroyed by an earthquake in 1169. Portions of the apses and the E. transept are now the sole remnants of the original edifice. By the high-altar are placed sarcophagi of the Arragon sovereigns, r. Frederick II. (d. 1337) and his son John of Randazzo; King Louis (d. 1355); Frederick III. (d. 1377); Queen Maria, wife of Martin I. and their youthful son Frederick. On the l., the monument of Queen Constance, wife of Frederick III. (d. 1363). The chapel of St. Agatha, to the r. in the apse, contains the relics of the saint, who in the reign of Decius A. D. 252 was cruelly put to death by the prætor Quintianus, whose dishonourable overtures she had rejected. The crown is said to have been presented by Richard Cœur de Lion. The silver sarco-

phagus is conveyed through the city during the February festival by men in white robes, accompanied by the senate. The women on these occasions cover their faces so as to leave one eye only visible and amuse themselves by sallies of wit directed against the male population. The Sacristy to the l. contains a fresco of the eruption of 1669 by *Mignemi*. — The fountain in front of the cathedral, with an elephant bearing an Egyptian obelisk of granite, probably once served as a meta (or goal) in a circus.

Another object of interest is the portal of the church of **Santo Carcere** (Pl. 3), at the N.W. end of the Piazza Stesicorea, of Greek-Norman architecture. The small marble statue in a sitting posture is supposed to be that of the Emp. Frederick II. In the interior is preserved an impress of the foot of St. Agatha in lava.

The **Benedictine Monastery of* **San Nicola** is after that of Mafra in Portugal probably the most imposing monastic institution in Europe. The church with the unfinished façade is the most spacious in Sicily. The organ by Donato del Piano is one of the finest in Europe. The monastery, formerly situated at S. Nicola d'Arena, near Nicolosi, was transferred to its present site in 1518. In 1669 the lava-stream here turned aside, but in 1693 the monastery was destroyed by the earthquake. The present edifice was subsequently erected and retenanted in 1735. It possesses two spacious courts with double corridors in the centre. The *garden at the back commands a most superb view. Since the suppression of the monastery the abbot-archbishop and a few monks only now reside here; there were formerly 40 monks and the same number of novices, all members of noble families. Library and museum insignificant. The visitor enters the gateway to the l. of the church and crosses the court to a staircase leading to the dwelling of the custodian, who shows the monastery, museum and library.

The botanical garden of the university in the Strada Stesicorea, laid out and superintended by the Benedictine M. Fornabene, deserves a visit. Another public garden, formerly termed Al Laberinto, has recently been opened here and will probably be converted into a zoological garden. A visit should also be paid to the Amenanus, which flows beneath the lava of 1669 and empties itself into the harbour, by descending by the Strada delle Botte d'Acqua (Gambazita) to the N.W. of S. Benedetto.

33. Mount Ætna.

The most favourable period for the ascent of Ætna is during the summer and autumn months (July—Sept.). In spring the snow is a serious obstacle and in winter the guides object to undertake the ascent. A moonlight night is desirable, in spring or autumn indispensable. As the elements are here extremely capricious, the traveller must frequently be satisfied with

H Kiepert dis

CONTORNI
DELL'
ETNA
1: 3.000.000
Miglio Italiane di passi 2.500.
Spiegazione de' nomi abbreviati
al Ovest
del gran Cratere:
Fo Monte Fontanedda
F . Ferraro
G . Gallobianco
T . Testa
V . Vitaddi
(Ca-Crateri, minori.)
al Süd:
Sc . Sciuricosimo
Ca M.Capriolo
L . Lardicazzo
Co . Concolo
SF . Serro di Falco
VD . Vallone Demone
SN . M. S. Nicola
PL Piano del Lago
Motta Camastra
Graniti
Mongiuffi
Gallodoro
Melia
Torre Baglio
Venetilla
Fargo
Mola
Marina di Letojanni
Taormina
C. S. Andrea
Giardini
C. Schiso
Calatopiano
Piano Fratte di Bognara
Piana
Fondachello
Mascali
Riposto
Giarre
Torre d'Archirafi
Trepunti
Pozzolo
Pozzillo
S. Tecla
Aci Reale
Capo Mulini
Trezza
Castello
Lava d. 1381
M. S. Sofia
Borgo
Polo di Creta
Cefali
1 Duomo
2 S. Benedetto
3 S. Carcere
4 Genuti
5 la Rotonda
6 Teatro
7 Anfiteatro
8 Universita
9 Casa Comunale
10 Piazza e Strada Stesicorea
S. Maria di Gesù
Lava del 1669
Carmine
CATANIA
Lava del Fortino

a view of the crater only, which, however, alone repays the fatigue. During settled weather, when the smoke ascends calmly and the outline of the mountain is clear, a fine view may with tolerable certainty be anticipated. If on the other hand the smoke is driven aside by the wind which frequently prevails on the summit, the prospect is generally partially, if not entirely excluded.

Even in hot weather the traveller should on no account omit to be provided with an overcoat or plaid, as the wind on the mountain is often bitterly cold. In winter or spring, when the snow is still unmelted, a veil or coloured spectacles will be found serviceable.

A moderate supply of provisions for the ascent should also be procured at Catania. Those who desire the luxury of a cup of tea or coffee on the mountain may provide themselves with charcoal at Nicolosi.

Distances. From Catania to Nicolosi by carriage in 2½ hrs., returning in 1¼ hr. (on foot in 2½, back in 2 hrs.). Mule from Nicolosi to the Casa Inglese 6—7, on foot (not advisable) 7—8 hrs. From the Casa Inglese to the crater, on foot only, in 1½ hr.; halt on the summit and descent to the Casa Inglese 2—2½ hrs. Thence to Nicolosi 4—5 hrs. The excursion is therefore long and fatiguing, occupying 18—20 hrs.

Carriages, guides and mules. The charge for a 2 or 3-horse carriage to Nicolosi, which remains there during the night and conveys the traveller back to Catania on the following day, is 20—25 l., with an additional gratuity of 3—5 l. ("tutto compreso", also toll-dues). One-horse carriage (not easily procured, as the drivers allege that the road is "troppo brutto", too steep, for a single horse) 15 l. and 2—3 l. gratuity. Those who prefer returning from Nicolosi on foot may engage a carriage for the ascent only (10—15 l. and 1—2 l. fee). Mule to Nicolosi and back (remaining there during the night) 2—3 l. and 1 l. fee. (Carriage of course preferable for the return to Catania after a fatiguing ride of 10—12 hrs., although the charges are exorbitant.) — Guide 8 l. and 1 l. fee; mule (guide must also be provided with one) 5 l. Parties usually engage 2 guides and an additional mule to carry the provisions etc.

At Nicolosi the traveller may avoid discussions with the guides by requesting the assistance of the Signor *Dr. Giuseppe Gemellaro*, a gentleman whose obliging character is well known. Most trustworthy guides *Pasquale Gemellaro*, *Giuseppe Bonanno*, *Salvatore* and *Angelo Carbonaro*, *Antonio Leonardi*, *Antonio Nicolosi* etc. Those recommended by Dr. Gemellaro may always be relied upon.

Inns at Nicolosi, at the entrance to the village on the r.: Locanda l'Etna and Locanda di Antonio Mazzaglia; at the former the charges are extortionate; the latter is less pretending. Prices should be enquired previously.

The excursion may perhaps be most conveniently arranged as follows: to Nicolosi in the morning (where a guide should at once be engaged and refreshments for the evening ordered); excursion to the Monti Rossi (p. 285) in the afternoon, supper about 6 p. m., start not later than 7¼ or 7½ p. m., notwithstanding any representations to the contrary made by the guides, in order to allow time for repose at the Casa Inglese and ensure reaching the summit before sunrise; in returning the Casa Inglese is quitted about 6 or 7 a. m. and Nicolosi reached at noon. — Another and less fatiguing mode of performing the excursion, especially when ladies are of the party, is this: Catania is quitted early in the morning, Nicolosi left about 9 a. m. and the summit attained in time to witness the sunset; the night is then spent in the Casa Inglese, the cone again ascended in the morning before sunrise and Catania regained in the evening. The charges in this case *for guides and mules* are of course higher. The Casa Inglese contains a *table*, *chairs*, *straw* beds for 6 travellers and a stone on which a fire may *be kindled*. Subscriptions for the maintenance of the casa are received by *Dr. Gemellaro.*

Mount Ætna, Sicilian *Mongibello* (from monte and djebel, the Arabic for mountain), commonly termed "*Il Monte*", is the loftiest volcano in Europe, as well as the highest mountain in Italy. Height 10,849 Engl. ft.; principal points: Nicolosi 2270 ft., the Monti Rossi 2721 ft., Casa del Bosco 4216 ft.; snow-houses at the base of the Montagnuolo, the W. extremity of the Serra del Solfizio, 6930 ft.; Casa Inglese 9662 ft.; Torre del Filosofo, on the verge of the Val di Bove, 9500 ft. Ætna is usually divided into three zones of vegetation. The first extends as far as Nicolosi, the so-called Piemontese or Coltivata, which yields the usual Sicilian products. Vines, however, are occasionally seen at a height of 4000 ft. The next zone is the Boscosa or Nemorosa, extending to 7000 ft. and subdivided into two regions. The lower of these (2200—3700 ft.) is clothed chiefly with oaks and chestnuts, above which are copper-beeches (fagus sylvatica) and birches (betula alba and betula Etnensis). On the N.E. side where extensive pine-forests are situated, pines (pinus silvestris; Sicil. zappinu) grow to a height of 7200 ft. The highest region, from 7000 ft. to the summit, is almost entirely destitute of vegetation, a circumstance due to the scarcity of water and the frequent changes in the surface of the soil. About 40 species of plants only are here found, among which are the barberry, juniper, viola gracilis, saponaria depressa. Within the last 2000 ft. 5 phanerogamous species only flourish: senecio Etnensis, anthemis Etnensis, Robertsia taraxacoides (these three peculiar to Ætna), tanacetum vulgare and astragulus Siculus, which last grows in tufts of 3—4 ft. in diameter. The senecio Etnensis is found as high as the vicinity of the crater, several hundred feet above the Casa Inglese. Not a trace of animal life can be detected on the higher portion of the mountain. The black silent waste, glittering in the sunshine produces an impression seldom forgotten by those who witness it. On the lower parts of the mountain, wolves, as well as hares, rabbits and a few wild boars, are the usual objects of the chase. Ætna is clothed with 14 different forests, which, however, do not present any definite line of demarcation. Ferns (especially the pteris aquilina) frequently take the place of underwood. The densest forests are the *Boschi della Cerrita* and *di Linguaglossa* on the N.E. side, which however suffered greatly from the eruption of 1865. As late as the 16th cent. impenetrable forests extended from the summit down to the valley of the Cantara, and Cardinal Bembo extols the beauty of the groves of plane-trees. About the beginning of the last century about $^1/_3$rd of the entire E. coast of the island was still overgrown with forest.

Ætna has been known as a volcano from the earliest ages. *At one time the* mountain has been represented as the prison of *the giant Enceladus* or Typhoeus, at another as the forge of

Vulcan. It is, however, remarkable that the Greek mariners' traditions in Homer do not allude to its volcanic character. Pindar, on the other hand, describes an eruption previous to 476. About 80 eruptions fall within the limits of history. The most violent were those of B. C. 396, 126 and 122, and A. D. 1169, 1329, 1537 and 1669. The latter, one of the most stupendous, has been described by the naturalist Borelli. On that occasion the Monti Rossi were formed, 27,000 persons were deprived of all shelter and many lives were lost in the rapidly descending streams of lava. In 1693 an eruption was accompanied by a fearful earthquake, which partially or totally destroyed 40 towns and caused a loss of 60—100,000 lives. An eruption took place in 1755, the year of the earthquake at Lisbon. That of 1792 has been described by Ferrara and others. In 1843 and 1852 lava-streams burst forth near Bronte and in the Val di Bove, and the last eruption of Feb. 1st, 1865, occurred at the base of the great crater of Monte Frumento, N.W. of the principal crater. An eruption takes place, on an average, once in ten years.

Catania is quitted by the long Str. Etnea, and a succession of country-estates are passed. The traveller whose time is not too circumscribed should not omit to visit the park of the Marchese S. Giuliano, at *Licatia*, a short distance to the r. of the road. The ascent becomes more rapid; *Gravina* is passed, then *Mascalucia* (4000 inhab.) and farther on *Torre di Grifo* (Torrelifo). Between this and Nicolosi a barren tract, the lava-stream of 1537, is traversed. The round and tall bushes of broom (genista Etnensis) which flourish here form a peculiar feature of the scene. To the l. tower the reddish *Monti Rossi*, which may be ascended with tolerable facility (2 hrs. there and back). They command a fine view, especially towards the S. The soil contains a number of crystals of pyroxene.

The mules, provisions etc. being prepared, the traveller starts from Nicolosi and proceeds for nearly another hour in a N. direction (a portion of the route which will be found especially hot and fatiguing after the descent from the cooler mountain air). The ascent of the forest-region now begins, at first somewhat precipitous; the path winds and in many places traverses small ravines. After another hour the *Casa del Bosco Rinazzi* (good drinking-water) is reached, near which several other houses stand, among which one appertaining to Duke Alba in a chestnut-plantation. The mules are sometimes here fed. The path ascends first in one direction, then in another, in a hollow between smaller *extinct volcanoes*, until, about 6800 ft. above the sea, the Regione *deserta is entered*. The ascent is at first moderate. To the r. is *seen the Montagnuolo*, the W. extremity of the Serra del Solfizio,

below which to the S. the snow-receptacles are situated. To the north this ridge descends perpendicularly to a depth of 2—3000 ft. to the Val di Bove, round which the traveller proceeds by the *Piano del Lago* after a short but precipitous portion of the ascent. As the **Casa Inglese** is approached the mules begin to show signs of fatigue and impatience to reach their destination. This house, almost indispensable to the climber of Ætna, was erected by order of several English officers at the beginning of the present century during the occupation of Sicily. After an existence of 50 years the hut had suffered considerably from the pressure of the snow and was repaired in 1862 on the occasion of the visit of the crown-prince Humbert of Italy. From Nicolosi thus far 6—7 hrs. After having reposed here and partaken of some refreshment, the traveller commences the ascent of the crater, the most arduous portion of the expedition. The height appears inconsiderable, but nearly 1200 ft. have still to be ascended. The walking on the ashes, yielding at every step, on the lower part of the cone, which, as is the case with most craters, rises at an angle of 45°, is somewhat laborious. About midway the firm rock is reached and the ascent becomes easier.

In $^3/_4$ hr. the verge of the **Crater**, the form of which undergoes constant alteration, is attained. At one time it consists of a single profound abyss, 2—3 M. in circumference, at another it is divided by a barrier into two parts, one of which only emits smoke. The summit itself is usually altered by every eruption. This was in 1861 on the E. side, in 1864 on the W., and even the ancients expressed their belief that the crater sank to some extent after every eruption. After a short pause the highest peak is easily ascended, as the surface is soft. From this spot the sunrise, a spectacle of indescribable grandeur, should be witnessed. The summit is illuminated by the morning twilight whilst all below is enveloped in profound obscurity. The sun still reposes in the sea, which occasionally presents the appearance of a lofty bank of clouds, the horizon being considerably more elevated than the spectator is prepared for. For some time purple clouds have indicated the point where the sun is about to appear. Suddenly a ray of light flits across the surface of the water, gradually changing to a golden streak and a convex lens, the lower part of which shimmers in an intense purple. The beaming disk then slowly emerges. The mountains of Calabria still cast their long shadows on the sea; the summit of Ætna alone is illuminated. The light gradually descends to the lower portions of the mountain and the shadow which the vast pyramid casts over the *island to the W.* increases. The outlines of the cone and its *summit are distinctly* recognised, forming a colossal isosceles *triangle on the surface* of the island. After $^1/_4$ hr. the sublime

spectacle is over and the flood of light destroys the effect produced by the shadows. The profound valleys and the precipitous coast alone remain for a time in obscurity, shaded by the loftier mountains. As the sun continues to ascend new points become visible. The spectator stands at the centre of a vast circle of 260 M. in diameter and 480 M. in circumference. Towards the N.E. the peninsula of Calabria, above which masses of clouds frequently hover on the N., giving it the appearance of an island. The Faro of Messina (the town not visible) lies at the feet, the Neptunian Mts. appear like insignificant hills, the Nebrodi a degree higher. The Pizzo di Palermo, the highest point of the Madonia range to the W.N.W., and the Pizzo of Corleone and Cammarata to the W. are the only conspicuous points. In winter, when the atmosphere is unusually clear, the motion of the waves on the shores of the island is said to be distinguishable. The coast of Africa, being below the horizon, cannot possibly be visible, notwithstanding the assurances of the guides. Malta, however, may be distinguished and it has been asserted by credible witnesses that the bay of Taranto and its E. shore are occasionally recognised. The greater part of the E. coast of the island is visible, the Lipari islands appear to greet their majestic sovereign with their columns of smoke, the promontory of Melazzo extends far into the sea, and numerous other points which cannot be enumerated are detected.

After a walk round the crater, the traveller descends rapidly to the Casa Inglese and remounts. In descending, a slight digression is made towards the E. in order that the abyss of the **Val di Bove** may be approached, a black, desolate gulf, $4^1/_2$ M. in width, bounded on three sides by perpendicular cliffs, 2—4000 ft. in height (l. *Serra delle Concazze*, r. *Serra del Solfizio*) and open towards the E. only. Geologically this is the most remarkable portion of Ætna. For most probably its S.W. angle, the so-called *Balzo di Trifoglietto*, where the descent is most profound and precipitous, was the original crater of the mountain. — The traveller should not omit to direct the guides to conduct him to the two regular cones whence an eruption in 1852 proceeded. The five formed in 1865 are reached by traversing the N. side of the Val di Bove, whence they are seen to the W. of the large and remarkably regular-shaped crater of *Monte Frumento*. From the Val di Bove the traveller rides to the *Torre del Filosofo*, the traditional observatory of Empedocles, who is said to have sought a voluntary death in the crater. According to others it served as a watch-tower in ancient times. *As the building is* obviously of Roman construction, it was *possibly erected on the* occasion of the Emperor Hadrian's ascent of *the mountain to* witness the sunrise. The descent now re-com-

mences; the steeper portions are more agreeably and safely traversed on foot. Before the plain of Nicolosi is reached, the monastery of *S. Nicolo d'Arena* is seen to the l., where the Benedictines of Catania celebrate their vintage-festival. It was founded in 1156 by Simon Count of Policastro, nephew of Roger I.

Instead of returning to Catania, the traveller may prefer to proceed from Nicolosi to Taormina by *Pedara Via Grande* and *Aci Reale* and thence by the high road to Giardini (p. 271).

34. From Catania to Syracuse by Lentini.

47 M. Diligence once daily (in 1869 at 9 p. m.) in 10 hrs.; fare 8 l. 50 c. Steamboat 3 times weekly in 4 hrs.; fares 15 l. and 7 l. 60 c. Disembarcation 85 c. Carriage with two horses 40—45 l. and fee; the drivers should be distinctly directed to perform the journey in one day; otherwise they spend the night at Lentini. — Unless antiquarian research be the traveller's object, the steamboat is the preferable conveyance. — The railway from Catania to Lentini is now nearly completed. Beyond Lentini the works are at present suspended.

The road from Catania intersects in a straight direction the *Piano di Catania*, the *Campi Laestrygonii*, which Cicero extols as the "uberrima pars Siciliæ". They are still regarded as the granary of Sicily and the principal cotton-district of the island. Carriages are ferried across the *Giarretta*, the river which is formed by the *Simeto* (Symæthus) on the l. and the *Gurna Lunga*. In winter the entire plain is frequently under water and the road impassable. Malaria prevails in the lower parts in summer. The hills by which the road ascends to Lentini afford a strikingly beautiful view of Ætna. The road then descends to the valley of the *Fiume San Lionardo* (ancient Pantacyas); to the l. of its influx is situated the so-called *Pantano*, a marshy pond frequented by innumerable water-fowls in winter. The *Lake of Lentini (Biviere di Lentini)*, which is seen glittering in the background to the r., also affords abundant spoil to the sportsman or the angler. This lake, the most considerable in Sicily, is usually swollen in winter, whilst its exhalations in summer poison the atmosphere (Lentini therefore to be avoided as a resting-place for the night). Its circumference varies from 10 to 14 M. according to the height of the water.

(17 M.) **Lentini** (*Leone d'Oro; Vittoria*, dirty; *Aquila*. The *Caffè* and *Trattoria Trinacria* affords good refreshments), the *ancient Leontinoi*, with 8000 inhab., one of the earliest Greek *settlements in Sicily*, was founded B.C. 730 by colonists from *Naxos under Theocles*, simultaneously with Catana.

A century later the transition from oligarchy to democracy was succeeded by the establishment of a tyranny by Pannætius; after another century it succumbed to the Doric Gela and then came into the possession of Syracuse. The inhabitants repeatedly but unsuccessfully endeavoured to regain their independence. Gorgias, the great orator and sophist, was a native of Leontinoi (480—380), and by his insinuating eloquence, as is well kown, the Athenians were induced to interfere in the quarrels of the Sicilians. After the disastrous issue of the war, Leontinoi continued subject to Syracuse. Timoleon, however, expelled the tyrant Hicetas and restored the independence of the town. In the 3rd cent. it came into the power of Hiero II., whose successor Hieronymus here lost his life. Polybius, who records this event, at the same time describes the situation of the town. It appears to have lain to the S.W. of the present town, and not where local topographers usually place it. Under the Romans it was of little importance. The Saracens gained possession of it at an early period. In the middle ages the fortress was several times besieged and bravely defended. The town and castle were almost totally destroyed by the earthquake of 1693.

Numerous carriages run daily from Lentini to Syracuse (also to Catania), 6 tari per seat; the night-journey by the diligence may thus be avoided.

The road now ascends by long windings to *Carlentini*, a town with 5000 poor inhabitants, founded by Charles V. (whence the name). The drivers generally make their midday halt here (Hôtel de France, poor). The road next traverses a barren mountain-ridge and descends to the valley of the *Fiume Molinello*, which falls into the bay of Agosta. At the poor town of

(13 M.) *Villasmunda* the road diverges to *Agosta*, whilst the main road traverses a species of plateau at the base of barren limestone mountains, the buttresses of *Monte Venera*, and skirts the bay of Agosta, the ancient bay of Megara. **Agosta,** erected by Frederick II. in 1229—33, is seen glittering in the distance, on the site of the ancient *Xiphonia*. During the middle ages the town sustained numerous disasters. It was several times conquered and destroyed. In 1676 it was taken by the French and here Duquesne defeated De Ruyter who died of his wounds at Syracuse. In 1693 the town was seriously damaged by the earthquake. It is now a fortified town with 10,000 inhab., and possesses a spacious and secure harbour.

The Megarean bay of antiquity, extending from the *Capo Santa Croce*, E. of Agosta, to the *Capo Santa Panagia* near Syracuse, was formerly bordered with a number of towns. Here from N. to S. lay *Xiphonia (Agosta)*, *Hybla Megara* (to the S. between the mouths of the *Fiume Cantara* and *S. Gusmano*, founded in 728 by Lamis with colonists from Megara Nisæa, conquered and destroyed by Gelon, but re-erected after the Athenian and Syracusan war as an outlying fort of Syracuse) and Aiabon. Then follows the peninsula of *Magnisi*, connected with the mainland by a narrow isthmus. This was the peninsula of Thapsus, well known in connection with the Athenian campaign. The Athenian

fleet lay to the N. of the isthmus. Salt-works are now situated here. On the mountains to the r. lies the small town of *Mellili*. Here the Hyblæan honey, so highly extolled by the poets, was produced. On May 1st and 2nd a vast concourse of people assembles at Mellili to offer thanks to St. Sebastian for the miraculous cures effected by him and to celebrate his festival. Near the peninsula of Magnisi lies the small village of

(10 M.) *Priolo*, 1½ M. beyond which stands the "*Torre del Marcello*", probably the remains of a tomb, but commonly reputed to be a trophy erected by Marcellus here on the site of his camp after the conquest of Syracuse. The road leads thence by the *Trogilus*, the bay between Magnisi and Syracuse, in which the fleet of Marcellus lay. The terrace has been now for a considerable time visible to the traveller, which extending from the Belvedere to the promontory of *Santa Panagia*, bore the N. Dionysian town-wall. By the so-called *Scala Greca* the road now ascends to the plateau on which once stood the greatest city of the ancient Greeks. Near the approach to the city lay *Hexapylon*, a fort which defended the town on the N. side, but was taken by Marcellus who forced a passage to *Epipolae* on the W. The road now traverses Tycha, where the precincts of the ancient town commence. On the height to the r. lay *Achradina*. The *Neapolis* is then passed, to the r. of which the "Grave of Archimedes" is shown. The lower Achradina, where the Agora was once situated, is next intersected, and the traveller arrives at the isthmus connecting the peninsula of Ortygia, where the modern town is situated, with the mainland.

35. Syracuse and the Environs.

Hotels. The celebrated Locanda del Sole, an old-established house which has undergone no change within the memory of man, is comfortable, R. 2½ l. and upwards; °Vittoria, less favourably situated in the lower part of the town, R. from 2 l., A. ½ l.; Locanda d'Italia, in the Via Amalfitania; Hôtel de Scicli.

The two hotels first mentioned also comprise good restaurants. Excellent Syracusan wines at both: *Muscato*, *Amarena*, *Isola Bianca* etc.; also fish of superior quality: *Rivetto*, large and considered a delicacy, *Salamone*, *Dentici*, so called from its numerous teeth, *Palamito*, resembling salmon, and numerous other varieties.

Café. °Croce di Savoia, in the Piazza del Duomo, ices 5 soldi.

Guides. *Salvatore Politi*, sottodirettore of the Museum, where he is daily to be found, is intelligent and unassuming, 5 l. for the whole, 3—4 l. for half-a-day; he also procures carriages at 10—12 l. for a whole, 6 l. for half-a-day (one-half of the hotel-charges). Also *Mich. Angelo Politi* and *David Pietro Alberti* (speaks a little English and French). — **Donkeys** may be hired of *Don Pasquale*, 2½ l. per diem.

Belvedere
Mongibellesi
F. Anap
SIRACUSA
Scale nel 1:20,000
moderna
Metres
Porto Piccolo
Piazza Monte-Loreo & Canali
P.te Grande
Vie : 1. Via Salibra 2. Via S. Giacomo 3. Via S. Maria 4. V. Annunziata 5. V. Turba 6. V. Castello
7. Via S. Paolo ove si vedono le mura scoperte del Tempio di Diana 8. Via Buttafoco
9. Via Solitudine 10. Via Amalfitania 11. Via Centrale Mastrarua 12. Via Mastrarua
13. Via Ponte Aretusa 14. Via Tremaviaci
15. Quartiere Nuovo e Castello Maniace
16. Cattedrale Tempio di Minerva
17. Museo e Biblioteca 5 Gabinetto di Storia naturale
18. Bagno nella Chiesa di S. Filippo Via Giudecca
19. Bagno del Sig. Bianca
20. Bellissimo Gotico detto Palazzo Montalto
Alberghi :
21. Albergo del Sole
22. - d'Italia
23. - la Vittoria
24. Caffè della Croce di Savoja
25. Caffè Archimede
26. La Posta
27. Amministrazione di Vapori

SIRACUSA E CONTORNI
Scale nel 1:60,000
Kilomètres
Miglia
Passi
Targetta
Dionisio
antico
TYCHA
ACHRADINA
Terrazza
Villa Gargallo
Fiume del Palazzo
S. Croce
Lat. Novantiori
Lat. del Castello
S. Maria
S. Giovanni
S. Lucia
Acquedotto antico
Mura di Dionisio
Porta del Fico
Temenite
Neapolis
Romana
Anfiteatro
Ortygia
Ripagnolo delle Lavandaje
Le Fontanelle
Lysimeleia
Porta Scalpello
Cittadella
SIRACUSA
Cattedrale
Tempio detto di Minerva
Tempio detto di Diana
Casa. Santa
Porta Scalpello
(Olympieum)
Fonte Ciane
Castello Maniace
Marmorata
Catalimita
Cassibile
Noto

Boat to the Cyane (p. 301) 5 l.; to the mouth only, 1 l. The boatmen here are generally less extortionate in their demands than those in other parts of Sicily. To or from the steamboats 85 c. for each person. Ferry from the town to the Sicilian coast (Pozzo degli Ingegneri) or the marble harbour, $1/2$—1 l.; pedestrians thus effect a considerable saving.

Steamboats of the Florio Co. (*A. Cassia*, Agent) every Friday to Agosta, Catania, Messina, Lipari, Palermo, touching alternately at Riposto and Capo d'Orlando, and at Melazzo, S. Stefano and Cefalù; every Tuesday to Licata, Girgenti, Sciacca, Trapani and Palermo, touching alternately at Terranova and Mazzara, and at Marsala. To Malta once weekly, touching at Catania, Messina and Palermo on the return-route.

Diligences daily to Lentini and Catania (fares see p. 287), to Noto and Vittoria (p. 245), and to Palazzolo and Buccheri (p. 244). Office for the two first at the post-office, Piazza del Duomo; for the last Sig. Grano, Strada Piazza.

Syracuse, now a small town with about 20,000 inhab., the seat of a prefect, is one of the most attractive points in Sicily. The interest of the natural beauties vies with that of the imposing monuments of antiquity. The town is, moreover, easily accessible from all directions; from the N. it is reached by the road from Catania, from the W. by that from Palazzolo, from the S. by that from Noto and from the E. by the sea. Two days at least should be devoted to Syracuse: a forenoon to the modern town, an afternoon to the excursion to the Anapo (p. 301), and one day to the old city. One visit at least should also be paid to the Greek theatre towards sunset.

Syracuse was the most extensive of Hellenic cities. Strabo states that its circumference amounted to 180 stadia (21 M.). It consisted of five distinct portions: 1. The island Ortygia. — 2. The town on the Achradina, the precipitous coast N. of the island, one-half being situated on the plateau of limestone-rock, the other between the latter and the great harbour, excluding a small portion on the N. bank of the small harbour which Dionysius had enclosed with a lofty wall and added to the island. To the latter belonged the *Small Harbour* (sometimes erroneously termed the *Marble Harbour*) which lay between the wall and the island. The W. wall of the Achradina constructed by Gelon may still be traced by the remnants which extend towards the S. from the tonnara of S. Panagia, passing the Campagna Gargallo. Near the point where the roads from Noto and Floridia converge, the wall of Achradina probably abutted on the *Great Harbour*, which was also lined with quays. Towards the sea this secure part of the town, which could never be reduced by violence, was defended by a lofty wall. Here were the *Market* with its *Colonnades*, the *Banks*, the *Curia*, where the national assemblies were held, the *Pentapylon* and the *Prytaneum*. The latter lay opposite to the island, to the r. of the road to Catania, where the *Timoleonteum*, with stadium and hippodrome, and a *Temple of Zeus Olympius* also rose. It is not easy to determine with equal certainty the limits of the other parts of the city which lay to the W. of the Achradina on the plateau which contracts as it extends upwards towards the Epipolæ or fortress. — 3. Tyche, on the N. side, derived its appellation from a temple to Fortune. — 4. Neapolis, situated to the S. on the terrace above the great harbour, and which during the Roman period descended to the plain as far as the l. side of the road to Floridia, was termed *Temenites* at the time of the Athenian siege. Here were situated the *Greek Theatre*, the so-called *Ara*, the *Roman Amphitheatre*, the *Baths* in the garden of Buonfardeci, the *Latomia del Paradiso* and of *S. Venera*, and the *Street of Tombs*. — 5. The Epipolæ, the highest point of the city, forms the W. angle of the trila-

teral plateau, so named by the Syracusans, as we are informed by Thucydides, from being "above the city". At the time of the Athenian siege this point was as yet unconnected with the city, although not left unguarded. The Athenians took it by storm, constructed *Labdalon*, an intrenchment on the N. side, and erected a wall extending from the harbour Trogilus in a curve round Achradina, Tyche and the Temenites to the great harbour. The merit of surrounding these four districts of the city by a *City-wall*, constructed of huge blocks of stone, is due to *Dionysius I.* The N. portion was probably erected about 402. Within 20 days, it is said, 60,000 workmen with 6000 yoke of oxen constructed a portion of the wall 30 stadia (3½ M.) in length. The entire work, however, was not completed till 385. The whole of the enclosed space could not have been occupied by houses. The number of fountains alone enables us now to form some idea of the extent to which it was so occupied. Two vast aqueducts supplied the city, one of which was fed by the *Buttigliara*, an affluent of the Anapus, situated at a great elevation among the mountains, and conveyed the water by subterranean passages, several miles in length, to the level of the Epipolæ. It is there seen flowing near the summit uncovered, after which it is precipitated from the height near the theatre and finally empties itself into the harbour. The other aqueduct descends from *Monte Crimiti*, the *Thymbris* of Theocritus, and also ascends to the level of the Epipolæ, after which it skirts the N. city-wall, sending forth several branches S. to the Achradina. It then turns to the S., proceeding along the coast, descends beneath the small harbour and finally emerges as *Arethusa* on the island. Since the earthquake of 1169 its water has been salt. During calm weather in winter the spot may be distinguished in the small harbour where the water wells upwards from below, under which the damaged portion of the aqueduct lies. The course of this remarkable channel is traced by means of the numerous rectangular apertures hewn in the rocky plateau, in which, far below, flowing water is detected. As these openings *(spiragli)* do not occur in a large space between the Epipolæ and the other parts of the town, that space was probably uninhabited. The Athenians, as is well known, cut off the supply of one aqueduct. The point where this was effected is said to be recognisable between Euryalus and Belvedere. The space on the plateau which is now partially occupied by buildings is termed *Terracati*.

The traveller, having acquired some idea of the situation and extent of the city, will now peruse a sketch of its history with greater interest.

Syracuse was founded in 734 by Corinthians under *Archias* on the island of Ortygia, where a Phœnician settlement had probably been established at an earlier period. The Sikelian inhabitants were reduced to the condition of serfs, and compelled to cultivate the soil. The government was conducted by the aristocracy, the descendants of the founders, who were termed *Gamores*. Owing to the fertility of the soil the colony rapidly attained to prosperity, and within 70 years after its establishment founded Acræ (Palazzolo) and Enna (Castrogiovanni), and 20 years later Casmenæ. Camarina was founded in 599. The final issue of the contests carried on with varying success between the nobles and the people was, that *Gelon* in 484 extended his supremacy from Gela to Syracuse, and transferred his residence thither. He contributed in every respect to the aggrandizement of the city, and, after he had in conjunction with Theron conquered the Carthaginians at Himera in 480, the golden era of the Greek supremacy in Sicily commenced. During a long series of years the fortunes of the entire island were now intimately connected with Syracuse. Gelon who reigned for 7 years only, was revered as a god after his death. He was succeeded by his brother *Hiero I.* whose rule was characterized by the same energy and fortune. Hiero in alliance with Cumæ defeated the Etruscans, the greatest naval power of the Mediterranean of that period; at his court Æschylus, Pindar, Simonides, Epicharmus, Sophron and Bacchylides flourished. After a reign of 10 years only he was succeeded by *Thrasybulus*, the youngest of the three brothers,

who, notwithstanding his army of 15,000 mercenaries, was banished from the city. A *Democracy* was now established. In the conflicts with the Sikelian prince Ducetius and the Acragantines the army of Syracuse maintained its superiority, but the city was enfeebled by subsequent dissensions between the original Syracusans and the inhabitants transplanted thither from the towns destroyed by Gelon and Hiero. *Petalismus* here took the place of the Athenian ostracism. Syracuse was reduced to great extremities by the Athenians, especially when in 414, under *Nicias* and *Lamachus* (who soon fell), they stormed the Epipolæ, and almost entirely surrounded the city with a double wall, extending from the Trogilus to the great harbour. The Lacedæmonian *Gylippus*, however, saved the city, which gradually recovered strength and gained possession of the *Plemmyrion*, the promontory situated at the entrance to the harbour opposite Ortygia, and occupied by Nicias. Once more, indeed, the nautical skill of the Athenians enabled them to overpower the Syracusan fleet off the harbour, and they erected a trophy on the small island of La Galera below Plemmyrion; but this was their last success. In another naval battle the Syracusans were victorious, and the arrival of *Demosthenes* with auxiliaries ameliorated the position of the Athenians only temporarily. An impetuous attack made by him on the Syracusan intrenchments was repulsed in a fierce struggle during the night. Disease broke out among the Athenians, and their misfortunes were aggravated by dissensions among their generals. The retreat was finally determined on, but was frustrated by an eclipse of the moon (Aug. 27th, 413). The Syracusans then resolved to endeavour to annihilate their enemy. They were again victorious in a naval battle and enclosed their harbour by a series of vessels, anchored and connected by chains, across the entrance, 8 stadia (1 M.) in width. And now the decisive naval battle approached. The two land-armies were stationed on the bank of the harbour and encouraged the combatants by loud shouts, whilst the fluctuating tide of success elicited alternate expressions of joy and grief, resembling the surging of a dramatic chorus, which has been so graphically described by Thucydides. The Athenians were overpowered. On the following day the crews refused to attempt again to force a passage, and on the third day the retreat was commenced by land in the direction of the interior of the island. At *Floridia*, however, the pass was obstructed and the ill-fated Athenians were compelled to return to the coast. Here they were overtaken by the Syracusans. Demosthenes with 6000 men was compelled to surrender, and after a fearful struggle on the *Asmaros*, near Noto, Nicias met with the same fate. But few escaped. The generals were executed and the prisoners languished for 8 months in the Latomiæ, after which the survivors were sold as slaves, with the exception of a few who are said to have been set at liberty on account of their skill in reciting the verses of Euripides. "Thus it happened", says Thucydides, "that this event was the most important which befel the Greeks during this war (the Peloponnesian), or indeed in any other in Greek history which is known to us."

A few years after the deliverance of the city from these extremities the Carthaginians overran the island. This new and imminent danger was the occasion of the rise of *Dionysius I.*, who presided over the fortunes of the city with great ability from 406 to 367. Himilco, who besieged the city from the Plemmyrium and the Olympieum, was fortunately driven away by a pestilence. Dionysius then chastised the allies of the Carthaginians and fortified, extended and embellished the city so greatly as to merit the title of its "second founder". He converted the island of Ortygia into the seat of government, there erecting temples, treasuries, arsenals and forts. His son *Dionysius II.* possessed the vices without the virtues of his father. In 356 he was banished by his uncle *Dion*, and again on his return to the city by *Timoleon* in 343. The latter re-established the tottering state and introduced 40,000 new colonists. He appointed Amphipolus, priest of Zeus Olympius, and 1000 senators to conduct the government, but after his death in 336 this constitution was unable to maintain itself. The tyrant Agathocles from Thermæ (*Termini*) usurped the supreme power in 317 and retained it

until his death by poison in 289. He was a talented monarch but a characteristic example of the moral depravity of the Greeks of his time, cruel, faithless and full of fantastic schemes. Whilst he was engaged in besieging Carthage, Hamilcar attacked Syracuse (310), but unsuccessfully. On the death of Agathocles the republican form of government was re-established, but in 288 *Hicetas* usurped the tyranny. His murderers Thœnno and Sostratus invited *Pyrrhus* of Epirus, son-in-law of Agathocles, from Italy, who reigned for two years. On his departure the general *Hiero II.* became king, who in close alliance with the Romans raised Syracuse for a second time to a brief period of prosperity (275—216). During his reign bucolic poetry arose. The code of Hiero was long the legal standard for the whole of Sicily. Under his auspices was constructed the large and magnificent vessel which was adorned by illustrations from the Iliad. Papyrus is also believed to have been at this period introduced into Syracuse from Egypt. *Hieronymus*, the following monarch, allied himself with the Carthaginians, and after his assassination the city was held by anti-Roman agents. It was therefore besieged by *Marcellus* in 214—212, and was defended against his attacks on the N. and from the sea by the celebrated engineer *Archimedes*. During the celebration of a festival 1000 of the bravest Romans scaled the walls of Tyche (by the so-called *Catenaccia* on the Trogilus) and, proceeding along the summit, captured *Hexapylon*, which had been erected by Dionysius. *Tyche*, *Neapolis* and the *Epipolae* thus fell into the hands of Marcellus, but the island and the Achradina were not yet overcome. Whilst he was attacking the Achradina in its entire length on the W. the besieged quitted the island in order to aid in repelling the attack. This contingency was anticipated by a traitor who introduced the crew of a Roman vessel into the town by means of the Arethusa and conducted them to Achradina. The city was plundered and Archimedes slain by a soldier who did not know him. In order to reduce the city's power of resistance, Marcellus caused the island, which since the erection of Achradina had been connected with the mainland, to be again separated and united by a bridge only, at the same time forbidding the Syracusans to inhabit it. Thus terminated the glory of Syracuse, the greatest and most powerful of Hellenic cities.

After the enormous booty, comprising valuable works of art, had been conveyed to Rome, Syracuse sank to the condition of a Roman provincial town. In Cicero's time, indeed, it was the "largest of Greek and the most beautiful of all cities", but it was so reduced by the civil war between Pompey and Octavian that the latter, on his accession to the throne, found it necessary to re-people it with a new colony. The Apostle *Paul* spent three days at Syracuse on his journey to Rome, and, although he did not found a Christian community there, it is certain that Christianity was established in the city at a very early period. According to tradition St. Peter is said to have sent S. Marcian hither in the year 41, for the purpose of promulgating the doctrines of Christianity. As early as 278 Syracuse was plundered by a band of Franks who had escaped from captivity on the shores of the Black Sea. *Belisarius* took the place in 535 and made it the capital of the island, and *Constantius* in 663—68 even transferred the seat of government thither. One year later it was plundered by *Abd-Allah-ibn-Kais*. When in 828 the Byzantine general *Euphemius* invited the Saracens to Sicily, they arrived at Syracuse and pitched their camp in the Latomiæ, commanded by *Asat-ibn-Fardt*, but were soon compelled to raise the siege. In 878 the city at last succumbed to *Ibrahim-ibn-Ahmed* after a siege of 9 months. The monk *Theodosius* gives an appalling account of the distress of the besieged and the ferocity of the victors. The spoil which they here obtained was greater than that yielded by any other conquest. Since that period Syracuse has been a place of little importance. With the aid of the Normans it was again taken by the Byzantine general *Maniaces*, but was soon recaptured by the Saracens, whose leader *Ibrahim ibn-Thimna* subsequently invited the Normans to Sicily. In 1085 the latter took Syracuse and strengthened the castle which the Saracens had erected to command the isthmus. In this fortress the queen *Bianca of* Castille was besieged in 1410 by

Bernard Cabrera. Charles V. established an arsenal at Syracuse and caused the fortifications of the isthmus to be constructed with material from the ruins of the theatre and other Greek edifices. Here in 1676, after the battle of Agosta, the celebrated naval hero *De Ruyter* died and was interred in the Plemmyrium. In consequence of the fearful scenes enacted during the prevalence of the cholera in 1837 and an insurrection against the government, the prefecture was transferred from Syracuse to Noto. In 1865, however, the city was again elevated to the rank of a capital of a province and now begins to resume a share of its former dignity.

A few only of the attractions of Syracuse lie within the precincts of the modern town on the island, the ancient Ortygia; most of them are situated on the rocky plateau to the N.W., the site of the original city. The plain of the Anapos and a few other more distant points also merit a visit. This order is observed in the following description.

Modern Syracuse.

The **Cathedral** stands on the site and between the columns of a Doric temple. The columns with their capitals are still seen projecting from the sides of the church. The temple was a peripteral hexastyle on a basement of three steps; length 175, width 69 ft. Of the 36 columns 13 only are visible on the N. and 9 on the S. side. They are 27 ft. in height and $6^1/_4$ ft. in thickness. It is not known to whom the temple was dedicated. From its proximity to the Arethusa, it was probably a temple of Diana. Local tradition terms it a *Temple of Minerva*, but the temple of that goddess, described by Cicero, in his speeches against Verres, as a sumptuous edifice containing the most costly treasures, most probably stood at the S.E. extremity of the island. The interior is of no great interest. The pilasters separating the nave from the aisles occupy the place of the ancient walls of the cella. The font, formerly in S. Giovanni, consists of an antique marble basin with traces of a Greek inscription.

The ***Museum** is opposite the N. side of the cathedral (admission daily 8—1 o'clock). The director is *Cav. Targia;* the custodian *Salv. Politi*, who offers drawings on papyrus, models etc. (1—2 l.) for sale (comp. p. 290). The most interesting object is the celebrated **Statue of Venus*, found by M. Landolina in 1804 in the Bonavia garden. The marble is admirably treated, and the statue, somewhat above life-size, almost entirely preserved with the exception of the head. The character is that of the early ideals of Venus. A colossal **Head of Zeus*, an ancient torso of a male figure, a Greek tomb-relief (boy and old man), and a statue of *Æsculapius* are also remarkable. Then a *Head of the Medusa* in bronze, inscriptions, vases, terracottas and *Roman statues* from the Buonfardeci garden (p. 298), of inferior

interest. Above the museum is a *Library* containing 9000 vols. and a few MSS., open 10—12 o'clock.

The Via Aretusa leads from the S. angle of the Piazza del Duomo to the **Fountain of Arethusa**, of mythological celebrity. Arethusa, pursued hither from Elis by the hunter Alpheus, is said to have been metamorphosed by Diana into a fountain. The Greeks may have discovered and so named a natural spring on the rocky island, but this fountain, which still pours an abundant stream into its basin (restored and embellished with papyrus-plants), is most probably supplied by one of the remarkable water-conduits leading from the Achradina beneath the small harbour. Numerous other shafts of these conduits are also observed in the island, e. g. the *Pozzo di S. Filippo*. The gate to the fountain is opened by the custodian (5 soldi) for those who desire to inspect it more closely.

The ruins of the temple in the *Casa Santoro*, in the *Vico di S. Paolo*, are usually regarded as those of a **Temple of Diana** (key at the shoemaker's opposite, 5 soldi). Recent excavations have here disclosed the remains of a highly remarkable Greek temple, a peripteral hexastyle of unusual length, which must have been flanked by at least 19 (!) columns on each side. An inscription, on the highest step of the basement, unfortunately mutilated, is supposed to refer to the foundation of the edifice. The town also contains a number of other relics of antiquity of inferior interest. Among the remnants of mediæval architecture the **Palazzo Montalto* (Str. S. Giacomo and Vicolo Montalto) especially deserves mention. The castle on the S.E. extremity of the island contains a Gothic portal, to visit which a permission from the commandant is requisite.

Ancient Syracuse.

Quitting the gate of the town and following the road, the traveller reaches (1/4 M.) a circular space from which three roads diverge: l. to Noto, in a straight direction to Floridia and Palazzolo; that to the r. divides a short distance farther, r. to the Cappuccini (p. 301), l. to Catania. The main road leading N. divides the ancient city into two nearly equal parts: on the E. (r.) lies the Achradina, on the W. (l.) Neapolis and the Epipolæ; to the N. Tyche. Those whose time permits should not omit to traverse this road towards evening as far as the N. extremity of the city (2 1/2 M.), in order to enjoy a view of the sea and Ætna; *then to the r. along* the heights, at least as far as the Tonnara; *finally returning* by the boundary of the Achradina, traces of the *fortifications of* which are still visible. This walk may be com-

bined with a visit to the so-called "Tombs of Timoleon and Archimedes", situated on the l. side of the road, about $^1/_4$ M. beyond the path which diverges to the Amphitheatre and S. Giovanni (see below). These are tombs with façades of the late Doric order, arbitrarily named as above. The tomb of Archimedes, discovered by Cicero, was most probably outside the town.

a. Western Portion.

In a meadow to the r., a short distance from the gate of the town, stands an unfluted column, probably a fragment of a once magnificent forum (Agora). Proceeding in this direction, the traveller soon reaches the road to Catania. The latter is followed for 10 min., and then quitted by the road to the l., at the point where *S. Giovanni* with its Gothic façade lies on the r. After 6 min. the traveller reaches (on the l.) the entrance to the **Amphitheatre**, a structure 226$^1/_2$ ft. in length and 129 ft. in width, and apparently destitute of subterranean chambers. Numerous blocks of marble, appertaining to the ancient parapet, lie scattered in the arena; some of them bear inscriptions, recording the names of the proprietors of the seats to which they belonged.

The "Custode delle Antichità", who lives opposite to the entrance of the Amphitheatre, conducts visitors to the neighbouring Latomie ($^1/_2$ l.). Refreshments in the adjoining house. The Latomie, although of more recent origin than the aqueducts (exemplified in the case of the Lat. Novantieri), are extensive, systematically worked ancient quarries, which also served in some cases as burial-places, fortifications and prisons. The Syracusans usually compelled their captives to work here, and traces of the huts of the custodians are said to have been discovered on some of the isolated and rounded masses of rock.

The ****Latomia del Paradiso** contains the ***Ear of Dionysius**, so named in the 16th cent., a grotto hewn in the rock in the form of the letter S., 200 ft. deep, 70 ft. in height and 15—35 ft. in width, the sides tapering towards the summit. It is related of Dionysius that he constructed prisons of such acoustic peculiarities that at a certain point he could detect every word spoken in them, even when whispered only, and this grotto has been arbitrarily assumed to be one of these. The custodian awakens the echo by firing a pistol (5 soldi). The neighbouring *Latomia di S. Venera*, although less interesting, also merits inspection.

Following the same road, about 200 yds. farther the traveller reaches the extensive *Ara* (key kept by the custodian of the

Latomie). It is related of Hiero II. that he erected an altar, a stadium (furlong) in length, and this structure is probably the same, being 640 ft. in length and 74 ft. in width. Here, it is believed, the hecatombs of 450 oxen were sacrificed, which were annually offered in commemoration of the expulsion of the tyrant Thrasybulus.

Turning to the r. the road next leads beneath the aqueduct to the ****Greek Theatre.** This was the largest Greek structure of the kind, after those of Miletus and Megalopolis, and was erected between 480 and 406. It is hewn in the rock in a nearly semicircular form, 486 ft. in diameter. Distinct traces of the 46 tiers of seats are still visible, and it is estimated that 15 more must have extended as far as the summit of the excavation. The 9 cunei were intersected by a broad and a narrow præcinctio, on the former of which various Greek inscriptions are seen, recording the names of King Hiero, and the Queens Philistis and Nereis, and of Zeus Olympius, from whom the appellations of the different compartments were derived. Philistis was, as is supposed, the second wife of Hiero I., and Nereis his daughter-in-law. The eleven lower grades only were covered with marble. Above the theatre is the *Nymphaeum*, a grotto into which two water-conduits issue. Epitaphs were formerly inserted in the surrounding walls. To the N. is the entrance to the last sinuosity of the Ear of Dionysius (see above).

From the Nymphæum the rock-hewn *Street of the Tombs* diverges. In the sides are numerous cavities and tomb-chambers, all of which have been despoiled of their contents and decorations. The traveller should follow this route to the summit of the plateau, and then proceed to the l. along the aqueduct in the direction of an extensive, uncompleted edifice. Beyond the latter a broad and rugged bridle-path is followed to the l.: it soon dwindles to a mere footpath and leads (generally skirting the ancient conduit) in $1^1/_4$ hr. to the fort of Euryalus. To the l. in the plain lay the Roman *Neapolis*, with the sumptuous temples of Demeter and Persephone, erected by Gelon in 480 with the proceeds of spoil taken from the Carthaginians. In the height which is now traversed were situated the ancient *Neapolis* and *Temenites*. Within the latter stood the *Temenos* of Apollo, with a statue of the god, which Verres attempted to carry off, and which was subsequently conveyed to Rome by Tiberius. About 2 M. farther the traveller crosses the walls which appertained to the Epipolæ, situated on the higher ground on the r., and on arriving at the W. extremity of the city ascends to the **Fort of *Euryalus,** the point where the N. and S. walls erected by Dionysius on the table-land converged. It forms the extremity

of the Epipolæ and terminates towards the W. in 4 massive towers, surrounded by two deep fosses hewn in the rock. (The custodian Giovanni di Natale, who is seldom on the spot, should be enquired for at the hotels. If unaccompanied by ladies, however, the traveller may penetrate into the different passages without assistance.) From the first of these diverge a number of subterranean issues, connected with each other and forming passages accessible to infantry and even cavalry, communicating with the great court behind the towers. In the rocks of the fosse opposite to these apertures are hollows, probably employed as magazines. Those to the r. contain inscriptions of letters or numbers which have not yet been deciphered. The village of *Belvedere*, which lies on the *Thymbris (Monte Crimiti)*, the narrow W. ridge extending towards the mountains, was situated without the precincts of the fortifications. The view towards the N. is remarkably fine: l. the M. Crimiti, on which one of the ancient conduits takes its rise; then Ætna, in front of it the broad Bay of Agosta, the ancient Gulf of Megara (p. 289); r. in the background the mountains of the E. Sicilian coast; farther r. the Mts. of Calabria.

About half-way between this spot and the point where the road to Catania intersects the N. wall *(Scala Graeca)* the Athenian fort of *Labdalon* probably stood. In the valley below lay *Leon*, whence the Athenians stormed the Epipolæ. On the S. side, at some distance from the spectator, rises the *Buffalaro*, a hill with quarries (latomiæ), whence Dionysius procured the materials for the construction of the city-walls, and where he is said to have confined the poet and philosopher *Philoxenus* for having composed verses in disparagement of the tyrant (whence the name *Latomia del Filosofo*).

In order to avoid returning from the Euryalus by the same route, the traveller, after following the road for 10 min., should turn to the r. by a small farm-building, beyond which a carriage-road is soon reached. This leads in about $^1/_2$ hr. to the Floridia and Palazzolo road, by which in $^1/_2$ hr. more the traveller arrives at the *Buonfardeci* garden (entered by a gap in the wall on the road-side). *Roman Baths* and a small *Theatre* were excavated here in 1864, but have not as yet been thoroughly investigated. Hence to the gate of the town a walk of 10 min.

b. Eastern Portion.

This part of the ancient city consists principally of the Achradina, remains of the fortifications of which may be distinctly traced on all sides. Visitors approaching this locality from the town are recommended to cross the *Small Harbour* by boat (p. 291). This

city was besieged. Here in 493 Hippocrates of Gela established his head-quarters. During the Athenian war the Syracusans had fortified it and surrounded it with a *Polichne*, or small fortified town. Here, in 396, Himilco pitched his camp, and Hamilcar in 310 and Marcellus in 213 succeeded in establishing themselves. The marshes of *Lysimelia* and *Syraka*, to the W. of the great harbour, however, rendered the position destructive to the besiegers. In the vicinity of the Olympieum were situated the sumptuous monuments of Gelon and his wife Damarata.

In calm weather a pleasant excursion by boat ($1^1/_2$—2 l.) may be made to the caverns in the rocky coast of Achradina, situated near the small harbour, beyond the rocky islets *Due Fratelli*. The nearest of these is the *Grotta di Nettuno*, beyond which are several others in the coast as far as *Capo Panagia*.

36. Excursion to Malta.

See Map of Sicily.

The steamers of the *Florio Co.* afford a convenient opportunity of visiting the island of Malta from Syracuse. They start once weekly at 10 p. m. (Mondays), reach Malta about 6 a. m. (Tuesdays), and quit the island again at 5 p. m. Return-tickets at a reduced rate. Fare to or from the steamer 1 s. — The forenoon should be devoted to the town (harbour, cathedral, and palace of the governor), after which the visitor is recommended to drive to Città Vecchia (p. 305), about 7 M. distant (calesse, a kind of gig, there and back 4—5 l.). — Besides the above route there is no regular steamboat service from Malta except to Alexandria and Gibraltar (for England). Communication with Tunis is rare, except by means of sailing vessels, which proceed thither to procure cargoes of cattle and other live stock. Distance about 210 M., fare according to agreement (in one case 20 l. and 1 l. per day for food were paid). The voyage occupies about three days and is of course far from an enjoyable undertaking.

The group of the islands of *Malta*, *Gozzo* and *Comino* lies 56 M. to the S. of the coast of Sicily, 170 M. from the S. extremity of Italy, and 184 M. from the African coast. Latitude of La Valetta, the capital, 35° 54′, longitude 14° 31′. Malta is 12 M. in circumference; with Gozzo it has an area of 114 sq. M. and a population of 144,868 souls, of whom about 10,000 are English and foreigners. The climate is extremely hot (mean temperature in winter 57°, in summer 77° Fahr.). The island rises precipitously from the sea in the form of a sterile rock and appears at first sight entirely destitute of vegetation, the fields and gardens being enclosed by lofty walls and terraces of stone. Through the indefatigable industry of the inhabitants the barren surface has been converted into luxuriantly fertile arable land, *partly by the* process of pulverising the upper stratum of rock *and partly by the* importation of vegetable soil. The produce yielded *is rarely less* than fifteen to twenty fold, whilst in some fa-

voured spots it amounts to fifty or sixty fold. After the hay or corn harvest in May and June the land is generally sown for the second time with cotton. Fruit is very abundant, especially oranges and figs. The natives are a mixed race, being descendants of the various nations who have at different periods been masters of the island. Their language is a corrupt dialect of Arabic mingled with Italian (*lingua Maltese*). English is most commonly spoken by visitors and residents of the higher classes, but Italian is also frequently employed. The Maltese are well known throughout the Mediterranean as an enterprising seafaring and commercial people. Their island is indebted to its central position for the great strategic importance which it has ever possessed. Being a convenient station on the route to the East and boasting of an admirable harbour, the island is, like Gibraltar, one of the principal bulwarks of the naval supremacy of England.

Malta is supposed to be identical with the island of *Ogygia* mentioned by Homer, where the nymph Calypso, the daughter of Atlas, whose cavern is still pointed out, is represented as having enslaved Odysseus. The Phœnicians of Sidon most probably founded a colony here at a very early period, after which Greek settlers repaired to the island (about the year B. C. 736). The island, now named *Melite*, with a capital of the same name, was conquered by the Carthaginians about the year 400, and subsequently (B. C. 212) fell into the hands of the Romans. The latter erected temples to Apollo and Proserpine and a theatre, a few traces of which are still extant. In the autumn of B. C. 56 St. Paul was wrecked on the N. coast of the island and converted several of the inhabitants to Christianity. In 454 Malta was conquered by the Vandals, in 464 by the Goths, in 533 by Belisarius for the E. Empire, in 870 by the Arabians, and again in 1090 by the Normans under Roger, by whom it was united with the kingdom of Sicily, in the vicissitudes of which it participated until the Emp. Charles V. in 1530 presented the island to the knights of St. John after their expulsion from Rhodes by the Turks. The order now assumed the title of knights of Malta and gallantly defended their island, one of the great bulwarks of Christianity, against repeated attacks of the Turks. The most fearful siege they sustained was that of 1565, when they were attacked by the principal armament of Sultan Soliman II. under Mustapha and Piale. In consequence of this event the Grand Master Jean de Lavalette founded the town of Lavalette (now the capital), which is regarded as impregnable. On June 17th, 1798, Buonaparte, when on his way to Egypt, gained possession of the town through treachery, but on Sept. 8th, 1800, after a siege of two years, it was captured by the English, who have since that period been masters of the island and govern it chiefly in accordance with its ancient laws and institutions.

La Valetta (°Hôtel Impérial, pension 8 *s.*; °Dansfield; °Cambridge; °Inghilterra; °Croce di Malta, all of the first class and in the English style. *Carmelo Bugia*, commissionaire at the Hôtel Impérial, 5 l. per day. English money is the currency of the island, but French and Italian are also commonly employed), commenced in 1566, completed in 1571, popul. about 70,000, rises in an amphitheatrical form on a promontory, which is surrounded by deeply indented bays. The *Harbour* on the S.E. side, defended by Fort St. Elmo and other batteries, is regarded as almost impregnable. The garrison consists of 2—3000 men, besides the vessels of war stationed here. The harbour, one of the best on the Mediterra-

nean, 60—70 ft. deep and sheltered from the wind, exhibits a busy scene, in which various Oriental elements are recognisable. The streets ascend precipitously from the quay, frequently by means of long flights of steps, and are far superior in cleanliness to those of other towns on the Mediterranean. The Str. Reale, extending from St. Elmo to the Porta Reale, a distance of $^3/_4$ M., is the principal street.

The cathedral of **S. Giovanni**, dating from 1576, is richly decorated and contains the monuments of Grand Masters and knights of the Maltese Order, grouped in accordance with their various nationalities. 1st Chapel on the r. (del Crocifisso), Beheading of St. John, altar-piece by *Mich. Angelo Caravaggio*. 2nd Chap. r., Portuguese monuments, those of Manoel Pinto and the Grand Master Manoel de Vilhena, the latter entirely of bronze. 3rd Chap., Spanish; monuments of four Grand Masters, the largest those of Roccafeuil and N. Coloner. 4th Chap., Provençals. 5th Chap., della Vergine, richly decorated with silver; the keys of the town, taken from the Turks, are here preserved as trophies. — To the l. of the principal entrance the bronze monument of the Grand Master Marc Antonio Zondadario. 1st Chap. (or Sacristy) contains a few portraits. 2nd Chap., Austrians. 3rd Chap., Italians; the pictures (St. Jerome and Mary Magdalene) attributed to Caravaggio. 4th Chap., Frenchmen; monuments of two Grand Masters and of Prince Louis Philippe of Orleans (d. 1808). 5th Chap., Bavarians. A stair descends hence to a vault containing the sarcophagi of several Grand Masters, e. g. those of *L'Isle* Adam, La Valette etc.

The **Palace of the Governor** contains a collection of pictures (insignificant) and a number of interesting weapons and trophies of the period of the knights. — The *Houses* of the different nationalities (*Auberge de Provence, d'Auvergne, de France, d'Italie* etc., the latter the finest) have all undergone considerable change. — Adjacent to the palace is the handsome building of the *Library*, comprising about 40,000 vols. and a few antiquities of the Phœnician and Roman periods found here. Pleasant *Walks* along the ramparts, which are adorned with numerous statues of Grand Masters and of English Governors. The best point of view is at the *Baracca Nuova*. The *Botanic Garden* is also a favourite place of resort. — On the E. side of the harbour is situated the older part of the town, termed the *Borgo* or *Città Vittoriosa*, inhabited by the humbler classes. Farther distant is the *Burmula* or *Città Cospicua*, with its new docks; finally the *Senglea* or *Isola*. The entrance to the harbour is here commanded by the *fort of Ricasoli*.

An aqueduct, commenced in 1610, the numerous arches of which intersect the environs, supplies the town with water. The

Palace of S. Antonio, the residence of the Governor, with a large and well kept garden (access permitted), is about $4^1/_2$ M. distant. The carefully fortified *Città Vecchia* or *La Notabile*, 2 M. farther, was the ancient capital of the island and contains a few relics of the Roman period. The richly decorated Cathedral is said to occupy the site of the house of Publius, who when governor of the island accorded a hospitable reception to St. Paul (Acts, 28). The terrace commands an extensive prospect. The church of *S. Paolo* is erected over a grotto, which is said to have afforded shelter to the Apostle during the three months of his stay on the island. The sacristan also shows some catacombs in the vicinity. — *Il Boschetto*, an extensive public garden which may be visited by those who have sufficient leisure, lies 2 M. to the S. of Città Vecchia.

Comino, an island 5 M. in circumference, is almost entirely uninhabited. **Gozzo**, which is 24 M. in circumference and well cultivated, was the *Gaulos* of antiquity, the site of a Phœnician, and subsequently of a Roman town. *La Torre de' Giganti*, a structure of blocks of rock without mortar, possibly appertained to an ancient Phœnician temple.

37. The Lipari Islands.

For this excursion the traveller avails himself of the steamers from Messina (p. 264) to Palermo ($15^1/_2$ or $8^1/_2$ l.). On Sunday mornings or at midnight, varying from week to week, steamers of the Florio Co. start for Lipari. Monday should be devoted to the island of Vulcano, Tuesday to Lipari, and on Wednesday morning the traveller may return to Messina by the steamer from Palermo. In order to visit Stromboli 3 days more are required; in this case Messina may be reached from Lipari viâ Melazzo. The traveller who quits Messina by steamboat on Sunday may on the following Sunday reach Melazzo by a steamboat which makes this trip every fortnight, or by small boat (20 l.). Boat from Lipari to Stromboli and back 25—30 l. Maestro *Giovanni Pedellino* is recommended as a guide for Vulcano; *Giuseppe Farina* for any of the islands. The only *Locanda* in Lipari is that of *Michel Angelo Caravella*, at the entrance to the fort. In Stromboli accommodation may be obtained at the house of the Sacerdote *Don Giuseppe Renda* at *Inostra*. A visit to Lipari (from Messina and back in 3 days, expense about 60 l.; to Stromboli 50 l. more) is extremely interesting, to the naturalist as well as to the admirer of the beauties of nature; and, irrespective of the varied historical associations and legendary lore interwoven with these islands, is invariably remembered by travellers as one of the most pleasing portions of their Italian tour.

The **Lipari Islands** (Æoliæ, Liparaeae, Vulcaniæ, *Ἡφαιστιάδες, Στροφάδες*), of volcanic origin, consist of 7 islands and 10 islets, variously named by the ancients and supplying the Greeks with a fruitful theme of speculation and poetical composition. The aborigines were Italian; the earliest king Liparus was a son of Auson. At the time of the Trojan war, Æolus arrived at Lipari, married the daughter of Liparus and became the father of six sons, whose supremacy extended even to Sicily. Ulysses (Odyss. X., 1 and follg.) is said to have visited Æolus also in the course of his wanderings. As the

number of the inhabitants had become greatly reduced, Pentathlus, a Heraclides like Æolus, established on the island a colony of Cnidians and Rhodians, who had been unable to maintain themselves in the S.W. angle of Sicily. The new settlers cultivated the soil in common, and bravely defended themselves against the attacks of the Etruscan pirates.

Lipara, which enjoyed the friendship of Syracuse, was plundered by the Athenians. The islands subsequently suffered from the incursions of the Carthaginians. In 260 the Roman admiral Cnæus Cornelius Scipio was surrounded in the harbour of Lipara and taken prisoner by the Carthaginians. The Romans sent a colony thither, but in Cicero's time the islands were only partially cultivated. This was possibly owing to the convulsions of nature which must have occurred, B. C. 204, when the island of *Vulcanello* was upheaved from beneath the sea. In the year B. C. 126 eruptions under water were also here observed, destroying vast numbers of fish. In the middle ages the Saracens took possession of the island, but were expelled thence by the Normans in the 11th cent., and the Lipari group now became united with Sicily. During the wars of the 14th cent. between the Sicilian king and the Anjous of Naples, the islands changed hands according to the varying fortune of the respective belligerents. Alphonso the Generous annexed them to Naples, but Ferdinand the Catholic united them finally with Sicily. In 1544 they were plundered by Haireddin Barbarossa and in 1783 suffered greatly by the earthquake.

1. **Lipari**, termed *Melingunis* in the most ancient times, is the largest and most productive of the islands. Its circumference is usually stated at 18 M., but in reality is nearly double that number. The ancient town of the same name (Λιπαρα probably signifies "the fertile") lay on an isolated rock on the E. coast of the island, where the fort is now situated, around which the fertile slopes of cultivated land rise in the form of an amphitheatre towards *Sant' Angelo*, the highest mountain in the island, extending in a spacious crescent between *Monte Rosso* on the N. and *M. di Guardia* on the S. In the centre of the plain, between the fort and the ascent towards S. Angelo, on the site of the new episcopal palace, were once situated extensive ancient *Baths*, partially excavated at the beginning of the present century, but again filled up by the bishop Todaro, in order that they might not attract visitors. In this vicinity was situated the *Necropolis*, where Greek tombs are still found, bearing inscriptions on the basaltic tuff-stone, some of which are preserved in the seminary. The entire area is now called *Diana*, from a temple to that goddess which once stood here. The best collection of Liparian antiquities is now in the possession of the heirs of Baron Mandralisca at Cefalù (p. 258). In Lipari itself the most experienced connoisseur is probably the obliging M. Giuseppe Merconella, the notary. M. Torremuzza enumerates 23 different coins of Lipari. Population of the town about 10,000, of the island 20,000. A bishop with 32 canons has since 1400 presided over the diocese, which was formerly united with Patti. The secular administration is conducted by a delegate, subordinate to the prefect of Messina. *The town, erected* around the fort, is of modern origin. The *cathedral and three* other churches are therefore situated within

the precincts of the castle. The *Cathedral* and church of *Addolorata* contain pictures by Alibrandi (b. at Messina in 1470). The sacristy of the former commands a beautiful view towards the sea. Most of the private dwellings within the castle are now hired by government for the accommodation of about 200 manutengoli (accomplices) of brigands who are there confined. The *Marina Lunga*, N. of the castle, is occupied by fishermen only. In the vicinity a warm spring. To the S., by the landing-place of the steamboats, contiguous to the church of *Anima del Purgatorio* which abuts on the sea, are situated the warehouses of the merchants who export the products of the island: pumice-stone, currants (passoline) grown on reed-trellises, sulphur, Malmsey wine, excellent figs etc. Oranges do not thrive on account of the scarcity of water. For domestic purposes the rain is collected on the flat roofs.

The tour of the island occupies 6—8 hrs. (donkey and attendant 6 l.). The traveller rides first to the hot springs of *San Calogero* (6 M.) which issue in a desolate valley, opening towards the W. side of the island, with such force that they were formerly employed in the working of a mill. Temperature about 126° Fahr. Bath-house about to be erected. The traveller proceeds thence to *Le Stufe* (also termed *Bagno Secco*), the vapour-baths described by Diodorus Siculus, where he may (with the aid of the guide) succeed in finding some of the remarkable fossils which abound here (leaves, wood in lava etc.). *Sant' Angelo*, the highest mountain in the island, may now be ascended. The extinct volcano, now overgrown with grass and broom, affords the best survey of the town below and the entire group of islands, of which the spectator is nearly in the centre. A path descends thence to *Capo Castagna*, the N. extremity of the island, traversing the *Campo Bianco*, where pumice-stone, sufficient for the supply of the whole world, is excavated, brought to the surface by shafts and dragged down to the coast (Baja della Pumice) on a perilous path (a walk or $^3/_4$ hr.) by men, women and children. From this point the traveller returns to the town.

2. **Vulcano** (*Θέρμισσα, Ἱερά, Vulcania, Therusia*), with its constantly smoking crater (Sicil. *La Fossa*), presents a striking contrast to the fertile Lipari. A narrow isthmus connects it with the smaller island of *Vulcanello*, which according to Orosius (IV. 20) was suddenly upheaved about the year B. C. 200 and has since retained its original form. In order to visit the great crater, the traveller proceeds by boat with 2 rowers (4—6 lire) from Lipari in 1 hr. to the Porto di Levante, the bay which separates Vulcano from Vulcanello, and disembarks near the sulphur-works of the Neapolitan family of Nunziante. A good foot-path (the pecu-

liar hollow reverberation produced by a heavy footstep should be observed) leads in 40 min. to the summit of the volcano, into which the traveller may descend, especially during the prevalence of the Sirocco, when, like Stromboli, it emits less smoke. The greatest diameter of the crater is upwards of $^3/_4$ M. The precipitous walls on the E., S. and W. are covered with yellow incrustations of sulphur, and flames issue perpetually from a fissure in the S.E. corner, which, however, are more distinctly visible by night. Beautiful specimens of pink sublimates of sulphur, pure alum, ammoniacal salts etc. may here be purchased of the workmen. After descending the traveller should visit a boiling-hot sulphur-spring, which issues at the *Porto di Ponente*, a few paces from the shore, and then return to Lipari. (Provisions should be brought from Lipari, as nothing can be procured from the workmen of the manufactory, who live in caves and subsist on bread and ricotta or goats' cheese, here termed frutte di mandra.)

3. **Isola delle Saline** (*Διδύμη*=twins, Arabic *Geziret Dindima*) consists of the two cones of extinct volcanoes, *Monte Vergine* to the N. and *Monte Salvatore*, also termed *Malaspina*, to the S.; whence the Greek appellation. The island is extremely fertile, and the almost exclusive source of the celebrated Malmsey. It may be visited from Lipari on the same day as Vulcano. Its 4 villages contain about 5000 inhabitants.

4. **Filicuri** (*Φοινικοῦσα*, Arabic *Geziret Ficuda*), to the W. of the latter, in ancient times clothed with palms, whence the Greek name, is now almost entirely uncultivated.

5. **Alicuri,** called *Ἐρικοῦσα* by the ancients, because clothed with furze only, is the loftiest of the Lipari islands (2495 ft.). Circumference 7 M. Population 500 shepherds and fishermen. No tolerable landing-place.

6. To the N.E. of Lipari is situated a small group of islands, which were possibly once connected, as one of the remarkable eruptions recorded by Orosius and Pliny took place here B. C. 126. The largest of these is **Panaria** (*Ἰκέσια*), which the ancients did not reckon as one of the 7 Æolian islands (instead of it they regarded the small island of *Lisca Bianca*, or *Εὐώνυμος*, as one of the 7), 8 M. from Lipari and almost entirely uncultivated. The island of *Basiluzzo* contains a few relics of antiquity.

7. **Stromboli,** N.E. of Lipari, named *Στρογγύλη* on account of its circular form. The ancients regarded it as the seat of Æolus, for which Pliny gives the unsatisfactory reason, that the *weather could* be foretold three days in advance from the smoke *of the volcano. It is* usually stated that Vulcano and Stromboli *smoke most copiously* during the Sirocco, but the islanders con-

tradict this, and whilst a Sirocco was blowing the editor observed but a feeble column of smoke. In the middle ages Charles Martel was believed to have been banished to Stromboli. Returning crusaders professed distinctly to have heard the lamentations of tortured souls in purgatory, to which this was said to be the entrance, imploring the intercession of the monks of Clugny for their deliverance. Odilo of Clugny (d. 1018) therefore instituted the festival of All Souls' Day.

The cone of Stromboli (2470 ft.) is one of the few volcanoes in a constant state of activity. The crater lies to the N. of the highest peak of the island and at regular intervals ejects showers of stones, almost all of which again fall within the crater. The traveller may therefore approach to the verge and survey the interior without danger.

38. Sardinia.

Sardinia (Ital. *Sardegna*, Grk. *Sardo*), situated between 38° 52′ and 41° 16′ N. latitude, and separated from Corsica by the Strait of Bonifacio, is 115 M. distant from Africa, 138 M. from Italy and 180 M. from Sicily, and after the latter is the largest island in the Mediterranean. Its length from N. to S. is 170 M., its breadth from E. to W. 69 M., its area 9261 sq. M., its popul. 588,064 souls. About nine-tenths of the island are mountainous; the only extensive plain is that which lies between the gulfs of Cagliari and Oristano. The mountains, corresponding in direction with those of Corsica, stretch from N. to S.; their chief formation, especially in the N. portion is granite, next to which are tertiary rocks, here and there broken by extinct volcanoes. The central part of the island is much less elevated than Corsica, but of considerably greater breadth. *Bruncu Spina*, the highest peak on the *Gennargentu*, is 5904 ft. in height. There are no rivers of importance in the island; the largest is the *Tirso*, which falls into the Bay of Oristano. The *Dosa* descends to the E. coast, the *Coghinas* to the N. Sardinia is surrounded by a number of smaller islands, e. g. *Asinara*, *La Maddalena*, *Caprera* (property of Garibaldi) and *Tavolara* on the N., *S. Antioco* and *S. Pietro* on the S.W. etc. The coast is somewhat monotonous and uninteresting; the finest part is on the S. side, where the Bay of Cagliari is situated. Sardinia was once one of the granaries of Rome, but owing to the sparseness of the population has now lost all claim to such a distinction. A large proportion of the soil is uncultivated, whilst among the mountains about $^1/_5$th of the area is clothed with forest. The chief exports are the commodities yielded by the mines (lead the most abundant; then silver, iron, copper, brown coals etc.), the produce of which is said to have increased tenfold within the last twenty years. Most of them are worked by foreign capitalists. Agriculture is also gradually improving. In all respects, however, the island is far inferior in development and civilisation to the mainland. In the first place roads for the transport of the products of the country to the coast are much wanted. Then the malaria, or *Intemperie* as it is here called, renders the island, with the exception of the larger towns, unhabitable for strangers from July to October. Fever, which prevails principally on the low ground, frequently extends its ravages to a considerable height, in consequence of which during the period above mentioned the mines are deserted. The climate of Sardinia has always been regarded as unhealthy, but the evil has become greatly aggravated owing to the defective culture of the soil. The natives, however, appear to be habituated to

dangers, which would often prove fatal to strangers. The principal precaution they employ consists in wearing fleeces, a usual costume of the Sardinian shepherds, who, to the no small surprise of travellers, present the appearance of being closely enveloped in fur under the scorching rays of a June sun. Another great obstacle to the prosperity of Sardinia is the deplorably defective state of education, in which respect the island is far behind all the other provinces of Italy. Out of 1000 inhabitants 911 are totally unable to read or write (in Lombardy 599, in Sicily 902).

The Sardinians, with the exception of the inhabitants of Cagliari and Sassari, have as yet been little influenced by the modern advances of civilisation, and in remote districts the traveller may imagine himself transferred to a period several centuries earlier. The inhabitants, who are probably of the same race as the Corsicans and belong to the Iberian family, more resemble the Spaniards than the Italians in character, and this peculiarity was doubtless confirmed by the long duration of the Spanish supremacy. Their demeanour is grave and dignified compared with the vivacity of the Italians and exhibits a frequent tendency to melancholy, harmonizing well with the sombre black and white of their national costume. The latter consists of a blouse of black cloth without sleeves (*coletta*), black gaiters (*borzaghinos*), a black Phrygian cap (*baretta*), white knee-breeches and white shirt sleeves adorned on festive occasions with large and handsome gold buttons. The long gun slung across the back is rarely discarded even by the peasants whilst engaged in agricultural pursuits, and a curved knife in a sheath of leather, frequently of the dimensions of a small sabre, completes their equipment. The fierce and warlike disposition of the ancient Sardinians still manifests itself in the revengeful spirit of their descendants, which occasionally leads to deadly feuds and is a serious obstacle to the increase of the population. The number of assassinations is computed at 1000 annually. These faults, however, are to some extent counterbalanced by the sterling virtues peculiar to a primitive and untutored race, viz. their unwavering fidelity to their sovereign, their chivalric sense of honour and their hospitality. National poetry is carefully cultivated and is remarkable for its plaintive character. The language consists of a number of dialects, differing widely in many of their roots; several of them closely resemble Spanish, or rather Latin (e. g. bona dies, good day). Strangers will find it utterly impossible to understand or make themselves understood anywhere except in the larger towns.

The antiquities of Sardinia are also in consonance with the other peculiarities of the country. Those which date from the periods of the Carthaginian and Roman supremacy or from the middle ages are far inferior to those of Italy and Sicily. Unusual interest, however, attaches to the curious relics of a far more remote and even pre-historic epoch. These are the so-called *Nuraggi* or *Noraghe*, found in no other district, except in the Balearic Islands, where they are termed *Talayots*. They are conical monuments with truncated summits, 30—60 ft. in height, 35—100 ft. in diameter at the base, constructed of unhewn blocks of stone without mortar. They are situated either on isolated eminences among the mountains or on artificial mounds on the plains. They generally contain two or three conically vaulted chambers, one above the other, and a spiral staircase constructed in the thickness of the wall ascends to the upper stories. General La Marmora counted upwards of 3000 towers of this description, and their number is still very great, although the advance of agriculture has necessitated the removal of many of them. A number of conjectures have been formed respecting the destination of these enigmatical structures, which have been variously represented as dwellings, temples and even as light-*houses(!)*. The most common and probable supposition, however, is that *they are monumental* tombs, erected by the aboriginal inhabitants of the *island, before* the arrival of the Phœnicians and Greeks. The Giants' *Graves (Tumbas de sos Gigantes)*, oblong piles of stones 3—6 ft. in breadth *and 15—36 ft. long*, are believed to belong to the same remote period. The

Perdas fittas or *Perdas lungas*, monuments of stone corresponding to the Celtic Menhirs and Dolmes, are of much more rare occurrence in Sardinia.

For the ordinary tourist Sardinia is no very attractive field. Nature, which has so bountifully lavished her charms on many of the lands of the south, has indeed by no means withheld a due share from the island. But the traveller will hardly find these attractions a sufficient inducement, unless combined with scientific objects, or with the desire to explore a peculiar and semi-barbarous country. With the exception of excellent fishing and shooting, amusements of any kind must of course not be expected. The traveller will naturally desire to see more of the country than the district traversed by the high road from Sassari to Cagliari, but it must be borne in mind that, if he quit this main route, he will generally find himself entirely dependent for food and lodging on the hospitality of the natives. Letters of introduction to some of the inhabitants of Sassari or Cagliari are therefore most desirable, and once provided with these the stranger will have little difficulty in procuring others to enable him to make his way through the greater part of the island. The Sardinian hospitality is remarkable for the cordiality and courtesy with which it is accorded, and it affords an admirable insight into the character and customs of the land and its natives. The etiquette of the household of his host may, however, frequently prove irksome to the weary traveller, who moreover may be obliged to wait several hours before he can satisfy the cravings of his unwonted appetite. Where therefore inns, in some degree tolerable, are to be found they should be preferred. Remuneration for hospitality is invariably declined, but a liberal fee should be given to the servants (2—5 l. per day according to circumstances).

The most suitable season for a visit to Sardinia is from the middle of April to the middle of June, after which until the beginning of November dangerous fevers are very prevalent. Diligences, similar to those on the mainland, run on the principal high roads daily; but the most interesting points in the island cannot be reached by carriage, and the traveller must have recourse to riding, which is here the characteristic and universal mode of locomotion. The Sardinian horses are small, active and enduring, their usual pace is an ambling trot of 4—5 M. an hour, and they are admirably adapted for traversing the precipitous forest-paths which are the sole means of communication between the villages of the interior. Strangers cannot possibly find these paths unaided, and as moreover the language cannot be understood except through the medium of an interpreter, the services of a guide are indispensable in the more remote districts. A guide (*viandante*) with two horses for a single excursion or for a tour of several days may generally be engaged even at the smaller villages. The charges depend on a variety of circumstances, e. g. the demand for agricultural labour etc., and are therefore liable to considerable fluctuations. Thus, for the journey from Oristano to Fordungianus (a ride of 3½ hrs.), 7 l. were recently paid for the services of a man and two horses; from Fordungianus to Tonnara (8 hrs.) 10 l.; from Tonnara to the summit of the Gennargentu and back (6 hrs.) 5 l. for a man with one horse; from Tonnara to Nuoro (10½ hrs.) 15 l. for a man and two horses. These payments were regarded as amply remunerative. For a tour of considerable length the traveller is recommended to secure the services of a viandante, well acquainted with the country, for the whole expedition. This is a very attractive mode of travelling, and many hours and even days may be spent in traversing beautiful wooded districts without a single human habitation being encountered. In such cases, however, a supply of provisions and wine must not be forgotten. Whilst the traveller selects some well shaded, gurgling spring for a halting-place, the horses generally find luxuriant herbage in the neighbourhood, and will seldom be interrupted in their repast, as the pastures in the sparsely populated parts of the island are regarded as common property. On such occasions the apparition of a Sardinian mountaineer in his wild and quaint costume may awaken apprehensions with regard to the safety of

the purse, but the inoffensive salutation of "bona dies" will speedily reassure the traveller. The country will be found replete with attractions, but the villages are generally dull and uninteresting and apparently totally excluded from all connection with the external world.

Steamboat Communication. a. From Leghorn once weekly direct to Cagliari, and once weekly along the E. coast, touching at the follg. stations: the island of Maddalena, Terranova (p. 319), Siniscola, Orosei, Tortoli, Muravera and Cagliari, which is reached in 31 hrs. Also once weekly direct to Portotorres (Sassari) in 30 hrs., and once to the same port via Bastia in Corsica in 35 hrs. — b. From Naples to Cagliari once or twice monthly in 55 hrs. — c. From Palermo to Cagliari every fortnight in 36 hrs. (61 l., incl. food). — d. From Tunis to Cagliari weekly (Wednesdays) in 18 hrs. (cabin 52½ l., steerage 37½ l., incl. dinner). — e. From Ajaccio (and Marseilles) to Portotorres once weekly in 7 hrs. (26 l., incl. dinner).

Of the more civilized nations of antiquity the Phœnicians from Carthage were the earliest masters of the island. They founded several towns on the coast, such as Caralis, the modern Cagliari, where they concentrated the traffic of the island. During their supremacy, and even during that of their successors the Romans, the interior of the island preserved its independence to some extent. Traces of the Phœnician epoch are recognisable in a few Punic inscriptions still extant, and especially in the innumerable small idols of bronze, the distorted figures of which accord with the peculiar character of the Phœnician religion. Scarabæi, or stones cut in the form of beetles and worn in rings, presenting a thoroughly Oriental appearance, are also frequently found, and doubtless belong to the same period. In B. C. 238, shortly after the 1st Punic War, Sardinia was wrested from the Carthaginians by the Romans, who found it an invaluable acquisition on account of the productiveness of its fields and its mines. Criminals condemned for grave offences and subsequently numerous Christians were compelled to work in these mines. The Romans themselves shunned the island as being unhealthy and imperfectly cultivated, whilst they manifested little partiality for the proud and independent spirit of the natives, which neither war nor persecution could entirely extinguish. Great numbers of the inhabitants were brought to Rome and sold as slaves at a merely nominal price, for even during servitude they maintained their indomitable character and formed no very desirable acquisition to their purchasers (Sardi venales, "as cheap as a Sardinian", was a Roman proverb).

In 458 the Vandals made an expedition against Sardinia from Africa and conquered the island. Under Justinian, in 533, it was recaptured for the Eastern Empire. The weakness of the latter, combined with the unremitting attacks of the Saracens, favoured the gradual rise of native princes, who recognised the pope as their patron and protector. When at length the Arabians began to establish themselves permanently in the island, John XVIII. preached a crusade against the infidels, promising to bestow the island on those who should succeed in expelling them. This was effected by the united efforts of the Genoese and Pisans, and their rival claims were decided in favour of Pisa in 1025. The island was divided into four districts, Cagliari, Torres or Logudoro, Gallura and Arborea, which were presided over by "Giudici" or judges. Neither Genoa, however, renounced her claim, nor the papal see its supremacy; and the Giudici, profiting by these disputes, succeeded meanwhile in establishing themselves as independent princes, and governed the island in accordance with its national laws and customs. In 1297 Boniface VIII. invested the kings of Arragon with Sardinia, and they, after protracted struggles, succeeded in putting down the pretensions of Genoa, as well as those of Pisa. The most distinguished of the native princes was the Giudichessa Eleonora of Arborea (d. 1404), whose contests with Arragon and whose code of laws, the "Carta de Logu" (del luogo), attained great local celebrity. This code was constituted the law of the entire island by Alphonso of Arragon in 1421, and Eleonora's name is

still the most popular among those of the earlier history of Sardinia. In 1455 a parliament (Cortes) was established, consisting of three estates (stamenti), the nobles, the clergy and the towns, whose principal province was the voting of taxes. Under Ferdinand the Catholic in 1479 the native princes were deprived of their independence, and the island was now governed, to the universal satisfaction of the inhabitants, by Spanish viceroys. After the War of Succession Spain was compelled by the Peace of Utrecht, in 1714, to surrender the island to the House of Austria, who in 1720 ceded it to Victor Amadeus II., Duke of Savoy, in exchange for Sicily. Thenceforth Sardinia participated in the fortunes of this family and afforded it refuge and protection during the supremacy of Napoleon. A determined attack on the island by the French, accompanied by Buonaparte himself, in 1793, proved a signal failure. After the Peace of Paris the Duke of Savoy assumed the title of King of Sardinia, which he exchanged in 1861 for that of King of Italy.

Sardinia is divided into two provinces and eleven districts, the former being named after the two principal towns Cagliari and Sassari respectively. The ecclesiastical jurisdiction is divided among three archbishops (those of Cagliari, Sassari and Oristano) and eleven bishops. Coinage, weights and measures are the same as those of the mainland; the old Sardinian currency may, however, still be occasionally met with, according to which the lira contains 4 reali, of 5 soldi each. The Sardin. lira is worth 1 l. 92 c., the soldo about 10 c.

The most eminent explorer of Sardinia was the general Count Alberto Ferrero della Marmora (b. 1789, d. 1863), who devoted his entire life to the task. His principal work is the "*Voyage en Sardaigne ou description statistique, physique et politique de cette Isle*", Paris et Turin, 1839–60, 5 vols. The two last vols. contain an Itinéraire de l'Isle de Sardaigne, destined for the use of travellers. An admirable "*Carta dell' Isola e Regno di Sardegna*", in two sheets (pub. 1845, with subsequent improvements), has also been published by the same author, a work which alone cost him upwards of 80,000 l. — A history of Sardinia down to 1773 was published in 1825 by Baron Giuseppe Manno Torino, and has gone through several editions. The same author also wrote a *Storia Moderna* (1773–99), which appeared in 1842 and again in 1858 (Le Monnier, at Florence), containing a short review of the earlier history. The effects of the French revolution on Sardinia and the attacks of the French against the island are here fully and attractively described. Antiquarian research in Sardinia has been chiefly promoted by the patriotic Canonico Giovanni Spano, Rector of the university of Cagliari (*Bullettino archeologico Sardo*, with several smaller annual publications).

Cagliari.

Hotels: Concordia, in the lower part of the town, in the Contrada S. Eulalia, the best, is tolerable: R. 2, D. 3 l. — Progresso.

Trattoria di Sardegna, near the university (fine view at the back of the house).

Cafés: °Telegrafo, near the quay; Eleonora d'Arborea and Concordia at the entrance to the castle; Indipendenza Italiana, Contrada Zenne. — Brewery on the Buon Cammino Promenade. — The principal newspapers are the *Corriere della Sardegna* and the *Gazzetta Popolare*, 5 c. each.

Post Office in the old town, not far from the cathedral. Telegraph Office in the Piazza del Mercato.

Steamboats to Leghorn (and Genoa) on Tuesdays and Thursdays at 7 *p. m.*, on Sundays viâ Sassari; to Palermo every alternate Tuesday at 7 *p. m.*; to Naples once monthly on Thursdays; to Tunis every Sunday. — *For landing or embarking* 1 l. each passenger, incl. luggage.

Diligences: Office in the Contrada Zenne (to the l. when approached from the principal piazza). To Sassari (p. 319), Laconi (p. 321), Gestori and Barumini-Iglesias once, to S. Pietro Pula twice daily.

The drinking-water, which is collected in cisterns, is bad, but the construction of water-works is contemplated. — The wine of the country is indifferent. *Vernaccia*, a finer quality, strong, but somewhat acid, is sold at 2—3 l. per bottle; *Muscato* is sweet.

Cagliari, the *Caralis* of the Romans, a very ancient town founded by the Phœnicians, the capital of the island with 28,244 inhab., lies on the extensive bay which bounds the flat district at the S. extremity and is terminated on the W. by *Cape Spartivento* and on the E. by *Cape Carbonara*. To the E. of the town the *Capo di S. Elia*, which forms one extremity of the *Golfo di Quartu*, abuts on the sea. The town itself is surrounded by extensive lagoons, the *Stagno di Cagliari* on the W. and the *Stagno di Molentargiu* on the E., yielding an abundant supply of salt, which forms the cargo of numerous vessels, especially from Sweden and Finland, when returning home after having conveyed supplies of pine wood to Spain and Italy. Cagliari is situated at the base of a precipitous eminence, 300 ft. in height, and consists of four distinct quarters: the old town or *Castello* (Sard. *Casteddu*), below it to the E. the *Villa Nuova*; then *Marina* and *Stampace*.

The spacious *Piazza del Mercato*, adorned with a bronze statue of Charles Felix I., erected in 1860 to commemorate the construction of the road to Porto Torres, forms the central point of the modern quarters of the town. The most animated street diverging hence is the *Contrada Costa*, with numerous shops, where among other things the ornaments commonly worn by the country-people should be observed. It leads to a small piazza (*Café Concordia*: on the r.) and then descends to Villa Nuova. To the l. it ascends in two zigzags to the **Castle**, which still possesses its ancient gates and contains the most important buildings and palaces of the nobility. Here, to the r., is a small promenade laid out on the former bastion of *S. Caterina*, and commanding a fine view. The street to the l. leads to the **University**, founded in 1596 by Philip III. of Spain and remodelled in 1764 by Charles Emmanuel of Savoy. The library comprises 22,000 vols.; among the MSS. are the infamous *Pergamene di Arborea*, which, except in Sardinia itself, are generally regarded as modern forgeries. The ***Museum** possesses geological and mineralogical collections formed by La Marmora, whose bust is placed in the archæological saloon. The antiquities, to which valuable contributions have been presented by the Canonico Spano, comprise inscriptions on tombstones, milestones, objects in clay and glass, coins, numerous figures in bronze etc. Proceeding hence

through the Porta Aquila beneath the Pal. Boyl, the visitor enters the fortification.

At the entrance to the old town the principal street contracts and, like most of the streets in Cagliari, is badly paved (l. the *Café Eleonora*). After a walk of 3 min. in a straight direction, the traveller ascends by a flight of steps on the r. to the ***Cathedral,** completed in 1312 by the Pisans, but subsequently altered and modernized. The barock façade dates from 1703. At the principal entrance are two *ambos with representations from Scripture history. In the l. transept is the tomb of Martin II. of Arragon (d. 1409). The chapels contain a few monuments in the rococo style. In the crypt is a monument to the queen of Louis XVIII., a princess of Savoy (d. 1810), and another to the only son of Victor Emmanuel I. (d. 1796).

The traveller next passes the *Torre del Elefante*, erected in 1307 by the Pisans, as the metrical inscription records, and reaches the *Buon Cammino* promenade, $^1/_2$ M. in length, commanding charming views of the bay and the mountains by which it is bounded. The *Carlo Alberto* barracks, erected in 1847, are here situated to the r.; the garrison consists of Cacciatori franchi, a corps composed of soldiers who have been guilty of serious breaches of discipline and who are therefore somewhat rough and untrustworthy. — A short distance farther a broad road to the l. descends to the *Capuchin Monastery*, within the precincts of which there are several reservoirs hewn in the rock, which once appertained to the ancient Roman water-works. Opposite to the monastery is situated the **Amphitheatre,** the greater axis of which measures $95^1/_2$ yds., the other 79 yds. A natural depression in the rock which here descends towards the sea was turned to account in its construction, and most of the rows of seats are hewn in the rock, whilst the open S. extremity was closed by masonry. The ruinous condition of the structure renders it evident that economy was the leading principle in its erection. This, the most considerable ruin in Sardinia, when compared with the magnificent edifices of Italy and Southern France, therefore affords an additional indication of the subordinate importance attached to the island at that period. The building has recently been extricated from superincumbent heaps of earth and rubbish. Farther to the W. in this rocky ridge there is a great number of ancient graves, the most interesting of which is the *Grotta della Vipera*, near the high road, in the Borgo di S. Avendrace, erected to Atilia Pomptilla and her husband, who died here in banishment, by their children, as the long inscription in Greek and Latin verses record.

The Environs of Cagliari present all the characteristics of a southern land. The climate is hot, and rain very unfrequent;

but the town itself is rarely visited by fever even in summer. Here, as in Sicily and Africa, hedges of cactus form the usual enclosure of the fields. The *Campidano di Cagliari*, the extensive plain which stretches hence to Oristano, is fertile and tolerably well peopled. In May, when on certain Sundays popular festivals are celebrated in honour of local saints, several of these villages deserve a visit (e. g. *Quartu*, the largest, to which an omnibus runs daily), as an excellent opportunity is thus obtained of observing the costumes and manners of the people.

Passing the church of *Bonacria* and the village of *S. Bartolomeo*, with an extensive penitentiary, the traveller arrives at the *Promontory of S. Elia*, about 3 M. distant.

The S.E. angle of Sardinia is the wildest and least populated portion. Excursions towards the S.W. are the more interesting.

To Pula 19 M. (by omnibus, see above; or on horseback). The road intersects the *Plaia*, a series of sandy islands connected by numerous bridges and separating the Stagno di Cagliari from the sea. It passes *Orri*, where there is a picturesque country seat of the Marchese Villa Hermosa; then *S. Pietro Pula*, and past a ruined "nurrago" and a Roman aqueduct on the promontory of Pula (2¼ M.) to the church of *S. Efisio*, occupying the site of the ancient *Nora*, of which a few traces (a quay, the small theatre of La Leoniera etc.) are still visible. Pula possesses excellent spring-water and is therefore a favourite naval station, where in 1804 Nelson spent a considerable time.

There are numerous mines in the S.W. part of the island, of which **Iglesias** is the principal town (38 M. from Cagliari; dilig. daily, intérieur 6, coupé 8 l.). Picturesquely situated, it is an episcopal see with a cathedral of 1215, and possesses ancient walls and a castle which was restored by the Arragonians. The town is surrounded by beautiful gardens, the finest of which belongs to the Dominicans. Near *Monte Poni* in the vicinity, 1095 ft. above the sea-level, there is a very productive lead-mine. About 12 M. farther along the coast, opposite the small island of *S. Pietro*, is situated *Porto Scuso*, a fishing village, where numerous tunny fish are captured.

From Cagliari to Sassari.

The principal high road in the island (strada centrale) leads from Cagliari to Porto Torres, the harbour of Sassari, a distance of 147 Engl. M. It was the first carriage-road in the island, commenced in 1822 and completed in 7 years. Diligence from Cagliari to Sassari (in 26 hrs.) daily at noon; coupé 32, intérieur 28 l. (to Macomer 23 and 20 l., to Oristano coupé 14 l.). Omnibus (comp. p. 318) to Oristano 10 l. A railway was projected and commenced several years ago, but the works have been abandoned. The government was obliged to yield to the anxious desire of the Sardinians to possess a railway, but the eminent La Marmora, although from his partiality to the island he did not oppose the project, is said to have expressed his opinion that the receipts of the line would not even suffice to defray *the expenses* of the consumption of coal.

The high road ascends gradually from Cagliari, traversing an *undulating plain*, to (15 M.) *Monastir*, with a monastery of the *Camaldulensians*, and (4¾ M.) *Nuraminis*. Farther on is Serrenti,

situated on the former bed of a lake, where there is a singular looking natural column of basalt (perda lunga). Then across the river *Samassi* to the large village of (7½ M.) *Sanluri*, possessing a ruined castle and venerable churches, where in 1409 a son of the Arragonian king Martin defeated Brancaleone Doria. The manners and costume of the peasantry here are peculiar. The houses in the entire Campidano are constructed of a soft and perishable kind of brick. The next place is (7½ M.) *Sardara*, a small town on the slope of the *Monte Melas*, possessing warm springs. A short distance to the S. rises the castle of *Monreale*, once the seat of the Giudici of Arborea, still in excellent preservation. Saffron is extensively cultivated here. *Uras*, 10 M. farther, lies in a fertile plain at the base of the volcanic Monti Arci, and is memorable as the scene of a victory gained by the Marchese d'Oristano over the Spanish viceroy in 1470.

The road passes a lake near the *Bay of Oristano* and next reaches (20½ M. from Uras)

Oristano (*Locanda Mura*, infested by mosquitoes), a town with 6200 inhab., situated on the *Tirso* in a marshy locality, founded in the 11th cent. by the inhabitants of the ancient *Tharros*. Many towers of the mediæval fortifications are still standing. The town is an archiepiscopal see. The palace in which the Giudici of Arborea resided is still pointed out. The spacious cathedral of the 17th cent. contains several pictures by Marghinotti, a modern Sardinian artist.

Oristano itself is an uninviting place, but there are several interesting excursions in the neighbourhood. *Tharros*, with its tombs, the richest mine of antiquities in Sardinia, may be reached on horseback in 3—4 hrs. The route is by *Cabras*, on the salt lake *Mare Pontis* (excellent fishing), with the ruins of a castle where Eleonora of Arborea first accorded a chart of liberty (Carta di Logu) to her subjects. Then l. to the *Promontory of S. Marco* (2 hrs.), where the abbey-church of *S. Giovanni de Sinis* indicates the site of the ancient town of Tharros. Farther on the coast is situated the *Necropolis*, where antiquities are still frequently found. On the brow of the promontory there are upwards of 20 Nurraghi.

Another excursion is from Oristano (by carriage in 2½—3 hrs.) to the ruins of the ancient town of *Cornus*, situated on the coast to the N. — The village of *Milis*, situated at the base of *Monte Ferru* (3234 ft.) which may be reached by carr. in 3 hrs.; near it is the charming country-residence of the Marchese Boyl, with the most beautiful orange-gardens, containing upwards of 300,000 trees (some of them 6 ft. in circumference). — To *Fordungianus*, on the l. bank of the Tirso, on horseback in 3½ hrs. (charges see p. 311). This was the ancient *Forum Trajani*, possessing thermal springs and a few scanty relics of antiquity. No inn. From this point to *Tonara* or *Aritzo* at the base of the Gennargentu is a day's ride; comp. p. 321.

Beyond Oristano the road first traverses a fertile plain, then several green valleys to the village of Boulodu and the small town of *Paulilatino*, near which a nurrhago and several giants' graves are situated. Passing to the r. of the heights of Monte Ferru,

the road then gradually ascends to the loftily situated (1890 ft. above the sea-level) town of **Macomer** (**Albergo Nazionale*, the best; *Garibaldi; Italia; Caffè Garibaldi*), situated 29½ M. from Oristano on the slope of the mountains of the *Catena del Marghine*, commanding distant views of the lofty Gennargentu and the other peaks of the central chain. A number of Roman antiquities have been found at Macomer, the site of the ancient *Macopsisa*. Near the church are three ancient milestones, two of Vespasian and one of Sept. Severus, proving that a Roman road once passed in this direction. No district in Sardinia contains such a number of nurraghi as the environs of Macomer. The services of a guide will be found acceptable in exploring them; for, although sufficiently conspicuous, they are often difficult of access owing to the rank grass and underwood by which they are surrounded. That of **S. Barbara*, about ¾ M. to the N. of the town, not far from the high road, deserves a visit on account of its excellent state of preservation. It is square in form and surrounded by four small cones. Another monument of a similar description, termed *Tamuli* (possibly from "tumuli"), is about 3½ M. to the W. of Macomer. It is a well preserved nurrhago, in which curious idols, believed by La Marmora to be Phœnician, were discovered. At its base are 6 cones of stone, 4½ ft. in height, three of them with women's breasts.

Macomer, being situated at the intersection of two roads, is one of the most animated points in the interior of the island. Dilig. daily by *Sindia* and *Suni* to *Bosa* 3 l.; also daily to Nuoro 8, coupé 10 l., and thence to Orosei on the E. coast. Omnibuses also run from Macomer to Cagliari and Sassari (fares ⅓rd lower than those of the dilig.), but are by no means to be recommended.

The mountain-passes through which the road from Macomer to *Bonorva* (10½ M.) winds upwards to the lofty plain of *La Campedda* (2145 ft.) are frequently rendered impassable by snow in winter, so that diligence passengers are compelled to wait for several days at Macomer or Bonorva. The latter, with 5000 inhab. who are engaged in agriculture and the rearing of cattle, lies in a bleak locality, 1½ M. to the r. of the road. A rocky district is next entered and a brook crossed. Near the latter are several grottoes in the limestone rock, once apparently inhabited. To the r. lies the lofty village of *Giave*. Then, 12¾ M. from Bonorva, *Torralba* (two poor inns), with the ancient, formerly episcopal church of *S. Pietro di Torres* (containing mediæval sculptures), and two of the most remarkable nurraghi in Sardinia, those of *Sant' Antino* and Oes, the former consisting of several chambers one above the other, the latter surrounded by three small cones of stone.

Near Torralba the Strada Centrale is intersected by another cross-road leading from Terranova to Alghero (dilig. 17 l.), which is reached by the road to the l. The seaport town of **Alghero** was founded by the Genoese family of Doria, and subsequently taken possession of by Catalonians, whose language is still employed by the inhabitants. In 1541 Charles V., when on his expedition to Africa, landed here and spent several days in the Casa Albis, which is still shown. The town, which is fortified, is an episcopal see and possesses a cathedral of 1510. Many of the houses are of mediæval origin. Coral and shellfish are among the staple commodities (the pinna marina is often found here). The environs produce wine, oil and southern fruits in abundance. The neighbouring **Grottoes of Neptune* contain remarkably fine stalactites.

The road to the E. leads by *Ozieri* to *Terranova* on the E. coast. The latter occupies the site of the ancient *Olbia*, of which a few traces are still extant.

Beyond Torralba the high road passes the villages of *Borutta* and *Bonannaro*, traversing a volcanic soil, extremely favourable to the culture of the vine. It then leads through a ravine, formerly of evil repute, between the wooded heights of *Monte Pelao* and *Monte Santo* (2500 ft.), and crosses the *Rio de las Perdas Alvas*, which falls into the sea near the harbour of Torres. Beyond the plain of *Campo Lazaro* the village of *Codrongianus* is passed 15 M. from Torralba and 14 M. from Sassari. Before the latter is reached, the road traverses a considerable height by means of long zigzags.

Sassari.

Hotels. Unione, in a street of the Piazza, R., D. and S. 5 l.; Caprera, in the Piazza, adjoining the post-office; Italia, in the Piazza Azuni; Caffè Mortara; another under the Loc. Caprera.

Omnibus to Porto Torres several times daily, according to the number of passengers, fare 2 l. A steamer starts hence twice weekly for Leghorn (once direct, once viâ Bastia), another once (Monday) for Ajaccio and Marseilles.

Sassari, capital of the province of that name, with 22,945 inhab., an archiepiscopal see and seat of a university, is the principal town in the island next to Cagliari, but presenting a more modern and prosperous aspect. The two towns have for centuries been aspirants to the exclusive rank of capital of Sardinia.

The handsome *Piazza* is embellished with a *Statue of Azuni*, the eminent teacher of commercial law, erected in 1862.

The ancient *Walls* and the Doria tower owe their origin to the Genoese. The picturesque *Castle* (now a barrack) was erected by the Arragonians in 1330.

The **Cathedral*, with a modern façade, contains a painting *of the school of* Caracci and (l. of the choir) the tomb of the Duc *de Maurienne*, a brother of Victor Emmanuel I., who died at *Sassari in 1802*. The church *della* Trinità possesses a descent *from the Cross* of the 15th cent. The University, dating from the

17th cent., boasts of about 80 students only. It contains a small museum of Roman antiquities and natural hist. collections.

The *Theatre*, the *Municipalità* and the *Hospital* are handsome buildings. The town is now encircled by promenades. In August, 1855, the cholera carried off nearly one-third of the inhabitants within 20 days.

A favourite excursion from Sassari is to (2 hrs. on horseback) the village of *Ostilo*, beautifully situated on volcanic slopes, 2132 ft. above the sea-level and commanding charming views, especially from the pinnacles of a ruined castle of the Malaspina family, or from the still loftier chapel *di* Bonaria.

Another excursion may be made to the romantic valley of *Ciocca*, the abbey of the *Madonna di Saccargia* (date 1116), constructed of coloured marble and to the volcanic hill of *Ploaghe* (3 hrs.), where an ancient stream of lava is distinctly traced. On the N.E. side of the ravine stands a "nurrhago, the "Nurhagu Nieddu" (i. e. black), consisting of several chambers one above the other and of easy access.

The omnibuses run from Sassari in 2 hrs. to the (14. M.) small seaport town of **Porto Torres** (several cafés and restaurants), occupying the site of the Roman *Turris Libyssonis* and consisting of a single long street. The harbour traffic is of some importance, the chief branch of it being the export of oxen to Marseilles. (The cattle-steamers occasionally take passengers.) Above the town ($^1/_4$ M. from the quay) stands **S. Gavino*, of the 11th cent., a basilica in the ancient style, with antique columns and open-work roof. Various relics of antiquity are built into the walls.

A short distance to the W. of the harbour (the visitor selects the road to the r.) extensive Roman ruins are situated. The brook which falls into the harbour is crossed by an ancient Roman *Bridge* of seven arches of unequal span, substantially constructed of massive blocks of stone. The interstices are filled with small stones, doubtless the work of a subsequent period. Between the bridge and the harbour are the ruins of an extensive *Temple of Fortune*, near which a basilica, restored by Emp. Philip the Arabian A. D. 247, once stood. The relics of the latter now bear the name *Il Palazzo del Re Barbaro*. An aqueduct and numerous rock-tombs are also still extant. A few hours may be agreeably devoted to the inspection of these antiquities, but there is no other inducement to the traveller to prolong his stay in this locality.

From Cagliari to Nuoro, with excursions into the Mountains of La Barbagia.

Excursions to the mountainous districts of the interior may be most conveniently made from the carriage-road which leads from Cagliari to Nuoro (100½ M.). In 1866 it was completed from Cagliari to Sorgono, and on the other side from Nuoro to Gavoi; the remaining portion has also

recently been completed. From Cagliari to Laconi (64 M.) dilig. daily, fare 10, coupé 12 l.

The road as far as *Monastir* (16 M.) is the Strada Centrale. Thence by the l. bank of the river *Mannu* to (15 M.) *Senorbi*, at the S. extremity of the hilly and fertile district of *Trejenta*. Then from Senorbi by *Suelli* and *Mandas*, ascending the heights, to *Isili*, the capital of this province ($17^1/_2$ M. from Senorbi). The neighbouring district contains numerous nurraghi. The road next traverses the lofty plain of *La Giara*, 1940 ft. above the sea-level, entirely of basaltic formation, with a great number of nurraghi on the heights. A pleasant valley is now traversed, the chapel of *S. Sebastiano* and the village of *Nurallao* are passed, and the small town of **Laconi** (2000 inhab., 1750 ft. above the sea) reached. It lies at the W. base of the shelving plain of *Sarcidano*, whence a torrent descends near a ruined castle and forms a waterfall in the gardens of the Marchese di Laconi.

Laconi is an excellent starting-point for a visit to the mountainous district of **La Barbagia**, the wildest portion of Sardinia, the inhabitants of which boast that they never succumbed either to the Carthaginians or to the Romans. The expedition requires 4—5 days. One or more guides should be engaged for the tour at Laconi, and a supply of food and blankets should be taken, as it may be necessary to spend the night in a shepherd's hut.

1st Day. From Laconi to *Aritzo* (5 hrs.), a mountain-village at the base of the mountain *Fontana Congiada*, whence Cagliari procures its supplies of ice in summer. The traveller should pass the night here or in one of the huts on the slope of the *Gennargentu*, in order that the summit may be attained in good time on the following day.

2nd Day. On horseback to the summit of the * *Punta Bruncu Spina* (5904 ft.), the highest point in Sardinia, commanding a superb view of the island and the Mediterranean. A spring near the summit is a suitable spot for a halt. The ascent from Aritzo (or from *Tonara*, a village picturesquely situated in a valley) occupies 3—4 hrs. and presents no difficulty. The descent is made on the N. side to *Fonni* (3276 ft.), on the *Monte Spada*, a town with 3200 inhab. From Fonni to Gavoi on the high-road $4^1/_2$ M.

3rd Day. From Fonni by the l. bank of the *Rio Gobbo* to the pass of *Col di Correboi* (4180 ft.), then a descent into the valley of the *Rio di Perda Cuadda*, one of the highest affluents of the Flumendosa. Quarters for the night should be selected in the vicinity of the picturesquely shaped rocks of *Perdalina*.

4th Day. Through the woods on the l. bank of the Flumendosa to the chapel of S. Sebastiano, near Seui, where there are

coal-mines; thence between *Monte Orru* and *Monte Perdedu* to *Seulo*.

5th Day. From Seulo back to Laconi, either towards the W., crossing the Flumendosa by a ford (passable in dry weather only), then across the lofty district of Sarcidano and through the oak-forest of Laconi (the more direct route); or from Seulo towards the S., past the nurrahgo of S. Cosimo and a small mud-volcano (similar to the Maccaluba in Sicily), then down to the Flumendosa, across the river by a ford, $1^1/_2$ M. to the N. of *Villanova Tulo*, and an ascent to the village, whence the plain of Sarcidano is traversed to *Laconi*, a longer route (6 hrs. from Seulo to Laconi) than the above, but pleasanter and more picturesque. It depends of course on circumstances, such as the weather, the traveller's own inclination, his letters of introduction etc., whether the tour is to be prolonged or abridged. All the principal points of interest have already been enumerated, but other delightful rambles may be enjoyed in every direction by those who have sufficient leisure. In the larger villages a small cabaret is always to be found; and where there is none, the curé or one of the principal inhabitants will generally accord hospitality to the stranger, although not provided with an introduction.

From Laconi to Nuoro is a distance of 36 M. The road leads by *Meana*, *Atzara* and *Sorgono* (inn tolerable). From this point the more direct route does not lead to *Gavoi*, but passes Fonni and proceeds to *Mamojada*, whence there is also a carriage-road (a drive of 3 hrs.) to

Nuoro (*Albergo del Cannon d'Oro*, good and clean; *Café del Genio* in the Piazza; *della Posta*), a provincial capital and episcopal see (4700 inhab.), situated on the slope of a hill (1910 ft.) and commanding beautiful views of the Gennargentu and the nearer mountains. Nuoro is on the road from *Macomer* (p. 318) (to which a dilig. runs daily in 7—8 hrs., 8 l.) to *Orosei* (to which a dilig. runs daily in 5 hrs., 5 l.). The latter, the ancient *Cedrinus*, is a small seaport on the E. coast, where the steamers which ply weekly between Maddalena and Cagliari touch, affording the traveller an opportunity of prosecuting his journey by water.

39. Excursion to Athens.

The regular steamboat-communications between Greece and Messina, Brindisi and Trieste enable the traveller to make this excursion in 8—10 days, inclusive of the voyage to and fro. Those, therefore, who have extended their tour as far as S. Italy or Sicily, and whose time and finances *permit*, should on no account omit to undertake this expedition; especially as a short visit to this famous city, the true cradle of the culture of the West, will be found more instructive than years of study. The following

description is only intended to serve as a guide to those who desire to obtain a glimpse at the *principal attractions*, and will hardly suffice when a prolonged stay and scientific research are contemplated.

Messina is the convenient starting-point. One of the large steamers of the *Messageries Impériales* sails every Monday direct for the *Piraeus*, the port of Athens, in about 48 hrs.; fare 135 or 102 fr., incl. food. The second class is more comfortable than the steerage of most steamers. Gold and silver only are taken at the office (see Plan of Messina, c).

Steamers of the *Austrian Lloyd* also ply direct. From *Trieste* every Sat. at 2 p. m., arriving at *Corfu* on Mond. afternoon, at *Syra* on Wed. forenoon, thence direct communication to the Piraeus, where the traveller arrives on Wed. evening. Fares: Trieste to the Pirœus 104 or 78 fl. in silver; Corfu to the Pirœus 42$^{3}/_{4}$ or 31 fl. silver, incl. food. These vessels are also well fitted up, and even the second class will be found tolerable by the 'voyageur en garçon'. Another line of this Austrian Co. plies from Trieste (dep. Tuesd. afternoon) by *Ancona* (arr. Wed. forenoon), *Brindisi* (Frid. afternoon), and *Corfu* (Sat. night) to *Syra* (arr. Tues. night). Fares: Trieste to Syra 110$^{1}/_{2}$ or 81$^{1}/_{2}$ fl. in silver; Brindisi to Syra 57$^{1}/_{2}$ or 40$^{1}/_{4}$ fl. This service, however, is slow and cannot be recommended, and moreover is not in correspondence with the steamers from Corfu or from Syra to the Pirœus. — Steamers of the Ital. *Società Peirano Danovaro & Co.* also ply to Corfu in connection with the Austr. Lloyd vessels thence to Greece.

Travellers who are desirous of spending a day in Corfu may proceed thence on Tues. at 2 p. m. by a vessel of the Greek Steamboat Co. (*Ἑλληνικὴ ἀτμοπλοΐα ἑταιρία*) to *New-Corinth;* then by carriage across the isthmus of Corinth to *Kalamáki*, whence a Greek steamer sails for the *Piraeus*, arr. Tues., 2 p. m. — From Brindisi to Corfu in about 24 hrs., 1st cl. 25 fr.; from Corfu by Kalamáki to the Pirœus in about 48 hrs., including stoppages at the harbours of Paxo, Zante and Patras, the drive of $^{1}/_{2}$—1 hr. across the isthmus and finally the delay at Kalamáki. On arriving at Corinth, or at Kalamáki on the return-journey, the traveller should at once secure a seat in one of the carriages in waiting. Luggage should be watched during its frequent transhipment ($^{1}/_{2}$—1 drachma or lira), and smaller articles especially should not be lost sight of. Fare from Corfu to the Pirœus, or in the reverse direction, 88 drachmas 30 leptas. — Description of the voyage, see p. 325. Corfu, see p. 325.

The last-mentioned voyage is far from comfortable, the Greek vessels dirty, the provisions uninviting, and the confusion in transhipment and crossing the isthmus sometimes very great. Nevertheless those who are not deterred by these drawbacks will find the trip extremely entertaining and instructive, although no time is left for the inspection of Old Corinth or the fortress of Acro-Corinth.

Return-routes: 1. French steamer every Frid. to Messina and Marseilles (Office in the Æolus Street, near the *τράπεζα*, or Bank); — 2. Austr. Lloyd steamer every Sat. at 6 p. m. to Corfu and Trieste (Office at the upper end of the Hermes Street); — 3. Greek steamer every Sund. at 6 a. m. to Kalamáki, then from New Corinth to Kerkyra (Corfu): arr. Tues. morning (Office in the Stadium Street, near the *ταχυδρομεῖον*, or post-office). — Those who contemplate a still farther extension of their travels may proceed from Athens on Wed. evening by the French, or on Tues. at 6 p. m. by the Austrian steamer to Constantinople, whence they may return to Vienna by the Austr. Lloyd service (Tues. and Frid., in summer only) by Varna, Rustschuk and Pesth, in 3 days, 22 hrs.

If quarantine is ordered, an excursion to Greece should by all means be eschewed.

From Messina to the Piraeus.

The hour of the departure of the steamboat depends on the arrival of that from Marseilles. The views as the harbour is

quitted, and the passage through the strait are magnificent. After 1½ hr. the vessel is off the *Capo dell'Armi*, the S.W. promontory of Calabria. To the N. rise the mountains of Sicily, terminated apparently by the noble pyramid of Ætna. The vessel then steers towards the E., skirting the coast of Calabria, the barren mountains of which continue visible for a considerable time. On the second day the vessel is completely out of sight of land, but on the third (Wed.) the *Cape of Messenia* (now *Capo Gallo*), with the *Oenussae Islands* (now *Sapienza* and *Cabrera*) in front of it, becomes visible. The steamboat then approaches the sharp point of *Cape Taenaron*, now *C. Matapan* (36°, 22′, 58″), the most S. in Europe with the exception of Cape Tariffa in Spain (35°, 59′, 57″). The arid and stony peninsula which is terminated by this cape is the *Mani*, the home of the Mainotes so often celebrated in song. A view is then disclosed of the broad Laconian Gulf, into which the *Eurotas* (now *Iri*) flows, whilst in the extreme distance the white heights of the *Taygetos* appear. The vessel next steers between *Cape Malea* (on the S. side of which there is a hermit's cell) and the island of *Cythera* (now *Cerigo*), the seat of the most ancient worship of Venus. The bleak and abrupt coast, where on a solitary rock *Monembasia*, in the vicinity of which Malmsy wine was originally produced, is visible, is now quitted, and the islands of *Spezzae* and *Hydra*, lying in front of the district of *Argolis*, are approached. The inhabitants of these islands distinguished themselves greatly in the Greek War of Liberation. On the r. rise several rocky islets belonging to the *Cyclades*, among them *Falconera* and *Anti-Milos*. The pyramidal peak of *St. Elias* (1634′), the highest mountain in the island of *Ægina*, now soon becomes visible. On the r. lies the island of *Belbina*, and beyond it the hilly promontory of Attica, *Laurion* with its ancient silver-mines, and the promontory of *Sunion* (now *Cape Kolonnās*). — The steamer now steers towards the *Piraeus* and the coast of Salamis with its numerous bays; on both sides the island appears to be connected with the mainland. The barren, rounded hill next visible in Attica, at first greatly foreshortened, is *Hymettus* (now *Trelo-Vuni*); in a straight direction *Parnes* forms the N. boundary of the Attic plain. Above *Salamis* (now *Kuluri*) peeps the lofty summit of the *Geraneia* in *Megaris*. A low hill extending into the sea, behind which a number of masts rise, now becomes visible. This is the *Piraeus*, the hill a short distance inland is *Munychia* (p. 359), and in front of it lies the *Bay of Phaleron*, the original harbour of Athens. Between Hymettus and Parnes the regular shaped *Pentelicon* or *Brilessus* (now *Penteli*, p. 358) now appears. At this point the steamer commands a charming *view of Athens; in the centre the Acropolis, to the r. the monument of Philopappus, to the l.

Engl. meilen

...ructed by E. Debes.

Engl. miles
Road to Marathon
Road to Eleusis
Ontorphi Ekklisia
Ruins of Monastery
Ruins of Panagia
Mt Pentelicus
Pentelikon or Brilessos
Hag. Nikolaos
Menidi
Kephisia
Koukouvaonaes
Hagiod. Nikolaos
Aqueduct
Ruins of Hirakli
Amarousi
Ruins of Poltha
Ruin
Mon.y Penteli
Dervish.hu
Aqueduct
Logotheti
Amorphi Ekklisia
Ruins
Brahami
Malogrosa
Khalandri
Patissia
Turko vouni
Panagia
Stavros
Hag Joannis Kenigos
Ruined Monastery
Khairvati
Ruins of Lykanora
Ambelokipo
Melekhi
Panagia
Plain
of
Paralia
Hagia Triada
Leopesi
Hagios Ilias
Karela
Hagios Joannis
Brahami
Kara
Trakhones
ATHENS
and its
ENVIRONS
Scale 1:150,000.
Engraved by Ed. Wagner, Dar

the observatory. The large, white building to the N. of the Acropolis is the Palace, beyond which rises the *Lycabettus* (now *Mt. St. George*, p. 355). — As soon as the promontory of the Piræus has been rounded, the traveller perceives the rocky islet of *Psyttaleia*, on which the Athenian 'hoplites' under Aristides destroyed the flower of the Persian army after the Battle of Salamis, situated in the narrow strait between Salamis and the mainland, near the point where the battle raged most fiercely. On the bank opposite to the island the silver throne of Xerxes was erected, whence he witnessed the defeat of his vast fleet (B. C. 480). An ancient monument to the r. in the strait leading to the harbour is termed the 'Tomb of Themistocles, (p. 359); above it is the monument of Miaulis, the victorious admiral in the wars of independence.

As soon as the steamer halts it is surrounded by a crowd of small boats, the proprietors of which noisily endeavour to arrest the attention of the passengers; at the same time the hotel-touters push their way on board. Luggage had better be entrusted to the commissionaire of the hotel at which the traveller intends to stay, and that official will then secure a boat and a carriage. Boat 1 fr. or drachme, with luggage 2 fr.; carr. 5—6 drachmes. No accommodation at the Piræus itself. The custom-house formalities are generally very trifling, and may be avoided altogether by the payment of a gratuity.

Piræus, see p. 357.

From Brindisi to the Piraeus by Corfu and the Isthmus of Corinth.

Brindisi, see p. 164. On quitting the harbour the steamer at once steers towards the E., and the land soon disappears. On the following day about noon the outlines of Albania (Turkey) come in sight; then the island of Corfu; and the strikingly beautiful situation of the town is soon disclosed. Boat to or from the steamer 1 fr. or drachme.

Corfu. Hotels. *Angleterre or Bella Venezia, on the Esplanade, R. 2—3 shillings, D. 3 s.; *St. George, in the town. Several Cafés in the Esplanade.

Corfù (Gr. *Κέρκυρα*, Lat. *Corcyra*), the second, but most important of the Ionian Islands, was supposed by the ancients to be *Scheria*, the land of the Phæaci and of their king Alkinoos. Colonized from Corinth at an early period (B. C. 734), its power increased so greatly as to become dangerous to its mother city; and this was one of the chief causes of the Peloponnesian War. In the middle ages the Island was under Venezian supremacy (1386 to 1797); from 1815 to 1863 with the other Ionian Islands under the protection of England and seat of government, after which it was ceded to the kingdom of Greece. King George has frequently resided here in summer.

Corfu, the capital of the island (25,000 inhab.) possesses an excellent harbour with brisk traffic. If time permits, the traveller should go on shore and walk through the town; the Strada Marina on the shore, in the S. suburb Castrádes, is particularly attractive. The small island r. of the entrance to the harbour is the quarantine station, one of the best in Greece.

When the steamer quits the harbour, the Albanian Mountains and the island remain in view. Before the S. point of Corfu (Capo Bianco) is reached, the little islands of *Paxo* and *Antipaxo* (together called *Παξοί* by the ancients) become visible; the steamer usually stops at the former. The mainland, the coast of Epirus now recedes; here, at the mouth of the Ambracian Gulf, near *Actium*, B. C. 30, Augustus laid the foundation to his monarchy by the victory gained by his fleet over Antony. The island of *Sta. Maura* (*Λευκαδία*) remains on the E.; for a short time *Ithaka* is seen to the S., but is soon concealed by *Cephalonia* (*Κεφαλληνία*), the largest of the Ionian Islands, whose W. coast is now skirted; the harbour is on the S. side in a deep bay, at the capital *Argostoli*. In the distance *Zante* (*Ζάκυνθος*) comes in sight, with the harbour of that name (where a prolonged stay is sometimes made).

The steamer now takes a N. direction; opposite is the coast of the Peloponnesus, the plain of Elis. The entrance of the Gulf of Corinth is approached; l. the coast of Aetolia, with *Missolonghi*, noted for its valiant though fruitless defence against Ibrahim Pacha in 1826. The next point where the steamer touches is *Patras* (*Πάτραι*), an important commercial town (25,000 inhab.) with consulates of most of the European states, whence currants are largely exported. Farther on, the steamers sometimes stop at *Naupactos* (*Lepanto*, celebrated for the naval victory of Don John of Austria in 1571) on the Locrian shore, and at *Vostitza* (*Αἴγιον*) on the Peloponnesian. R. the summits of Erymanthus, frequently covered with snow, then those of Kyllene, l. the heights of Parnassus and Helicon; the steamer skirts the coast of the Peloponnesus and stops at *New Corinth*, erected about 3 M. N. of ancient Corinth after its total destruction by the earthquake in 1858. Omnibuses are here in waiting and convey travellers in $^3/_4$ hr. to *Kalamáki*, part of the way by a road constructed by the Austrian Lloyd. L. the high mountains of Megaris, *Gerania* (*Γεράνεια*) are seen; r. the ruins of the wall which once traversed the isthmus from sea to sea, and of the sliding road (Diolkos) for ships and goods running parallel to it. After a drive of $^1/_2$ hr., at some distance from the road are the scanty remains of the *Isthmian Sanctuary*, where the Isthmian games were once celebrated in honour of Poseidon. When the road descends, *Kalamáki, the ancient Schoinos*, becomes conspicuous; immediately

after the traveller's arrival the steamer starts for Piraeus. R. the mountains of Corinth and Argos remain in view; the summits of Kyllene afterwards appear to the W. with Acrocorinth; to the E. Ægina emerges from the sea; l. the barren heights of Salamis, which here descend abruptly to the sea. As soon as it is passed, the mountains of Attica become visible; in the foreground the hills surrounding Parnassus, farther S. the heights of Hymettus. Landing at *Piraeus* see p. 325.

The new part of the **Piræus** through which the steamboat steers presents nothing worthy of note. As soon as the town is quitted, traces of the ancient walls of the Piræus are observed on the r., at the point where the road rises slightly. The road itself is constructed on the long N. wall which anciently connected the Piræus with the city. Then to the r. appears the *Monument of Caraiscakis*, one of the heroes of the war of independence, situated near the spot where the long S. wall united with the fortifications of the Piræus. Beyond it is the Bay of Phaleron, running far into the land, with a royal bath-establishment. — The mountains on the l., now termed *Scaramanga*, the *Ægaleus* and *Poikilon* of antiquity, are low buttresses of Parnes. A stone bridge here crosses the generally dry bed of the *Cephissus*. Vineyards are then passed, and farther on, the outskirts of the ancient olive-grove (p. 356) which occupied the plain of the Cephissus, are traversed. A halt is usually made at some taverns halfway in order to water the horses, and the traveller may here order a *λουκούμια* (*ου* pron *oo*), a kind of sweetmeat composed of sugar and rosewater, much in vogue in Turkey and Greece, or a 'petit verre' (*ρακί*) of *μαστίχα* (*χ* slightly guttural), a liquor of not unpleasant flavour, which becomes milky in appearance when diluted with water. Each of these refreshments costs 10 lepta (*δέκα λεπτά*). — The olive-plantations are soon quitted, and a hill passed which conceals the Acropolis from view. Beyond the hill the well-preserved Temple of Theseus becomes visible below; on the r., above it the Acropolis, in the background the monument of Philopappus, in front of the latter the Areopagus, and farther to the r. the observatory. — The miserable houses of the Hermes Street soon exclude this view. Farther on the houses improve; on the l. the broad Athena Street diverges. The traveller then reaches the centre of the city, at the intersection of the Æolus and Hermes streets, passes round the interesting church of Capnikaräa, and (with a view of the lofty modern cathedral on the r.) arrives at the spacious palace square, where the hotels are situated.

The *Railway* between the harbour and the city, after much delay, has at length been completed (1869). It crosses the road soon after the Piræus is quitted, and traverses higher ground, af-

fording a survey of the olive-groves and the N. part of the plain of Athens. The station is at the foot of the Temple of Theseus, at the lower extremity of the Hermes Street. — Fares 1 dr., 75 l., 45 l. — Trains every hour between the Piræus and Athens, but on his first arrival the traveller will find a carriage preferable.

Athens.

Hotels. *Hôtel d'Angleterre, *Grande Bretagne, *des Étrangers, all in the palace square. Hôtel de la Couronne, and de l'Orient, both in the Æolus Street. R., B., D. etc. 12 fr. per day. — The traveller is recommended not to attempt to dine at any of the numerous restaurants as they are generally very dirty, and the viands uninviting.

Cafés numerous, but not very attractive. The coffee is prepared in the Oriental manner and imperfectly cleared. Charge at the smaller cafés (*καφενεῖα*) 10 lepta per cup; at the Café de la Grande Bretagne (in the palace square) and the Café de Luxembourg (near the *Πλατεία τῆς Ὁμονοίας*, or Place de la Concorde) 15 l. At the Café *τῆς ὡραίας Ἑλλάδος* ('of beautiful Greece') coffee with milk and bread 35 l.

Confectioners. Salon's *ζαχαροπλαστεῖον* (i. e. confectioner's shop) at the corner of the Stadium and Æolus Street. Coffee 20, chocolate 60, ices 30 l., all good; also 'lucumia' and the celebrated honey of Hymettus (*μέλι*), with or without wax (*κέρι*). Lucumia (3 drachme per oka of 2½ lbs.) and honey (2 dr. per oka) also sold by Pavlides, in the Æolus Street. French spoken in both these shops.

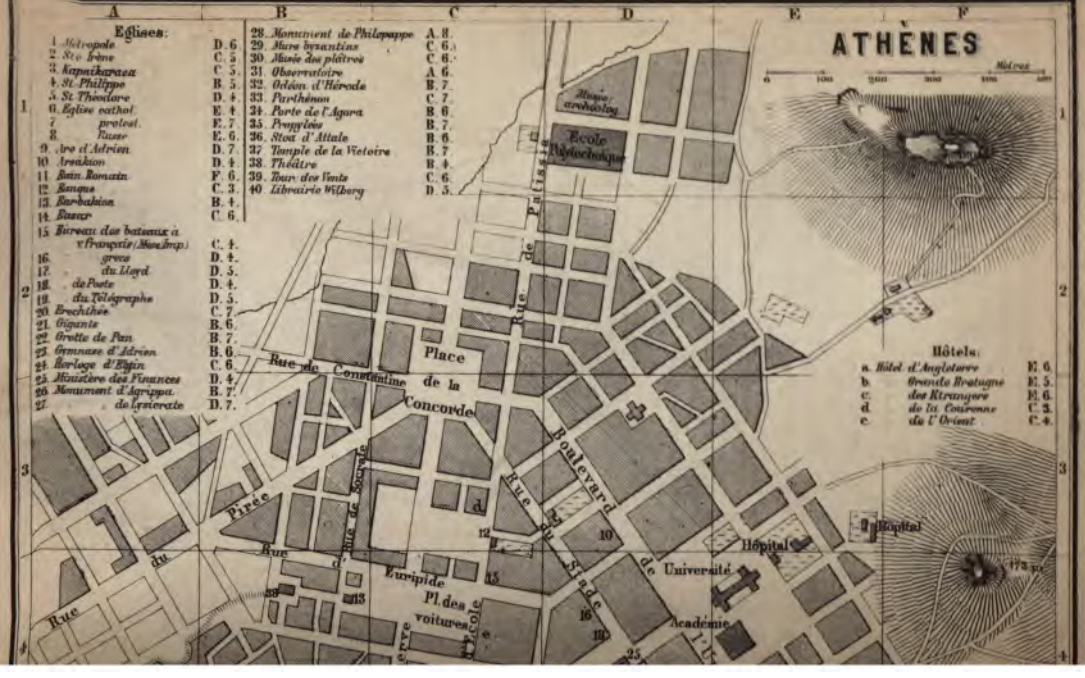
Bookseller. Wilberg, Hermes Street (Photographs; Tauchnitz edition). French, German and English spoken, and information readily afforded to strangers.

Newspapers (*ἐφημερίδες*), sold in the streets at 5 and 10 l., will be read without difficulty by those who understand ancient Greek, and the discussions about modern affairs in classic diction will be found entertaining.

Language. The colloquial dialect, unlike the written language, cannot be understood, even by the most profound Greek scholar, without long practice. Pronunciation: *η*, *υ*, *οι*, *ει* and *ι* all like the English e, *αι* and *ε* like a, *ευ* like ef, *αυ* like ahf, *β* like v, *δ* like the th in thus, *θ* like the th in think. The aspirate is not pronounced. — The most common necessaries have lost their ancient Greek names: thus bread *ψωμί*, wine *κρασί*, water *νερό*. How much does it cost: *πόσον κοστίζει*? The attention of waiters is attracted by *ἄκουσον* (listen) or *ἔλαθον* (come). A light for a cigarette *φωτιά*. No is *ὄχι*; but the most expressive negative is the slight raising of the head and eyebrows termed by the ancients *ἀνανεύειν*. Not is *δέν*, yes *ναί* (pron. nay) or *μάλιστα*. Money *χρήματα*, I have *ἔχω* etc. The numerals are the same as the ancient. — The ordinary traveller, however, who limits his excursions to Athens and the immediate environs, will generally find French, Italian, English and even German (at the hotels) sufficient for his purpose.

Antiquities, genuine, but expensive, at 'La Minerve' in the Æolus Street, opposite the Chrysospiliotissa church. Many are still found annually in the classic soil of the city and its environs.

Money: 1 *drachma* = 100 lepta = 90 centimes. Pieces of one and five drachmes (the latter termed *Ὀθωνες*) are however rare. The most common coins are 5 and 10 lepta pieces, *ζβάντζιγερ* or pieces of 95 lepta, and francs or lire at 110 lepta. Sicilian dollars (*ὀνλερα*) are universally current *at 5 dr.* 70 l., old Bavarian, Saxon (or Polish) and Austrian dollars at 5 dr. *80 l.*, *Spanish*, Bolivian, Peruvian and Mexican dollars at 6 dr., shillings *at 1 dr. 40 l.*; even Turkish coins are sometimes encountered. — Banknotes *of 10, 12, 25, 30* and 100 drachmes are everywhere received at their full *value.* — The French monetary system, to be introduced in 1870, will put


ATHÈNES
Mètres
Églises:
1. Métropole D. 6.
2. Ste Irène C. 5.
3. Kapnikarea C. 5.
4. St. Philippe B. 5.
5. St. Théodore D. 4.
6. Église cathol. E. 4.
7. prélat. E. 7.
8. Nunc E. 6.
9. Arc d'Adrien D. 7.
10. Aréiakion D. 4.
11. Bain Romain F. 6.
12. Banque C. 3.
13. Barbakion B. 4.
14. Bazar C. 6.
15. Bureau des bateaux à vapeur français (Messag.) C. 4.
16. grecs D. 4.
17. du Lloyd D. 5.
18. de Poste D. 4.
19. du Télégraphe D. 5.
20. Erechthée C. 7.
21. Géants B. 6.
22. Grotte de Pan B. 7.
23. Gymnase d'Adrien B. 6.
24. Horloge d'Eolie C. 6.
25. Ministère des Finances D. 4.
26. Monument d'Agrippa B. 7.
27. de Lysicrate D. 7.
28. Monument de Philopappe A. 8.
29. Murs byzantins C. 6.
30. Musée des plâtres C. 6.
31. Observatoire A. 6.
32. Odéon d'Hérode B. 7.
33. Parthénon C. 7.
34. Porte de l'Agora B. 6.
35. Propylées B. 7.
36. Stoa d'Attale B. 6.
37. Temple de la Victoire B. 7.
38. Théâtre B. 4.
39. Tour des Vents C. 6.
40. Librairie Wilberg D. 5.
Musée archéolog.
École Polytechnique
Rue de Palissia
Rue de Constantine
Place de la Concorde
Boulevard
Rue du Stade
Rue de Pirée
Rue d'Eole
Rue d'Hermès
Euripide
Pl. des voitures
Rue de Solon
Rue de l'Université
Hôpital
Académie
Rue
Hôtels:
a. Hôtel d'Angleterre E. 6.
b Grande Bretagne E. 5.
c. des Etrangers E. 6.
d. de la Couronne C. 3.
e. de l'Orient C. 4.
173 m.

Gare du chemin de fer
Jardin du Thésée
Thésée
Boulevard des Philhellènes
Rue d'Hermes
Rue d'Eole
Stade
Place de la Constitution
PALAIS ROYAL
Jardin du Palais
Rue des Philhellènes
Cephissia
ACROPOLIS
153m.
Aréopage
Colline des Nymphes
Pnyx
St. Démétri
Mont Musée
Théâtre de Dyonise
Hôpital militaire
Colonne
Temple de Jupiter
Mosaïque
Cimetière des Protestants
Tombeau Romain
Pont du Stade
Mont Ardette
A
B
C
D
E
F
5
6
7
8

an end to much confusion. The drachma will then be equivalent to 1 fr. A few of these pieces, with the head of king George, are already in circulation.

Tobacco for making cigarettes (*καπνός*, literally 'smoke') and cigarettes paper (*ξηγαφόχαρτο*) 10 lepta. Better quality of tobacco termed *πολιτικὸς καπνός*. — Cigars (*πούρο*) bad. Hamburg cigars at 10—15 lepta at Liewen's, opposite Wilberg's. Turkish hookahs (*ναργιλὲ*) are supplied to customers at the cafés.

Tickets for the Acropolis (gratis), obtained at the office of the minister of instruction, may be sent for from the hotel; but admission is also obtained by payment of a gratuity. Tickets, however, are necessary for a moonlight visit, which will be found very impressive.

Carriages, per hr. 2—2½ dr., per day 22—25 fr., and

Horses, 8—10 fr. per day, both to be had of the hotel-keepers.

Guides unnecessary. If desired, enquiry should be made at the hotels. Per day 6—8 fr.

Costumes in great variety render a walk in the streets of Athens very entertaining to the stranger. The national Greek, or rather Albanian, is the commonest. It consists of a high fez with long, blue tassel, a blue or red jacket with open sleeves and richly embroidered, a vest of similar description, shirt with wide and flowing sleeves, a leathern belt with a pouch for weapons, the white 'fustanella', short breeches, red gaiters and pointed red shoes. — Artisans, and especially the inhabitants of the islands (*νησιῶται*), wear a different costume of Turkish origin: high fez worn upright, short dark-coloured jacket, red vest and short wide trousers of dark green or blue calico, calves with or without stockings, and shoes with buckles. The Cretan costume is similar, but high boots are worn instead of shoes. In cold or wet weather a cloak with a hood (*κάπα*), made of goats' hair, is worn by all classes. The women generally wear 'French' clothing, but sometimes adorn their heads with a fez with gold tassel. The Albanian peasant-women alone still retain their national costume, consisting of a long petticoat embroidered on the sleeves and skirt, with a short white woollen dress above it; they adorn their hair and necks with chains of coins strung together. — Many fine figures and handsome faces will be observed among the men, but the Greek type of beauty appears entirely to have deserted the fair sex, especially in Attica, where intercourse with foreign countries has altered the character of the race. The ancient ideal is now to be sought for in a few of the remote mountain-valleys alone.

Post and **Telegraph Offices.** *Post-office* in the Stadium Street, near the offices of finance. Letters from England, France and Germany arrive on Thursdays. Letters for England and France should be posted on Thursday evening, for Germany on Saturdays before 2 p. m. — *Telegraph-office* in the *Ὁδὸς τῆς Βουλῆς*, at the back of the unfinished *βουλή*, or hall of the deputies. Telegrams may be given in any language.

Athens is situated (37° 58′ N. lat.) in the great plain of Attica, which is watered by the *Cephissus*, the only river of Attica containing water in summer, and the *Ilissus*, a brook filled only in wet weather. On the N. and N. W. the plain is bounded by *Pœnes* and its spur *Ægaleus;* on the E. and S. E. by *Brilessus*, or *Pentelicon*, and *Hymettus;* on the S. and W. by the Saronic gulf. In the centre of the plain rises a range of hills, now termed *Turco Vuni*, running from E. to W., and separating the valleys of the Cephissus and Ilissus; the highest of these is the *Lycabettus* (Mt. St. George). The latter is separated by a broad depression from the Acropolis with the Areopagus and a *range of hills* farther to the W. (the Philopappus or Museion, the

hills of the Pnyx and the Nymphs, pp. 353, 354), which slope gradually towards the sea.

The modern city lies in the above-mentioned depression and stretches towards the plain of the Cephissus, whilst ancient Athens during the height of its prosperity comprised the S. side of the Acropolis and the hills to the W. Athens has never been entirely abandoned since its first foundation. Long after its political fall it continued to be frequented as a school of philosophy, and compared with other Greek towns enjoyed great prosperity. In the middle ages it was the seat of the Franconian dukes, who were at length superseded by the Turks. In modern times, especially in the wars of independence, the city suffered so severely, that in 1835, when the seat of Government was transferred hither from Nauplia, it had dwindled down to a poor country-town, with about 300 houses, whilst it had once numbered 150,000 inhabitants. The Piræus had ceased to exist both in fact and in name. The harbour with a few fishermen's huts was termed *Porto Leone*, from a lion which the Venetians carried off in 1687 to adorn the Arsenal at Venice. Since that period, however, Athens has gradually become the most populous city (42,000 inhab.) in Greece. The harbour-town of Piræus, with 6500 inhab., is rapidly increasing. Athens is indebted for its present thriving condition chiefly to its ancient prestige, its situation not being favourable for the capital of modern Greece. Neither commerce nor manufactures flourish here, as the city lies off the great thoroughfare of traffic, and Attica itself is unproductive. The fact of its being the seat of government and the focus of intellectual activity and modern culture now contributes mainly to its extension and development.

The modern part of the city, planned principally by M. Schaubert, a German architect, is handsome and well-built, and resembles other towns of modern Europe. Two straight streets, intersecting each other nearly in the centre of the town, constitute the chief arteries of traffic. One of these, the *Hermes Street* (Ὁδὸς Ἑρμοῦ) begins at the palace square and extends N. to the railway station, where, at the church of Agia Triada, it unites with the road to Piræus. The other main street, that of *Æolus* (Ὁδὸς Αἰόλου), stretches from the 'Tower of the Winds', about the middle of the N. slope of the Acropolis, across the entire city, and is prolonged as the Ὁδὸς Πατισσίας as far as the village of Patissia. The point of intersection of these streets, where the Ὡραία Ἑλλάς café is situated, and a part of the Æolus Street towards the S. form the favourite rendezvous of the male loungers of Athens. Here, and in the adjoining bazaar, the greatest variety of costumes will be observed. Numerous and tortuous lanes diverge from these main streets, but the traveller should avoid

venturing into these intricate purlieus. The *palace square* and the *Place de la Concorde* (*Πλατεῖα τῆς Ὁμονοίας*) form the nucleus of another network of streets towards the N. side of the city; the *Νεόπολις*, or new town, consists of broad and straight streets planted with trees (Boulevards). The two 'places' are connected by the *Stadium Street* (*Ὁδὸς Σταδίου*) and the University Street (*Ὁδὸς Πανεπιστημίου*). In the former, when entered from the palace square, the *βουλή*, or *house of the delegates*, is situated on the l.; then the offices of the minister of finance, also on the l., with a pleasant, shady garden in the rear. On the r. of the latter the small church of *St. Theodore*, one of the most ancient in Athens, and an interesting example of the Byzantine style. Farther on in the Stadium Street, on the r., is the *post-office* (*ταχυδρομεῖον*), and adjoining it the *office of the Greek steamboats*. To the r. in the University Street is situated the *Rom. Cath. church*, then the *eye-dispensary* (*ὀφθαλμοχομεῖον*), and the new *Academy*, now being constructed of Pentelic marble at the instance of Baron Sina; adjacent to the latter is the University (*Πανεπιστήμιον*), designed by Hansen.

The **University**, founded in 1837, and organized on the German system, possesses four faculties (theology, law, philosophy and medicine), which are taught by a staff of professors and lecturers. Connected with the university are the observatory (*ἀστεροσκοπεῖον*) on the hill of the Nymphs, built and fitted up by Baron Sina, a pharmaceutic school, a library with 120,000 vols., a collection of coins, a cabinet of natural history and an anatomical museum. All these collections are preserved within the precincts of the university buildings. The number of students (*φοιτηταί*) is 1200, of professors, ordinary and extraordinary (*ταχτικοὶ καὶ ἔκταχτοι καθηγηταί*) 60, of private lecturers (*ὑφηγηταί*) 12. — Farther on in the same street, on the l., is the richly endowed *Arsakion*, a girls' school, named after its founder *Ἀρσάκης*, the only establishment of the kind in Greece.

From the Place de la Concorde the *Athene Street* (*Ὁδὸς Ἀθηνᾶς*) runs due S., expanding about half-way into a neglected 'place', on the l. side of which there is a carriage-stand. On the r. is the **Varvakion**, a grammar-school named after its founder *Βαρβάκης*. It contains the **Collection of the Archaeological Institute* (*ἀρχαιολογικὴ ἑταιρία*), accessible Mond. and Wed. 3—5 o'clock (visitors knock at the gate to the r. on the ground-floor).

Room to the r. of the entrance: plate in the archaic style, Thetis bringing his armour to Achilles, at the sides Neoptolemus and Peleus. Lecythi (slender vases) with coloured reliefs. Mirror-box in bronze, with woman on horseback in relief. Several small comic figures in terracotta. — Corner-room: vases, bronzes and terracottas. *Large vase (on a separate table) representing a scene of mourning, beautifully designed and executed. In an

adjoining glass-cabinet two ancient vases, burial and mourning scenes. Between these a toy, with Peleus and Thetis on one side, and Hercules and a sea-monster on the other. To the l. of the entrance a remarkably fine Lecythus, with violet drawing on a white ground; on the r., near the door, well executed terracottas, warriors in relief, in the middle trinkets, chiefly golden wreaths from Attic tombs. — In the antechamber: marbles, among them a large table with combats of wild beasts, and an interesting barbarian's head. — In the adjoining room: later Greek portrait-heads, most of them of presidents of the old gymnasia, Minotaur as fountain-figure, tomb-reliefs, a fine archaic torso from Ægina etc. — In the last room: painted terracottas, ancient toys and knicknacks, architectural fragments with traces of painting. — Small room opposite: Egyptian antiquities and weapons of the flint-period.

Another road leads direct from the Place de la Concorde to the Piræus (fine view of the sea by evening light); the *Polytechnic*, situated in this street, is about to be transferred to a handsome edifice adjoining the site of the proposed Museum in the Patissia Street. — From the palace square a boulevard leads S. to the Theseion, passing round the Acropolis. The above description will enable the traveller to find his way to all the principal points of interest. The natives, be it observed, very rarely appear to know the names of the streets.

At a very early period the favourable situation of this part of the plain of Attica near the sea, around a rock admirably adapted for the erection of a fortress, and watered by two rivers, one of which was never dry (a rarity in Greece), attracted numerous settlers to the site of Athens. Of these some migrated from the coast-districts, others from inland countries, and founded a number of adjacent colonies. The more warlike settled on the Acropolis and its S. slopes, near the Phalerus, the ancient harbour of the city. The union of these settlements into one city (ἄστυ), and of the whole of Attica, originally consisting of 12 separate lordships, into a single state (συνοικίσμος), is said to have been effected by Theseus, whilst the city derived its name from Athene, the tutelary deity of the fortress. From that period the numerous foundations in the rock to the W. of the Acropolis, and the semicircular structure in the same neighbourhood, bounded by a massive wall of huge stones (Pelasgic construction) below and a precipice of rock with projecting square stones above (commonly termed the Pnyx, i. e. the Athenian place of assembly), are believed to date. The long period of six or seven centuries of peace enabled the state to pass gradually from the monarchical to a more independent form of government. After the death of Codrus (1068) the kings were superseded by responsible archons, at first elected for life, afterwards for ten years only, and at length superseded in their turn in 683 by nine annual archons. Solon in 594 endeavoured to check this levelling democratic tendency by his salutary laws, according to which a certain census or fortune was a necessary qualification for the different offices, and the political rights of the other classes of citizens were definitely graduated ('timocracy'). Notwithstanding his efforts, however, he lived to see the supreme power usurped by the tyrant (i. e. sole governor) Pisistratus, an ambitious man, but a mild ruler and a patron of art (560). Although twice banished he succeeded in retaining the sovereignty till his death, and bequeathed it to his two sons Hippias and Hipparchus. — Athens was indebted to the Pisistratides for a most brilliant development, and now began for the first time to display a taste for art and decoration. In the valley to the N. of the Areopagus, to the E. of the Theseion, the market-place was founded; the Acropolis, again the seat of the sovereigns as it had been in the earliest period of Attic history, was covered with sumptuous edifices; and the foundations of the magnificent temple of Zeus Olympius, remains of which are still extant, were laid on the

Ilissus. All this magnificence, however, could not compensate for the absence of constitutional liberty. In 514 Hipparchus fell by the hand of Harmodius and Aristogeiton, two Athenian youths, and in 510 Hippias was banished with the aid of the Spartans. Under the guidance of Cleisthenes, however, who contributed greatly to restore a complete democracy, Athens succeeded in shaking off the Spartan supremacy, and in greatly extending her power by a victorious war against Thebes and Euboea (509). During the war with Ægina, which at that period was greatly superior to Athens in maritime power, the Attic fleet was also gradually developed. For its most remarkable rise, however, the little state was indebted to the Persian wars.

The petitions of the oppressed Greek cities in Asia Minor for help had been responded to by Athens alone, and she therefore drew on herself the resentment of Darius, king of Persia. An army of upwards of 200,000 men, with a vast fleet, was sent by him across the Ægean Sea, and the complete destruction of Eretria and Euboea, which had also rendered assistance to Asia Minor, appeared but the prelude to the fate of Athens. But contrary to all expectation the Athenians under Miltiades, supported by the Plataeans alone, totally defeated the Persian army, although fifteen times greater than their own, in the plains of Marathon, Sept. 12th, 490. The position of Athens was rendered still more powerful and glorious by the memorable campaign of Xerxes against Greece. The Spartans under Leonidas, after a heroic resistance, had been destroyed at Thermopylæ, and the entire army and enormous fleet bore down on Attica to avenge the defeat of Marathon. The Athenians sought refuge in their ships, abandoning the city to the enemy; but the power of the latter was totally destroyed by the decisive naval battle in the straits of Salamis, Oct. 5th, 480, due mainly to the firmness of Themistocles. The Athenians had hardly re-erected their city when they were again compelled to abandon it by the invasion of Attica by Mardonius with the remnant of the Persian army, which however was finally defeated in the Plains of Platæa in 479. The state which had acted the most prominent part in the war now reaped the greater share of its advantages, viz the leadership in the war of retribution, and the hegemony of most of the continental states and of all the islands of the Archipelago. It therefore happened that the re-erection of the city was contemporaneous with the period of its greatest glory; money flowed in from all quarters, and art was developed to its highest consummation. Three men participated in the task. Themistocles provided for the safety of the city and the harbour, which he prudently transferred to the Piraeus; Cimon embellished the lower part of the city, especially the market-place, and completed the fortification of the Acropolis by the wall on the S.; and finally Pericles, aided by Phidias, brought the architectural activity of the day to its culminating point, and embellished the Acropolis with those immortal works which have been the wonder of all ages and are unsurpassed in excellence of design and perfection of execution. Whilst the city was thus undergoing embellishment, the state progressed steadily in spite of all obstacles: the democracy was perfected, the Persians had been defeated by Cimon in two glorious battles (on the Eurymedon, and at Salamis in Cyprus) and on the continent of Greece Athens had attained the culminating point of her power, which she enjoyed until the long fostered jealousy of Sparta led to open war. After various vicissitudes the Peloponnesian War (431—404) ended with the complete humiliation of Athens and the Piraeus; the 'long walls' between the city and harbour were taken down, the fleet was surrendered, and an oligarchy of 'Thirty Tyrants' established at Athens by the Spartans. In 403 Thrasybulus succeeded indeed in restoring the democracy; in 393 Conon, after having defeated the Spartans in the naval battle of Cnidus, rebuilt the long walls, and Athens succeeded in forming new alliances with some of the islands; but all this was but a feeble reflex of her ancient glory. In vain did Demosthenes exhort his fellow-citizens and the whole of Greece to resist with energy the encroachment of Philip of Macedon; and when at length they were roused from their apathy, it was oo late. The liberty of Greece was for ever extinguished on the battle-

field of Chæronea (338). After that period Athens never succeeded in recovering her political importance.

The material prosperity of the city, however, suffered little at first from this political decline. In the year of the Battle of Chæronea the frugal administration of Lycurgus, a patriotic orator and patron of art, commenced; and he succeeded in completing the theatre, constructing the Stadium, and filling the Piraeus with ships and equipments of war without impairing the finances of the state. As the city of the greatest poets of antiquity, and as the seat of the schools of philosophy founded by Plato, Aristotle and Zeno, Athens continued to flourish for centuries, owing her prestige mainly to her ancient glory. Reverence for her former greatness alone induced her conquerors to spare the city the full humiliation of defeat, and even in the time of Hadrian (2nd cent. A. D.) Athens was indebted to this feeling for many handsome buildings and liberal grants. — The Macedonian régime altered the external aspect of the city but little. In 322 a Macedonian garrison was established on the hill of the Museum, and with its support Demetrius of Phalerus governed wisely (318—307). In 287 the Macedonians were expelled by a revolt, but returned soon afterwards, retaining possession of the city until it became a member of the Achæan League. The supremacy of the Macedonians was followed by that of the Romans, which existed *de facto*, notwithstanding their declaration (196) of the freedom of the whole of Greece, and *de jure* after the destruction of Corinth (146). After an insurrection of slaves (133) had proved most disastrous for Attica, Athens espoused the cause of Mithridates, and was therefore besieged by Sulla and severely chastised (86). The Piræus was destroyed on that occasion, never again to be restored to its ancient importance. Notwithstanding the favour shown by Athens to the cause of Pompey, and afterwards to that of Brutus, Caesar and Augustus were well disposed towards the city, and were imitated in this respect by the subsequent emperors of Rome. Her greatest patron was Hadrian (A. D. 117—138), who completed the Olympieum begun by the Pisistratides, founded the Hadrianopolis, a new quarter on the E. side of the city, and provided it with aqueducts. At the same period Herodes Atticus, a wealthy Athenian citizen, erected the Odeum, which derives its name from him, and provided the Stadium with marble seats. Thus down to this late era the external splendour of Athens continued to increase; but a period of stagnation succeeded, and the gradual decline of the city soon commenced. Christianity was not established here till the end of the 4th cent. after Christ, notwithstanding the preaching of St. Paul and the 'Christian edicts' of Constantine (312), Theodosius (396) and other emperors; and the heathen temples were not finally converted into churches till the 6th cent., at the close of which the schools of philosophy and the gymnasia, the last strongholds of heathenism, were closed by Justinian. — The repose of Athens was again rudely disturbed by the barbarian hordes who invaded Greece (A. D. 253), and the city refortified, and in 267 it was captured by a band of Heruli, Goths and other northmen. Resistance to these invaders was the last effort of the Athenian arms. A dark and disastrous age succeeded. In the 4th cent. the city was twice besieged by Alaric and the Ostrogoths, the coasts were plundered by Vandals, and the feeble arm of the Byzantine emperors was unable to protect Greece against the incursions of the Bulgarians, the Sclavonians and Saracens, the first of whom established themselves in every part of Greece. In 540 Athens is said to have been surrounded by a new wall, and in 660 the Emp. Constans II. resided here, but for many centuries after that period the once glorious capital of Greece is consigned by history to complete oblivion.

About the beginning of the 13th cent. Greece was nearly in the same *condition as at the present day*; the modern Greek language had been *developed, and the* combination of Greek, Sclavonic and Albanian elements *completed. — After* the conquest of Constantinople by the Latins (1204), *Boniface of Monferrat*, as King of Thessalonia, obtained the supremacy of *the whole of Greece*, and invested Otho de Laroche, first as Megascyr

('lord'), then as Duke, with Athens and Bœotia as feudal fiefs. At the close of the 13th cent. Walter de Brienne obtained possession of the Duchy, and with the aid of Catalonian knights extended his dominions, but was afterwards deposed by them. In 1312 these knights proclaimed their leader, Roger Deslau, Duke of Athens, after whose death they ceded the Duchy to the Arragonese King Frederick of Sicily. In the 14th cent. Athens was governed by the officers of the latter, until the Catalonian party was defeated by Rainer Acciajuoli, lord of Argos and Corinth, who then became Duke (1394). Half a century later, Athens was conquered by the Turks under Omar, after an obstinate resistance (1456). The lethargic condition of the city was next disturbed by the Venetians, who took it in 1464; and Athens was again conquered by them in 1687, under the Doge Morosini. On the latter occasion the gunpowder in the Parthenon was ignited by a bomb, and that sumptuous structure, which had till then survived the surrounding desolation, was reduced to a heap of ruins. The Propylæa had already been destroyed by an explosion at an earlier period.

During the dark ages the history of Athens had been shrouded in such profound obscurity, that the first investigators who repaired to it might almost be said to have re-discovered the city. The earliest researches were made by Cyriacus of Ancona, a collector of inscriptions (1437), by Prof. Kraus of Tübingen (1573), who carried on an erudite correspondence with Greek savants, and by French Jesuits (1645). In 1670 the first drawings of the monuments were executed, and Athens was soon afterwards visited by the scholars Spon and Wheeler. Since that period scientific research has been very greatly extended.

In 1770 the first rebellion against the Turkish yoke took place; and although it was quelled at the time, peace was never again thoroughly re-established. The struggle was heroically carried on for many years by the Suliotes of Epirus, and a conspiracy (the *Εταιρία*) to shake off the hated thraldom gradually spread over the whole of Greece. On Feb. 1st, 1821, the insurrection unexpectedly broke out in Wallachia, and on Apr. 4th in the Peloponnesus. On Apr. 9th a provisional government began to hold its sessions at Calamata in Messenia. The islands of Spezzae, Hydra and Psara declared their independence; Athens was taken, and the Turkish garrison besieged in the Acropolis, and throughout the whole country the cause of the insurgents prospered. In 1822 less progress was made, but Acro-Corinth and the Acropolis of Athens (June 22nd) fell into the hands of the Greeks. Disunion in the camp of the revolution and the military superiority of Ibrahim Pasha threatened the cause of liberty with utter destruction, and on Aug. 26th, 1826, the Acropolis was recaptured by the Turks. The great European powers, however, interfered at this juncture (1827), and the naval Battle of Navarino was fought (Oct. 20th). At the close of the year Capodistrias was appointed president, and on Feb. 3rd, 1830, Greece in its present extent was declared an independent state by the protocol of London. After the murder of Capodistrias (1831) a civil war broke out, but was terminated by the arrival of the young King Otho of Bavaria (Jan. 30th, 1833). In 1835 the seat of government was transferred from Nauplia to Athens, and Otho I. began his career as an independent sovereign. On Sept. 15th, 1843, a military revolution broke out, in consequence of which all the Germans were banished and a liberal constitution proclaimed. After numerous disturbances a new insurrection broke out on Oct. 22nd, 1862; the King, then on a journey through the Peloponnesus, did not return to Athens, and on Oct. 24th quitted the country for ever. The present King George, second son of the King of Denmark, landed at the Piræus on Oct. 30th, 1863, and on his accession the Ionian Islands were added to the dominions of Greece. Since that period Athens has prospered, and it is hoped that a happier future is now in store for her.

The *Place du Palais*, where the principal hotels are situated, is taken as the starting-point in the following description of the city. The chief attractions may be seen in the course of two

excursions, the first of which may conveniently be accomplished by carriage. The palace square, situated at the E. end of the Hermes Street, with an octagonal pavilion in the centre, and a quadrangular garden on the E. side, is bounded by the **Palace** (*τὰ ἀνάκτορα*), erected in 1834—38 from designs by Gaertner, and the private property of the ex-king Otho (d. 1867); the stipulated purchase-money has not yet been paid (garden, see p. 355). Turning to the r., the traveller passes the *Church of St. Nicomedes*, founded in the 8th cent. by Irene, Empress of Byzantium, now employed as a Russian church (beneath it an interesting crypt, once a Roman bath). Farther on, to the r., is the **English Church**, beyond which the great square of the ***Olympieum** (*Ὀλυμπιεῖον*), or *Temple of Zeus Olympius*, is reached. At the extremity of the square, on an artificially restored plain, rise 16 columns of the imposing structure.

About the year B. C. 530 Pisistratus began to erect a sumptuous temple on a spot dedicated to religious rites from the earliest ages. The plan was entirely abandoned till the year B. C. 174, when it was revived by King Antiochus III. of Syria, and the grand designs of his architect Cossutius were the marvel of the age. '*Templum unum in terris inchoatum pro magnitudine dei*', says Livy of this structure. Antiochus died without completing it, and in 68 Sulla caused some of its columns to be conveyed to Rome. Augustus caused the work to be again resumed, and it was at length completed by Hadrian (A. D. 135). The statue of the emperor stood beside that of Zeus, a figure elaborately wrought in gold and ivory, and the precincts of the temple are said to have been surrounded by a forest of statues of the vain-glorious monarch. On the W. and E. side of the temple respectively there were 10 columns, on the N. and S. sides 21, the colonnades at the ends being triple, those at the sides double. When in a perfect state, therefore, the temple was enclosed by 120 Corinthian columns in all, each 66′ in height and 7′ in diameter, exclusive of the 6 columns between the 'antæ' and the 'cella'. The entire structure was 375′ long and 185′ wide, and next to that of Ephesus is the largest Greek temple extant.

Of the 16 columns still extant, most of them with the architrave, 13 belong to the S.E. angle, and 3 to the inner row of the S. side. The central column of the latter was overthrown by a gale in Oct. 1852. The capitals, of the already degenerating Corinthian order, consist of two pieces, and are 10′ in breadth at the top. On the architrave of two of the columns a *στυλίτης*, or 'hermit of the columns', constructed his aërial cell in the middle ages. The visitor may indulge in a cup of coffee beneath the columns, and enjoy a superb view of the Sinus Saronicus, Ægina and the coast of Argolis.

The ***Gate of Hadrian**, still well preserved, forms the entrance from the W. to the precincts of the temple and the Hadrianopolis, or quarter of the city founded by Hadrian. The gateway is 22′ in width; on each side two Corinthian columns project; on the W. *side their bases*, and on the E. their architrave is still visible. *Above the gateway* rises a second storey. In the centre there *was originally* a double niche, with half-columns, surmounted by a

pediment. The upper storey is borne by an architrave supported by Corinthian columns, 60 ft. in height. An inscription on the E. side of the architrave is to the effect that, "This is the city of Hadrian, not that of Theseus"; that on the W. side, "This is Athens, the ancient city of Theseus". The oblique position of the archway is explained by the fact that the road out of the city led in this direction. A few paces towards the S., down the steep slope of the precincts of the temple (on the l. are the vast substructures of the terrace), bring the visitor to the celebrated spring *Callirrhoe* (the 'beautifully flowing'), also termed *Enneakrunos* (the 'nine-piped'), from the conduits constructed by Pisistratus. A mass of rock here lies across the bed of the Ilissus, which is generally dry, and a streamlet trickling at its base feeds a small pond where the washerwomen of Athens are frequently found pursuing their prosaic avocations.

Proceeding towards the E. from the Olympieum, and passing a small island in the Ilissus, formerly the site of a shrine of Demeter, now occupied by a shady coffee-garden, the traveller crosses the bed of the Ilissus and reaches the **Stadium**, founded by the orator Lycurgus, B. C. 330. Of the seats of Pentelic marble with which it was furnished by Herodes Atticus, A. D. 140, no trace now remains. Two rude fragments of wall, the unaltered form of the stadium, and a cutting in the rock at the S.E. corner for some unknown purpose are the sole remnants of this once imposing structure. An ancient stone bridge across the Ilissus here was taken down in 1769 by the Turks, in order to supply materials for the town-walls.

The visitor should now return to the Olympieum, enter the modern Hadrian Street (*Ὁδὸς Ἀδριανοῦ*) through the Arch of Hadrian and proceed in the direction of the Acropolis. The *Ὁδὸς Διονύσου*, the first street to the l., leads (passing the *Eleusinion*, the ruins of an ancient edifice in the wall on the r.) to a waste piece of ground adorned with the graceful choragic ***Monument of Lysicrates,** popularly termed the *Lantern of Demosthenes*. On a square basement, 13′ in height, rises a small circular temple in marble, 22′ in height, borne by 6 slender Corinthian half-columns. The roof with the beautiful flower which adorns it, constructed of a single stone, was formerly surmounted by a tripod. The frieze represents the metamorphosis of Tyrrhenian pirates, who had attacked Dionysus, into dolphins, a finely conceived scene. The inscription on the architrave records that Lysicrates carried off the prize with a chorus of boys, B. C. 335. The victors in the Dionysian competitions received a tripod as a prize, which they afterwards exhibited to the public, and this monument was destined for that purpose. The monument stood

for many years in the court of the French Capuchin monastery, where Byron once took up his quarters in it for the night.

The Boulevard may be regained hence by the Ὁδὸς Βύρωνος (opposite the military hospital); but the ascent thither by the dirty Ὁδὸς Διονύσου is shorter. At the end of the houses, at the point where the Odeum of Pericles once stood, a pleasing view is obtained of the palace and its garden, Hymettus, Pentelicon and the Lycabettus; the large grotto on the r. appertained to the Eleusinium. Beyond the abrupt S.E. angle of the rock stands the ***Theatre of Dionysus**, which is reached at the level of the broad passage encircling it (διάζωμα). Above, on the r., rise two columns, which once bore victorious tripods; beneath is a grotto, now dedicated to 'Our Lady of the Golden Grotto', whence the remains of the choragic monument of Thrasyllus, destroyed by a bombardment in 1827, are visible. The rows of seats are only preserved in the lower part of the theatre, which was excavated in 1862; the most interesting is the lowest tier for the priests, constructed of marble, with the seat for the priest of Dionysus in the middle. After having long been content to employ wooden scaffoldings, the Athenians founded a stone theatre B. C. 500, but it remained unfinished till the time of Lycurgus (p. 337). Frequent alterations were made at subsequent periods, especially by the Emp. Hadrian, and again by the Archon Phædrus in the 3rd cent. after Christ. The stage with the semicircular orchestra in front of it was the portion chiefly altered, so that little probably now remains of that on which Æschylus, Sophocles and Euripides exhibited their dramas. The theatre is divided into 13 sections (κερκίδες), one for each of the 13 'Phylae' or tribes, and could contain upwards of 30,000 spectators. The wall of the stage is adorned with good reliefs and stooping Sileni as supporters. — The theatre lay in the sacred district of Dionysus, to whose temple the foundations in the rear of the stage probably belonged. Here, too, stands the circular *altar of Dionysus, which was formerly in the orchestra.

On the W. side of the theatre is situated the Stoa, erected by Eumenes II., king of Pergamum, but subsequently built over by Frank and Turkish walls. Near it is the ***Odeum of Herodes Atticus**, also termed the *Odeum of Regilla*, that being the name of the wife of Herodes, to whose memory it was erected (B. C. 140). The façade is constructed in the Roman circular style, and in the E. and W. wings portions of all the three storeys are preserved. A niche *by the* W. entrance (keys kept by an invalid in the wooden hut) *contains a statue* of a magistrate. Here, too, only the lower part *of the tiers of* seats, which were covered with Pentelic marble, *is preserved.* Adjoining these was a narrow passage, above it

another tier of seats, over which rose a colonnade. The lower part is divided into five, the upper part into ten sections by means of flights of steps. The theatre was capable of containing 6000 spectators, and was covered by a magnificent roof. The stage, which was approached by five steps from the orchestra, is still well preserved. The apertures in front of it belonged to the apparatus by means of which, according to the ancient system, the curtain was dropped at the beginning of the scene. The Odeum appears to have been burned down at an early period, and afterwards to have served as an outwork of the Acropolis. In 1857 the ruins were excavated. The light-coloured line on the exterior shows the extent to which it was formerly buried. A white marble slab here is to the memory of the 'philhellenist' Fabvier, who was commandant during the defence of the Acropolis in 1827.

Following the W. wall of the Odeum the visitor can now reach the Acropolis from this point; but it is preferable to keep to the carriage-road, and to diverge to the r. by the watchman's house opposite to the monument of Philopappus on the Museion. About half-way up, to the l. of the path, is situated the **Areopagus** (*Ἄρειος Πάγος*, 'Hill of Ares'), a wild mass of rock which still retains its ancient name. The 16 steps are those which the judges of the Areopagus, the highest judicial tribunal at Athens, ascended to their nocturnal sessions. The two spaces on the summit afforded the sole, and somewhat limited accommodation for judges, prosecutors and defendants. *Fine view hence over the city and the plain. In the profound and gloomy ravine at the base of the abrupt precipice on the N. was situated the shrine of the Erinyes or Eumenides. This was the scene of Æschylus' tragedy of that name.

A few paces higher up the slope is the entrance to the Acropolis termed the 'Beulé', after its discoverer, a Frenchman of that name. Down to 1852 it was completely built over by bastions. The gate in its present form, composed of fragments of older structures, is not earlier than the 3rd cent. of our era, but the low towers at the sides are ancient, and this was doubtless an approach to the Propylæa. This entrance is now always closed, and the visitor must proceed farther to the S. and pass through a vaulted passage of modern construction, corresponding however to the old causeway leading to the Acropolis. Visitors knock at the gate, and are then accompanied by the invalid soldier who admits them. The first object of interest is a number of reliefs and statues to the l., adjacent to the watchmen's huts. Then on the l. the large *tomb of Phrasicleia; an archaic statue of Athene in a sitting posture (headless); archaic *relief of a woman

mounting a chariot. On the opposite side: two *reliefs of dancing women, both in a graceful attitude, but in different styles. A second door leads to the real precincts of the

**Acropolis.

Passing round the wall which supports the Temple of Nike, the visitor stands before the *Propylaeum*, the grand entrance to the Acropolis with its numerous temples, aptly termed by an ancient orator a 'votive offering to the gods'.

The Pelasgians, the traditionary aboriginal inhabitants of Attica, are said to have levelled the upper part of the rock and rendered its sides more precipitous by artificial means, while they protected the only accessible entrance on the W. side by an outwork with nine gates. The castle then became the residence of the kings of Athens; justice was administered at the gates of their palace, and the principal temples were in the vicinity. The courts of judicature and public offices were afterwards transferred to the lower part of the city, while the castle remained sacred to the gods. The Pisistratides alone of subsequent rulers took up their quarters here. They erected on the site of the Parthenon a temple of Athene, termed Hekatompedos or the 'hundred-footed' from its vast dimensions, and erected a more magnificent entrance to the Acropolis, both of which were destroyed by the Persians (480, 479). The N. wall was first restored by Themistocles, and its hasty construction is indicated by the fragments it contains of columns and beams belonging to the previous edifices. Cimon rebuilt the S. wall and the Temple of Nike in a more splendid style. Pericles, however, conceived the idea of restoring the temples of the gods, to whom Greece manifestly owed her preservation, and to erect imperishable memorials of the glory of Athens. Accordingly in 448 vast building operations were commenced on the Acropolis under the superintendence of Phidias and a staff of the most talented architects and sculptors. Within the incredibly short space of ten years the Parthenon was completed, and the Propylæa were erected in 437—32. These structures were at the same time a marvel of architectural talent and the most exquisite taste, and stood almost uninjured till the 18th cent. The highest point of the plateau (471′ above the sea-level) was occupied by the Parthenon, i. e. the temple of the virgin (*παρθένος*) Athene, designed by the architects Callicrates and Ictinus, and it continued sacred to that goddess down to the 6th cent. of our era. It was then converted into a church dedicated to the virgin (*θεοτόκος*), and in 1205 was constituted the Rom. Cath. metropolitan church of Athens by the Franks. In 1459 the Parthenon became a Turkish mosque; and after the unfortunate explosion caused by the Venetians in 1687 a smaller mosque was erected among the ruins. The Parthenon was discovered in this condition by Lord Elgin, the English ambassador, in 1801, who caused a number of the metopæ, a considerable portion of the frieze, and the best statues of the two tympana to be carried off. The fragments that now remain are still the greatest ornament of the Acropolis. — The Propylæa, erected by the architect Mnesicles in five years (437—32) consisted of a vast arched entrance-gateway, with two unequal wings, a masterpiece of inventive talent and perfect workmanship, and regarded by the ancients as the gem of the Acropolis, superior even to the Parthenon itself. In the 13th cent. the Franks established the government offices of the Duchy in the N. wing, and erected the 'Frank Tower' over the S. side. The Turkish Pacha afterwards resided here, until the central part of the structure was blown up in 1656. The various bastions which concealed the columns were removed in 1834—36. — The Erechtheum, *the third important* ruin of the Acropolis, comprised within its ample precincts *the most ancient* and venerable shrines of Athens. Here Pallas Athene, *the tutelary goddess* of Athens, and her first priestess Pandrosus, were re-

vered; here were the tombs of the mythical kings Erechtheus and Cecrops; here the sacred olive-tree planted by Athene, and the salt-spring caused to flow by Poseidon, during the contest of these two deities for the possession of the country. The structure was partially restored after its destruction by the Persians. A more complete restoration was undertaken about the beginning of the Peloponnesian war (431), but not completed. The works were resumed in 409, and finally finished in 393. The delicacy of the Ionic columns and the ornamentation is admirably in keeping with the moderate proportions of the edifice. It was converted into a church at the same period as the Parthenon. From the 13th to the 15th cent. it was the residence of the Franconian dukes, and subsequently occupied by the harem of the Pacha. Lord Elgin carried off one of the Ionic columns of the E. side and one of the Caryatides, and another was thrown down by a Turkish cannon-ball in 1825, so that the S. colonnade fell, and was not re-erected till 1846. The N. colonnade was also destroyed by the cannonade of 1826, shortly after which a storm overthrew the W. wall. — The excavations on the Acropolis, although frequently interrupted, were carried on from 1834 to 1862.

On the r., beyond the second modern gateway, rises the *πύργος*, or culminating point of the S. wall erected by Cimon; on the l. is the Beulé Gate with the towers which flank it, and the broad flight of steps; below the spectator are the deep ruts of the ancient road to the Acropolis, and opposite to him the basement of Hymettian marble, 30′ in height, which once bore a *Statue of Agrippa*. Beyond the latter, beneath a bastion erected by General Odysseus in 1822, is the *Clepsydra*, or castle-well (lights necessary in exploring it), to which ancient stairs with modern vaulting descend. The hollow on the l. of the entrance is the *Grotto of Apollo Hypacraeos* (i. e. 'under the hill'), where, according to tradition, Creusa, the daughter of Erechtheus, was surprised by Apollo, and afterwards became the mother of Ion, the ancestor of the Ionians. — The visitor should now return to the Propylæa. The flight of steps which ascended hence was divided half-way by a landing, a portion of which with its gutters still occupies its original position, and was the route taken by the great Panathenæan processions to the summit of the Acropolis. The traces of the ancient steps on the r. side indicate that it lay somewhat higher than the modern.

To the r. of the S. wing of the Propylæa stands the elegant Ionic ****Temple of Athene Nyke** or **Nyke Apteros** (i. e. 'of unwinged Victory', as it was confidently hoped that the goddess would never forsake the Athenians). — The edifice was reconstructed by German architects in 1835—36 on its original site, the fragments having been recovered from a Turkish bastion into which they had been built. This diminutive temple, 30′ high, 20′ wide, stands on a basement of 3 steps; each façade has 4 Ionic columns, 15′ in height, 2′ in thickness, but there are none at the sides (the temple is therefore an *'amphiprostylus'*). The mutilated frieze, part of which is now in England, and is superseded by a worthless imitation in terracotta, represents combats between Greeks and

Barbarians, but is of more recent date than the Parthenon and the Propylæa. From the small flight of steps to the W. end of the wall a balustrade of marble formerly stood; part of the relief which decorated it is now preserved in the interior of the temple. — The *winged Nike, fastening her sandal, *two victories leading a bull to the sacrifice, and a flying Nike are all admirably executed. Magnificent view of the sea, Aegina, and the coast of the Peloponnesus as far as Hydra. Ægeus is said to have thrown himself headlong from this point in despair, when he perceived the ship of Theseus returning from Crete with black sails, instead of white, as promised.

The **Propylæa are now entered. The structure consists of three portions: the central gateway, and the two wings on the N. and S. The gateway, 65′ in width, consists of two colonnades, situated towards the W. and E. in front of the wall containing the gates themselves (*προπύλαια*, i. e. what lies in front of the *πύλαι*, or gates). Above each of these rose pediments on both sides, and each was borne by six Doric columns (33′ high, 4³/₄′ thick), the intercolumniation between which, where the road passes through, is 14′ in width, whilst the other columns are about 8′ apart. The depth of the W. portico, rising boldly on a basement of four steps on the slope of the hill, is 48′, and it was supported by two rows of slender Ionic columns, three in each (37′ high, 3¹/₄′ thick; fragments of the capitals lie in the colonnade). The wall with the five gates lies five steps higher, the highest of which consists of bluish Eleusinian marble. The quadrangular apertures were formerly surrounded with rich decorations ('antepagmenta') and closed by bronze gates. — The six columns of the E. colonnade are another step higher, and 25′ distant from the wall with the gates. The huge stone beams which spanned this wide space, as well as those which extended from the N. and S. walls of the W. portico to the Ionic columns (some of them are seen reconstructed of the fragments in the colonnade), are among the largest hewn stones in existence, and were universally admired by the ancients. Even this approach to the Acropolis was profusely adorned with statues and reliefs, to which the three draped Graces, executed by Socrates, and the Hermes Propylæus belong. The striding limbs of a statue on the S. side of the Propylæa are supposed to be a fragment of the latter. Architectural members, inscriptions and fragments of statues now lie here in confusion.

The two wings of the Propylæa project 28′ towards the W. In front of the N. wing (on the l. as the visitor ascends) is a *portico 13′ in depth*, supported by three columns between the 'antæ' *(i. e. the columns* immured in the bounding walls). Beyond this *is a quadrangular* space 38′ in depth, lighted by windows above,

and termed the *Pinacothec*, from having been used as a gallery for pictures by celebrated masters. The structure as far as the frieze with its triglyphs, as well as its substructure, is admirably preserved; but the roof was destroyed in the middle ages when a storey was added. Among the numerous relics preserved here the most interesting are the small reliefs which once adorned inscriptions recording the rendering of the accounts of public officials, and which show us the form of the celebrated statue of Athene in the Parthenon, executed in gold and ivory by Phidias. — The S. wing consisted of a colonnade 18′ in depth only, where a sentinel was usually posted. It is now built over by the 'Tower of the Franks', in the wall of which, in the interior, two of the columns are still visible. To the W. of the tower the anta is still preserved, and on the marble slabs are traces of a buttress, a corner-column, and an iron railing between them. — The marble slabs lying obliquely and projecting from the colonnade, and the remains of a building to the S., as well as a buttress on the S. wall of the central structure, belonged to the gateway of the Pisistratides. The wall of polygonal blocks here is a remnant of the ancient Pelasgic fortress.

Passing through the Propylæa, the stranger ascends the gradual slope of the Acropolis, now a vast field of ruins, presenting a profoundly impressive scene. Here the spectator should endeavour to picture to his mind the imposing Parthenon, rising above all (on the r.), the charming Erechtheum (on the l.) with its rich sculpture and brilliant colouring, and the numerous smaller shrines; then the profusion of votive offerings and the forest of statues and groups which here greeted the eye when the bronze gates of the Propylæa were opened to admit the Panathenæan procession. He will then be enabled to appreciate the just pride of Aristophanes, when he exclaims:

'Oh thou, our Athens, violet-wreathed, brilliant, most enviable city!'

The numerous square depressions in the rock, of various sizes, all mark the spots where votive offerings were placed, whilst the pedestals scattered about on every side, were once adorned with statues. Thus, adjoining the S. column of the E. colonnade, is the basement of a statue of Athene Hygeia (Athene as the goddess of health), executed by the sculptor Pyrrhus, and erected by Pericles to commemorate the marvellous fact that the goddess had appeared to him in a dream, and prescribed a remedy for a favourite slave who had been injured during the building of the Propylæa. The two large pedestals near it perhaps belonged to the boy with the censer, by Myron, a contemporary of Phidias, and to the Perseus with the head of the Medusa, by Lycius. The perpendicular wall of rock on the r., near which numerous votive offerings were placed, once bore the wall enclosing the sacred precincts

of Artemis Brauronia (thus named after Brauron in Attica, the principal seat of her worship). The latter was approached at the E. extremity by several low steps, flanked with votive offerings, and the temple itself lay in the S.E. portion of the enclosure. By the castle-wall, beyond the foundations of this temple, lie fragments of the fretted and painted ceiling of the Propylæa, together with numerous other relics. The most celebrated representation here was that of the mythical Trojan horse in bronze, by Strongylion, a contemporary of Phidias, the basement of which is among the ruins on the W. of the enclosure. A vertical cutting in the rock separates this sacred region from that of Athene Ergane (i. e. Athene as patroness of all kinds of work) to the E. A long basement in the latter once bore the statues of a whole family, executed by the celebrated Sthennis and Leochares. The statues were subsequently erroneously designated by inscriptions as those of Trajan, Germanicus and Drusus. The steps in the rock in front of the Parthenon were employed solely for the erection of votive offerings. The levelled surface on the S. E. side of this terrace was the site of the temple of the goddess.

A large basement on the opposite side, of which a few blocks are still extant, bore the colossal statue of *Athene Promachus* ('foremost fighter'), a work of Phidias. It was 66′ in height, in full armour, and leaning on a lance, the gilded extremity of which formed a landmark to mariners as they approached Athens from Cape Sunion. Between this point and the temple the road ascending from the Propylæa passed, its direction being indicated by traces of ruts and gutters in the rock; it then skirted the N. side of the Parthenon, in order to approach it from the E. side.

The ****Parthenon** (ὁ *Παρθενών*) was intended to form the crowning feature of the Acropolis, and to have this effect also when viewed from below. It is therefore situated at the N.E. angle, on the culminating point of the rocky plateau. On the summit of the rock a surface 275′ long and 125′ wide, on which the 'stylobates', a basement of marble, 6′ in height, rose in 3 steps, was formed by a vast substructure ('sterobates') of porous stone, 20′ in height on the S. side. The bases of the columns of the Parthenon were therefore nearly on a level with the summit of the Propylæa. Curiously enough, these steps are slightly convex, and not perfectly horizontal. The upper surface, 250′ long and 111′ wide, supported 8 columns at each extremity and 17 at each side (the corner-columns being counted twice), in all 46 columns, 37′ high, $6^1/_2$′ in diameter. On these columns rests the architrave, and above it the triglyphs, one of which is over *each column*, and one over each intercolumnium. Between these *were the metopes*, or intertignia, each of $4^1/_2$ sq. ft., 14 in number *at each extremity*, 32 on each side, in all 92. Each metope

was adorned with a representation in high relief, but these works of art have been almost entirely destroyed, partly by exposure to the elements, and partly by relic-hunters. Those of the E. and W. sides, 11 on the N. and 1 on the S., still occupy their original places; 16 from the S. side are now in London, 1 in Paris, and 1 is shown in the Parthenon itself. The metopes of the E. side represent exploits of Hercules and Theseus, those which remain on the N. are sacrificial scenes, all in a somewhat austere style. The combats of the Lapithæ and Centaurs on the W. and S. are more animated. The pediments (ἀετώματα) rising over the E. and W. extremities, contained representations with numerous figures over life-size, and perfectly detached (18 statues in the W. tympanum alone). Those still extant (most of them in the British Museum) are the finest specimens we possess of ancient art. On the E. side the miraculous birth of Athene from the head of Zeus was represented. The sole remnants still here are two heads in the angles, of the horses which drew the rising chariot of the sun (Helius), and a head of one of the horses attached to the descending chariot of the moon (Selene). The W. tympanum contained the Contest of Athene with Poseidon for the possession of Attica; the group of Hercules and Hebe is still in its original position. (Persons not liable to giddiness may ascend the staircase of the minaret and reach the statues in the tympanum.) Within the peristyle, between the projecting 'antæ' of the cella, and two steps higher, stands on each side a series of 6 Doric columns (6′ thick), forming on the E. side the Pronaos or façade, as in all the temples of the Olympian gods, and on the W. side the Posticum. The external wall of the cella and these two porticos was crowned with a frieze in basrelief ($3^1/_2$′ high, 575′ long), representing the preparation and arrangement of the great quadriennial Panathenæan procession. A small portion is still in its original position on the S. side of the posticum, and the entire W. side is preserved (17 fragments are now exhibited in the Parthenon itself, and 275′ of it are in London). In order to realise the original magnificence of this sculptured decoration, the spectator should bear in mind that it was once brilliantly coloured and gilded, and that the structure consisted of the beautiful Pentelic marble. — The *Cella* (Σηκός) itself was divided into two unequal portions. In the E. portion, 108′ long, 69′ broad, the Parthenon properly so called, or *Hecatompedos*, stood the gold and ivory statue of *Athene Parthenos*, 44′ in height, the most admired work of Phidias. The nude portions were of ivory, the rest of the statue and the removable mantle of gold, valued at 44 talents (a talent worth about 275 *l.*) The goddess was represented standing, holding a spear in her right hand, and on her extended left a Victory $6^1/_2$′ in height; by her

l. side rested her shield, on which a snake was entwined, and on her head was a helmet adorned with sphynxes and griffins. On the basement the birth of Pandora was represented, at the sides the combat of the Lapithæ and Centaurs, in the inner circle of the shield the contest of the gods and the giants, and on the outer that of the Athenians with the Amazons. At the sides were two rows of Doric columns ($3^3/_4'$ thick), 9 in each, termed *ὑπερῶα*, slight traces of which are still observable. The statue stood on a floor of massive blocks of stone. It has recently been questioned whether this sacred space was hypæthral (i. e. exposed to the open air) or not. In the W. part of the cella, the *Opisthodomos* ('posterior part of the temple'), which was connected with the Hecatompedos by two small doors and supported by 4 Ionic columns, the treasury of the state was deposited. — When the Parthenon was converted into a Christian place of worship, the entrance was transferred to the W., and a door made in the wall between the Opisthodomos and the Hecatompedos; the columns of the interior were differently arranged, and an apse built out into the Pronaos. (Traces of Christian paintings on the W. wall.) The minaret in the posticum was afterwards added by the Turks. The building, however, had survived without material alteration until the catastrophe of 1687 converted it into a desolate ruin. Three columns on the N. side have been badly restored.

To the l. among the ruins in the interior is a small **Museum.* Portions of the frieze of the cella: *equestrians, men leading bulls to the sacrifice, 3 men carrying pitchers, figures of gods who were believed to be present on solemn occasions. A *Metope. Fragments from the W. tympanum, particularly a stooping *statue supposed to represent Ares. On the N. and S. side of the Parthenon the ruins lie in picturesque confusion. On the steps on the N. side several fragments: *graceful dancing girl, a Pyrrhic dancer etc. — Superb prospect towards the S.

To the N. of the Parthenon is situated the ***Erechtheum,** the external form of which is still distinctly traceable, but the internal arrangements have been completely concealed by subsequent alterations. Three vestibules (*προστάσεις*) led to the interior, which is 69′ long and 36′ wide. The variety exhibited in its architecture is a great charm of this temple. The E. colonnade, an ordinary pronaos of six Ionic columns (23′ high, $2^1/_2'$ in diameter), one of which is preserved in the British Museum, formed the entrance to the Temple of Athene Polias (i. e. 'protectress of the city'), containing a sitting figure of the goddess with the eternal lamp. The N. prostasis has 4 Ionic columns in front, and lies 9′ deeper than the E. colonnade, while its columns are 6″ thicker and 3′ higher. The two peculiar apertures below the prostasis are said to have been caused by the trident of Poseidon when he caused the salt spring to flow by striking the rock. The well-preserved *door here led to a passage to the other temples (see above), lighted by three windows introduced

between the Ionic half-columns in the W. wall. The small door farther W. in the same colonnade led to the sacred precincts of the goddess, which extended towards the N.W., as far as the entrance to the so-called 'Agraulos Grotto' on the N. wall of the Acropolis. This door anciently constituted a secret entrance to the Acropolis (it is now walled up, the stair to it leaves off suddenly). The Persians are said to have gained access by this entrance to the ill-defended stronghold. At a subsequent period the priestesses of Athene descended by this door to the shrine of Agraulos below. A flight of 11 steps leads from the E. colonnade to the N. prostasis, on the N. side of the Erechtheum. The S. portico is termed the ***Hall of the Caryatides* (the figures supporting the beams were simply termed *κόραι*, or maidens, by the Athenians). The statues, somewhat exceeding life-size, stand on pedestals 8′ in height, and bear on their heads ornaments resembling capitals. Cecrops is said to have been interred beneath this 'hall of the maidens'. The second Caryatide from the W. is an imitation in terracotta, the original being in London. That standing back from the others in the E. series was restored by the talented German sculptor Imhof. A rope has been rudely placed round the broken neck of the second from the E. The external wall of the temple was adorned with a frieze, representing figures of white marble on a ground of black, Eleusinian stone. Elegance here amply compensated for deficiency in grandeur. — Among the fragments on the S. steps of the edifice is the interesting relief of a triere, or trireme (vessel with three benches of rowers). — Opposite the N. colonnade is a well-preserved fragment of ancient wall, and at the corner of it an ancient figure in a sitting posture. Beneath the balcony of the small house to the E. of the Erechtheum stands an archaic *Hermes, carrying a calf on his shoulders. The collection of fragments in the house, as well as that in the cistern by the N. wall, is interesting to the professional only.

The visitor should return hence to the Parthenon. In front of the N.E. angle of the temple is a fragment of the architrave of the Ionic or Corinthian circular temple of Roma and Augustus, which the relics still extant indicate to have been 26′ in diameter. Adjoining it, resting on a square basement, two nude *torsos of boys, and a *head of Athene in the ancient style. — To the r. some fragments of columns have been discovered, some of which must have belonged to the structure previous to that of Pericles, as the calcined surfaces point to its destruction by fire at the instance of the Persians, whilst others were intended to be employed in the new structure, but were rejected as faulty. — A museum in course of construction in the vicinity will form a *depository* for all the smaller objects of interest. At the E. angle

of the building is a quadrangular *pedestal, with Hephæstus, Athene, Dionysus and Hermes in relief. — The ancient foundation-walls, which extend hence towards the E., belong to the *Arsenal* (σκευοθήκη), founded by the orator Lycurgus in the 4th cent. B.C. — To the S. of the latter is a portion of the massive *Wall of Cimon*, exposed down to its foundation in the rock. At the E. end of the Acropolis, on the site of a former Turkish tower, Queen Amalia, consort of the ex-king Otho, caused a *Belvedere* to be erected, whence the best survey is obtained of the modern city and all its monuments. The most distant object are the columns of the Olympieum to the S. E.; nearer, the arch of Hadrian; on the E. slope the monument of Lysicrates. Immediately below the spectator rises the lofty metropolitan church, and adjoining it the 'little metropolis'. On the middle of the N. slope rises the 'Tower of the Winds', adjacent to which is the bazaar, where the stoa of Hadrian lay. To the extreme W. is the Theseum. Opposite is situated the Lycabettus, beyond it the gable-shaped Brilessos (Pentelicon); to the l. Parnes with its buttress the Ægaleus, in front of it the valley of the Cephissus.

The traveller who has engaged a carriage for these expeditions may now proceed to the Pnyx and the Theseum (see below).

The second excursion should also be made from the palace square, which should be quitted towards the W. by the Hermes Street which terminates here. Beyond Wilberg's shop (r.) the *Offices of the Minister of Education* are reached on the l., where a *collection of antiquities is preserved. Evstratiadis, the superintendent of the antiquities, by whom the collection has been arranged, also issues tickets to admit visitors to the Acropolis. — The cabinet by the door in the *first room* contains interesting 'pinaces', or reliefs in terracotta, which were formerly hung up in the tombs, representing Phrixus with the ram, a *bull led to sacrifice etc. The cabinet on the l. contains white lecythi, or vases, with funeral representations. — To the r. in the *second room* is a most accurate, but unfortunately not quite completed *copy of the gold and ivory statue of Athene in the Parthenon. *Relief of Nymphs, dancing to Pan's music, brought from Sparta. The other objects in the cabinets are chiefly vases, fragments and inscriptions.

Farther W. a side-street to the l. (Ὁδὸς Εὐαγγελισμοῦ) leads to the **Metropolitan Church** (*Μητρόπολις*), a large modern structure. It was erected, under the direction of four different architects, in 1840—55, with the materials of 70 small churches and *chapels, demolished* in pursuance of a decree of 1840. The *interior is sumptuous*, but destitute of taste. The exterior, coloured *in imitation of* St. Sophia at Constantinople, is an enlarged copy

of the **Little Metropolis*, as it is termed, lying to the S., also termed the church of the Panagia (Virgin) Gorgopiko, constructed entirely of ancient fragments by Prince Otho de Laroche (d. 1259). Above the principal entrance (W. side) is an ancient Greek calendar of festivals, with Corinthian capitals at the corners (crosses added by Christians). Over the S. door a fine fragment of a Doric architrave, with bulls' heads and rosettes in the metopes, and crossed torches and vases in front of the triglyphs. Above the apse, at the sides, are ancient *reliefs with sacrificial representations; in the apse itself (S. side) an archaic relief, immured upside down. On the N. side a mutilated representation of a palæstrite, and a *tomb-relief. All the architectural mouldings and decorations are also taken from ancient structures. The flat, uncouth representation of animals is of Byzantine workmanship. — The ruins of the church of St. Andrew (to the S., in the *Ὁδὸς Φιλοθέας*) also rest on ancient foundations of marble. A Serapeum was probably situated here in ancient times.

Returning hence to the Hermes Street, the visitor reaches the *Kapnikaraea* church, a complicated Byzantine structure. Passing round this church he next proceeds to the point of intersection of the Hermes and Æolus streets, and ascends the latter towards the Acropolis. On the r. a square with a modern fountain; then (r.) the huge substructures of the E. side of the Gymnasium of Hadrian (p. 350). The *Bazaar* is situated here and towards the N., and the curious oriental scene is best inspected in the narrow street to the r. before the substructures are reached. The sellers and artisans sit with crossed legs in open booths on both sides of the street. The red boots (*τζαρουχι*) and 'fustanelle' so generally worn are sold here at moderate prices. At the end of the bazaar stands a mosque (*τσιαμί*), now used as a barrack.

The Æolus Street next leads to the ***Tower of the Winds** (*Ναὸς Αἰόλου*), more properly termed the Horologium of Andronicus Cyrrhestes. About the year B. C. 100 it was erected by Andronicus from Cyrrhus in Syria in order to comprise a weathercock, a sun-dial, and a water-clock. The building is octagonal, with two porticos, each supported by two columns, towards N.E. and N.W. respectively, and a species of tower towards the S. The diameter of the whole is 29′, each side about 11′ long, height 42′. The 8 sides of the structure are turned towards the different points of the compass, and adorned with badly executed reliefs on the frieze representing the various winds: N. Boreas, N.W. Scirion, W. Zephyrus, S.W. Libs, S. Notos, S.E. Eurus, E. Apeliotes, N.E. Caicias. The building was once surmounted by a Triton, who pointed with his staff to the quarter whence the wind blew. On the sides, under the reliefs, traces of the sun-dial are seen. The circular structure on the S. side contained a cistern,

supplied from the Clepsydra spring on the Acropolis by an aqueduct, of which several arches are still standing. The water-clock, of which traces are observable on the ground, was fed from this cistern. — In the tower itself and the vicinity numerous antiquities are preserved. The custodian lives in the house with the dome by the fountain to the r.; this building, formerly a Turkish bath, contains casts of the sculptures from the Parthenon in the British Museum, and of the frieze of the temple of Apollo at Bassæ. — In the Tower of the Winds, r. of the N.E. portico, is a tablet for keeping accounts; tombstone of Sosiphanes; *torso of an Amazon. In the 3rd frame a pointed gravestone, in which a sitting woman, with work-basket (*κάλαθος*) behind her, is recognisable. On a tombstone an athlete, going to the palæstra with his strigil, or 'scraper', and phial of oil. — Outside, leaning against the N.W. portico, a tombstone representing children taking leave of their mother.

This building stood in a space enclosed by columns, one of which with a portion of the architrave is preserved in the barrack-yard (a building with a dome). Adjoining this on the W. was another oblong space, terminating with the so-called **Market Gate** (*Πύλη τῆς ἀγορᾶς*). Four Doric columns, 4½′ in diameter, 29′ in height, still support the architrave, triglyphs and a pediment. The width of the central space indicates that the structure was intended for a gateway. The corner-columns are adjoined by antæ. The inscription on the architrave records that the gate was dedicated to Athene at the expense of Jul. Cæsar and Augustus. It was once surmounted by a statue of L. Cæsar (d. A. D. 2), grandson of Augustus. — This was the oil-market, as a long inscription in the rear of the gate regulating the sale of oil testifies (dating from the time of Hadrian).

About 250 paces farther W. are the sole relics still extant of the celebrated market-place of Athens, with its magnificent halls, temples and statues. They belong to the Stoa erected by Attalus, king of Pergamus (about B. C. 175) at the N.E. end of the market, a structure 400′ in length, with 21 doors, in front of which a long double row of columns rose. The ruins, however, are hardly now recognisable. — The market-place (*ἡ ἀγορὰ ἡ ἐν Κεραμεικῷ*) during the golden age of Athens extended towards the W., as far as the base of the hill of the Theseum, and towards the S. as far as the Areopagus, where the dirtiest quarter of the town is now situated.

The traveller may now return hence towards the Market Gate, and before reaching it enter the street to the l. (*Ὁδὸς Ἄρεως*); *turning to the r. at its extremity, he reaches the* ***Stoa of Hadrian,** *or rather the Gymnasium of Hadrian. This was one of the magnificent structures with which Hadrian (114—37) embellished the*

city. The foundations of the E. wall are preserved in the Æolus Street. The anterior wall was parallel with the narrow bazaar-street; the fragment preserved is the N. half of the W. wall. The whole comprised a space 406′ in length, 267′ in width, containing colonnades (*στοαί*), a library, a temple of Zeus, another of Hera, and a shrine of all the gods (*Πάνθειον*). Seven well-preserved monolithic columns of Carystus marble ('cipollino'), $3^1/_4$′ thick, 31′ in height, with rich Corinthian capitals, adorn the marble wall. The fluted column, projecting 24′ towards the W. from one of the antæ, belonged to a portico (*Προπύλαιον*) of 4 columns, which led to the principal gate. Another similar wall with 7 columns adjoined this portico on the S.

A small museum of sculptures and inscriptions has been established in the space in front of the columns (custodian to be found in the wooden hut).

In the centre, from l. to r.: tombstone of Mnesistrate, taking leave of her husband. *Female statue. *Pedestal of a tripod: in front Dionysus, presiding in person at the thank-offering of the victorious choragi, at the sides winged genii with sacrificial vases. Tomb-relief, a father taking leave of his son. Several tombstones of priestesses of Isis, recognisable by the knot of the robe on the breast, and the sistrum. Tasteful *frieze from Lamia, representing sea-monsters. On the wall a mutilated relief of a bull. R. of the door: Hercules strangling the Nemean lion. — On the wall above, Byzantine paintings from a Christian chapel which formerly stood here.

To the l. of the columns is a Turkish mosque (see p. 349).

In the middle of the Bazaar rises the *Clock Tower*, presented to the Athenians by Lord Elgin as a compensation for the sculptures removed by him from the Parthenon. At its base, behind the booths, are three columns and an anta of one of the above-mentioned temples.

Passing the mosque and proceeding towards the N., the traveller regains the Hermes Street. — Then to the l. in this street as far as the last side-street (*Ὁδὸς Φιλίππου*) on the l. In a waste piece of ground closed by a gate, on the l. side of the narrow street which terminates opposite the *Church of St. Philip*, stand two singular statues, termed Atlantes, Giants, or snake-footed monsters. Nothing is known of them except that they were evidently once employed as supporters.

Hence back to the church, and then to the l. towards the railway-station. In a conspicuous position above the latter stands the

****Theseum** (*Θησεῖον*), the best-preserved edifice of ancient Athens. If it be correctly designated a temple of Theseus, it is probably that which was erected by Cimon, B. C. 470, to the memory of Theseus, who is said to have appeared at the Battle of Marathon (490) and to have aided his countrymen in gaining the victory. (The style of the edifice indicates that it is considerably older than the Parthenon.) This hero, the conqueror

of robbers and monsters, was succeeded by St. George, the dragon-slayer, to whom the temple was dedicated as a Christian church, A. D. 667. The apse which was then thrown out towards the E. destroyed the pronaos (the place where it was added is easily recognised in the interior) and the two columns between the antæ, and doors were made in the S., W. and N. walls. In 1835 the apse was removed, the space between the antæ walled up, and the church after having served as a hospital for a time, finally converted into a museum and vaulted over. — The tympana once contained statues. On the front (E. end) there were 10, on each side 4 metopes, $2^3/_4'$ broad, $2^1/_2'$ high, beginning at the E. angle, executed in high relief; all the others were painted only. The frieze did not encircle the entire cella, but the front of the pronaos only (towards the E.) extending over the peristyle, and the front of the posticum (towards the W., a broken Rom. sarcophagus here), but without extending over it. — All these sculptures, except those of the tympana, are still in their original places. The metopes of the E. front represent the exploits of Hercules: 1. (beginning from the S.) Hercules slays the Nemean lion; 2. With the aid of Iolaus he destroys the Lernæan serpent; 4. He conquers the Erymanthian boar; 5. He carries off the horses of Diomede; 10. Hercules with the apples of the Hesperides. — N. side (beginning from the E.), achievements of Theseus: 1. Theseus slays Periphetes; 2. Theseus and Creon; 3. Theseus and Sciron; 4. Theseus slays the Crommyonian sow. — S. side (beginning from the E.): 1. Theseus fights with the Minotaur; *2. He captures the Marathonian bull; 3. Theseus and Cercyon; 4. Theseus and Procrustes (?). — The frieze on the E. side is divided by two groups of gods into three sections: l. a prisoner being bound, r. a trophy erected; in the centre a wild struggle of men throwing stones, with armed warriors. The frieze of the W. side represents in 20 figures the contests of the Lapithæ and Centaurs: Theseus has already overcome his antagonist; on the l., two Centaurs crush Cæneus to the earth. — The cella (44′ long), before which were a pronaos ($22^1/_2'$ deep) from E. to W., and a posticum (18′ deep) consisting of the prolonged walls of the cella and two columns on each side, is surrounded by a simple peristyle with 36 columns ($3^1/_2'$ thick, 21′ high), 6 at each end, and 13 on each side. They rise on two marble steps, and are 13′ distant from the cella on the E. side, 11′ on the W., and 6′ on the S. — Many of the marble beams which covered this peristyle are still preserved, and especially on the E. side there are a number of 'cassettes' (160 were necessary to cover the E. hall), which were perforated and covered with a slab above. The *entire structure is* 115′ long and 49′ wide. This well-preserved *ruin, situated in* the large open space now used as a drilling

ground, and mellowed by age, produces a remarkably pleasing impression.

This temple contains the finest *collection of antiquities* at Athens (custodian lives in the wooden hut). A glass cabinet by the door contains the celebrated tombstone of Aristion, executed by Aristocles, in the archaic style, with traces of colouring, found at Marathon, and probably representing a warrior of that battle. Beside it a statue found at Andrus. S. wall: advancing figure, supposed to be a tyrant-slayer, perhaps Harmodius or Aristogeiton, but more probably Meleager. Opposite, a mutilated Nike. Adjoining it the so-called **Eleusinian Relief: Triptolemus or Iacchus between Demeter (l.) and Kore (Proserpine) (r.), probably dating from a period little later than Phidias, found at Eleusis in 1859. Figure in Egyptian style. *Archaic Apollo, found in the theatre of Dionysus. Siren. — N. wall: two slabs of a Bacchanalian frieze-relief. Opposite: *Tombstone of Ameinocleia, a charming figure, whose sandal a servant is fastening. Ancient Apollo from Thera. Several other very interesting tombstones, representing parting-scenes etc.

Several antiquities on the other side of the square also. In front of the custodian's house: *Nike flying down, over life-size, from Megara; N. large sarcophagus and block of lava from Thera (Santorin), with inscriptions in the earliest Greek alphabet; S. large tombstones, found near the church of Agia Triada at the W. end of the Hermes Street (p. 356), the finest those of Symmachia and Archippe. Archaic torso (Apollo). Statue of an emperor.

Hence towards the S.; on the l. rises the Areopagus (p. 339), on the r. the rocks of the *Agia Marina*, so named from the small church situated on them. These rocks bear numerous traces of the foundations of houses, staircases, cisterns etc., relics of the most ancient dwellings in Attica. The smooth surface on the S. side has been occasioned by an extraordinary superstition. The women of the country whose families Providence has not seen fit to increase slide down the rock in the firm belief that this will cause their wishes to be realised! Above it rises the *Observatory* erected by Baron Sina. An inscription on the rock, to the r. in the space in front of the observatory, has given this eminence its name of **Hill of the Nymphs.** On the route hence towards the S. a remarkably fine view of the Acropolis is obtained; on the r. remains of the city-wall.

On the N. slope of a low eminence here is situated one of the earliest structures of Athens. A semicircular terrace, sloping downwards towards the N. (width from N. to S. 250′, from E. to W. 396′), is supported by a huge foundation-wall of massive square blocks (Pelasgic style). Thus the block over the quadrangular opening is 12′ long and 6′ high. On the S. side the rock is hewn so as to form two perpendicular walls; the E. wall, upwards of 13′ high, contains a number of niches in which votive offerings were once placed. In the angle formed by the walls a huge cube of rock hewn out of the solid mass, rests on three steps, and is approached by a short stair on each side. — This

is believed to be the **Pnyx**, where the Athenians held their political assemblies, and the cube of stone has accordingly been termed the *Orators' Stage* (*βῆμα*). Here it is probable that the citizens listened to the stirring eloquence of a Pericles, a Demosthenes etc. Several blocks at the E. end of the terrace have not been removed, but operations for that purpose had evidently been begun. At the W. end is the commencement of a polygonal wall, consisting of two huge blocks. S. of the Pnyx is a similar, but unexplained structure. On the N.W. side is a shattered cube of rock (altar), in front of it a surface bounded on the S. by a cutting in the rock. Fine *panorama here of the entire plain of the Cephissus and the sea.

Farther S., on the r., beyond the small *Church of St. Demetrius*, is the so-called *Tomb of Cimon*, afterwards the burial-place of a certain Zosimianus, as the inscription records. — Then farther on, passing traces of the ancient walls on the ridge of the hill, the traveller reaches the ***Monument of Philopappus**, whence the hill derives its name (formerly termed *Μουσεῖον*). The structure was begun about A. D. 110 as a monument for the descendants of Antiochus IV., the last king of Commagene in Asia Minor, forming a flat arch turned towards the N.E. (about 33′ in width), over which rose three niches between four pillars. The 5 layers of stone of the Piræus are still preserved, above which are two-thirds of a relief: Triumph of Trajan, r. a fettered barbarian, l. magistrates. Then a square niche and the central round niche with their pillars (of which the central alone is of the original height). According to the inscription, the statue in the niche on the l. represented Antiochus, the son of king Antiochus; in the centre is Philopappus, the son of Epiphanes, a member of the same family. The entirely preserved column bears an inscription referring to a younger Antiochus Philopappus. The quadrangular space at the back was the burial-ground.

This hill (425′) commands a final *view of Athens and the plain. In the centre rises the Acropolis, which is admirably surveyed hence; at its base the Odeum of Herodes and the Theatre of Dionysus, farther r. the Gate of Hadrian and the columns of the Olympieum, then the hills of the Stadium and Hymettus. L. of the Acropolis are the Theseum and the Hill of the Nymphs, beyond them the Athenian plain, Ægaleus and Parnes. Over the Acropolis peeps the Lycabettus and a part of Pentelicon (Brilessus); S. the Sinus Saronicus with its islands and coasts.

The traveller should descend directly hence, and turn to the l. to the three doorways in the perpendicularly hewn wall of rock. This is termed the *Prison of Socrates*, consisting of three chambers hewn in the solid rock, of which that in the centre was never finished. The chamber on the l., 12′ long, 7½′ wide,

has a flat ceiling; on the ground are the marks of a sarcophagus. The chamber on the r., of the same extent as the other, has a pointed ceiling. From the angle a round aperture leads into a rotunda (old Greek *Θόλος*), $11^1/_2'$ in diameter, with elliptical vaulting. The opening was closed by two slabs, one of which is extant. The whole locality is very similar to the treasure-house of Atreus at Mycene, and was probably intended for the same purpose.

The return-route hence to the Palace Square is by the Odeum, Theatre, and Arch of Hadrian.

Walks. The ***Palace Garden** in the rear of the palace, entrance on the l., open to the public after 4 p. m., was laid out by Queen Amalia on a waste and barren piece of ground, and it now affords pleasant, shady walks, a great luxury in treeless Athens. L. of the path, close to the entrance, an extensive Roman mosaic, belonging to a bath. In the centre of the garden there is a small pond, a den with a lioness, and a circular space containing ancient relics. The S. part of the garden is beautiful. It contains fine palm-trees, and commands a pleasing prospect towards the Olympieum and the sea, especially from a block of rock at the S.E. corner, near which there is a Roman mosaic.

The *Patissia Street*, the prolongation of the Æolus Street, presents a bustling scene after sunset.

The **Lycabettus** (*Λυκαβηττός*, 980′ high) commands a fine view, extending to the Cithæron in Bœotia and the Geranea in Megaris.

In order to reach the *Colonos* the Place de la Concorde is crossed, and the main street to the W. followed. Then by the first transverse street on the r. (*Ὁδὸς Σωκράτους*), keeping to the l until the houses cease. A field-path to the l. then leads to the flat hill distinguished by two conspicuous white tombstones. This is the **Colonus**, the scene of the Oedipus Coloneus of Sophocles. On the W. side lay the Academy. The surrounding district is described by Sophocles in his celebrated strophes:

> Stranger, admire the most beautiful fields
> Beneath Attica's heaven: Colonus'
> Bright and cheerful district, where
> Nightingales in silvery tones,
> Nestling numerously in the green hedge's
> Sylvan shade, sigh and lament!
> Ivy of dark green rustles around it here,
> And the sacred foliage of the Thyrsus,
> Teeming with fruits in shady coolness,
> Nourished by gentle breezes,
> Untouched by storms! A delighted one ever revels
> Here, surrounded by the Nymphs who suckled him,
> Celebrating the festive dance in the chorus, Lyæus etc.

The rich vegetation has now almost entirely disappeared, but the view of Athens will amply reward the visitor.

The **Botanical Garden** (*βοτανικὸς κῆπος*) lies on the 'holy road' to Eleusis (see below). At the W. extremity of the Hermes Street, at the point where a conduit issues from beneath the church of *Agia Triada*, the street to the r., towards which this water flows, must be followed. The first large garden on the l., with fine lofty poplars is the botanical garden.

L. of the Agia Triada (to the S.) portions of the principal burial-ground of Athens, near the *Dipylon*, the principal gate of the city, have been tolerably well preserved. They are termed collectively the ***Burial Ground of Agia Triada.** Numerous monuments still stand on the walls, partly regular, partly polygonal, which enclosed the family burial-places. Beginning from the l. corner: first the ***** *Monument of Dexileos*, son of Lysanias, erected B. C. 393; the rider represented in the acting of overthrowing a warrior is Dexileos, who, as the inscription says, distinguished himself with four other knights in the Corinthian war. — Farther on, to the r., a stone with the usual parting scenes; then the elegant ***** *Tombstone of Lysanias*, which was found standing upright here in 1863, and led to the excavations. *****Bull, unfortunately mutilated; beyond it a *****statue of a stooping slave, farther E. a corresponding figure. — Well-preserved wall of a family burial-ground, at the corners of which animals were placed. At the end, on the r., a gravestone (of late workmanship), on which the deceased is represented as sitting in Charon's boat. The burial-ground evidently extended considerably farther to the r. and l.

Excursions. A few only are mentioned which may be accomplished in half-a-day. That to *Marathon* has been omitted, as it requires two days, and presents little to interest the traveller beyond the historical associations. — The three first mentioned may be accomplished by carriage (20—25 dr.), in which case no guide is necessary; saddle-horse (bad) 8—10 dr.; both should be ordered at the hotel on the previous day. Enquiry should be made as to the safety of the route, and provisions must be taken for the journey.

To *Eleusis*, now *Lepsina*, a very interesting excursion. The traveller passes the Agia Triada (see above) and follows the *'Sacred Road'* (p. 355), on which the great annual procession of the Eleusinian mysteries was anciently held. It was bounded on both sides by tombstones, traces of which are occasionally observed to within a short distance of Eleusis. On the l. is the Botanical Garden (see above), beyond which the *'Olive Grove'* is soon entered. The oldest of its trees are said to have witnessed the culminating point of the prosperity of Athens. *Demos Laxiadae*, the birthplace of Miltiades, once celebrated for the excellence of its radishes, was situated here. On the first arm of the insignificant Cephissus, the first fig-tree in Attica, that presented by Demeter to Phytalus, is said to have been planted. Beyond the plantation the road gradually ascends to the **Pass of Daphni**, which traverses the mountain-range of *Ægaleus* (or *Poikilon*). The round hill before it is termed *Agios Elias* from the chapel on its summit. To the l. lay the *Demos Hermes;* on the r., a little farther, is the village of *Gaidari*. The traveller now halts at the ***Daphni Monastery,** *where the horses* are watered. The monastery, founded by the *Dukes de Larochе in the* 13th cent., occupies the site of a temple of Apollo *(Pythion); a few Ionic* columns are still standing on the W. side, others

were carried off by Lord Elgin. The W. vestibule of the handsome church, now in a dilapidated state (fine mosaic of 'Christus Pantocrator' in the dome) contains the bodies of its founders, in rude coffins, marked with the simple sign of the cross. Farther on, a view is disclosed of the bay of Eleusis and Salamis (l.). The wall with niches on the r. belonged to the temple of Aphrodite Phile, and the large blocks of stone in front of it to an ancient fortification of the pass. — Arrived at the sea-shore, the traveller perceives Eleusis a little to the r., on the farther side of the round bay which witnessed the defeat of the Persians in 480. The mountains beyond are termed *Κέρατα* ('horns') from their shape; to the r. of them the Cithæron, l. the Geranea of Megara. The road now follows the shore. The point where a flat, projecting rock approaches the sea is termed the *Kakiskala* ('mauvais pas'). The ancient route of the 'mysti', or 'initiated', leads to the r. along the hill, passing behind the *Salt Lakes* (*ἁλυκαί*). The latter are fed by several salt springs, and are now dammed up in order to drive some mills. They formerly converted the shore into a swamp, and were within the domains of the Eleusinian priests. Beyond this extends the fertile *Eleusinian Plain* (*το Ῥάριον πεδίον*), where Demeter herself guided the plough and first taught the art of agriculture. The road traverses the plain for a distance of about 13 M. and reaches **Eleusis**, once the second city of Attica, at a later period even more celebrated than Athens itself owing to the repute of its venerable shrines, now a poor village. The road to Thebes diverges to the r. Some ancient relics are preserved in the Chapel of St. Zacharias, once the temple of Triptolemus, outside the village. In the village, on the r. of the road, are the considerable ruins of the *Propylaea*, an imitation of the central part of the Propylæa at Athens. Farther on, a second entrance, consisting of an opening, 35′ in width, between two parallel walls, 55′ in length. In the centre this opening contracts into a gate, 13′ in width, adorned with antæ, and columns with quaint capitals in front of these. The path then led round the angle of the rock to the plateau where the great 'Temple of the Mysteries' (*μυστικὸς σηκός*) lay. The sacred precincts embraced an area of 180 sq. ft., the roof of which was borne by 28 columns; and it was approached by a broad portico of 12 Doric columns. The scanty vestiges of this famous structure are now scattered among the cottages of the village. The hut of the custodian contains fragments of sculpture and inscriptions. — The original temple was destroyed by the Persians, and the later structure, commenced by Mnesicles and Ictinus under Pericles, was completed by Philon under Demetrius the Phalerian, about the year B. C. 311. The Romans subsequently added to the edifice, and the second gate is unquestionably to be ascribed to them. The temple was destroyed by the Goths unter Alaric, A. D. 396, down to which period the worship of the goddess had been regularly celebrated with all its ancient splendour. The mysteries were then discontinued, and the town speedily fell to decay. The old *Molo* of the harbour is still preserved, and the Francouian tower on the hill above Eleusis marks the site of the ancient *Acropolis*.

Cephissia (*Κηφισιά*), 12 M. distant, a good road; by carr. in 2 hrs. The route is to the E., between the Lycabettus on the l. and the palace-garden on the r. On the l. is the monastery of *Asomaton*, on the site of the ancient gymnasium of Cynosarges; beyond it, the village of *Ampelókipo*, the ancient *Ἀλωπεκή*, the birthplace of Aristides and Socrates. Farther on is the village of *Marusi*, the ancient Athmonon, with the grove of Artemi Amarysia. The finest and most venerable of the olive-trees near Athens flourish here. The next place is *Kalavryta*, then **Cephissia**, beautifully situated on a spur of Pentelicon, well shaded, and commanding a fine prospect of the Attic plain as far as the sea. It was therefore a favourite site for villas in the time of the Romans. Herodes Atticus resided here, and here Aulus Gellius wrote his Noctes Atticæ. In the principal place, shaded by a fine plane-tree, a Turkish mosque is situated; adjoining it is a Roman tomb containing four handsome sarcophagi. That in the centre is the *finest*: *in front* Helen between the Dioscuri; on one side Eros bending his

[illegible] Pentelicus. Further up the hill is the principal [illegible] the ephebic organisation, which at present is restricted by the Turkish authorities to the [illegible] Athens the air-shafts are [illegible] The [illegible] of the Nymphs has been dam[illegible]

Pentelicus [illegible] The route is the same as the last as far as the [illegible] where it diverges to the r. to the [illegible] the N. base of Hymettus, is now approached. [illegible] the cliff above, [illegible] and the quadrangular walls of the dilapidated [illegible] (*Λιθαρίτσα*, *Λιθάρι*, or *Σπήλαιον τοῦ Κυνηγοῦ*, i. e. the Hunter's). Beyond Chalandri, [illegible] with a point on its summit. The route then leads direct to the E. face of the **Pentelicus**. In front of the monastery, the watershed of Attica, there is a pleasant, green spot, shaded by plane-trees, with a refreshing spring. Fine view. The ancient *Marble Quarries* [illegible] and are situated above the monastery, to the domains of which they belong, in the [illegible] of the Duchesse de Plaisance. By these paths the summit is reached in four hours. From the monastery the summit of the mountain ascends difficult; commands a charming prospect, embracing Athens, Thebes and Parnes. Towards the E. the plain of Marathon and Rhamnus, with the pyramidal Delphi (*Στρόγγυλη*, 3200 ft. high).

To Phyle. The traveller may drive as far as Chasiá (11 M.), but the latter part of the road is very bad; thence a fatiguing climb of 1½ hr. It is better to go on horseback with a guide, not forgetting provisions. Athens is quitted by the Patissia road. On the r. is the Lycabettus, at its base the hamlet of *Gyphtó* and the so-called *Polygnotos*, where a military band plays on Sunday evenings. Before Patissia is reached, the road turns to the l. towards the Colonus, then to the r. and crosses the Cephissus by a bridge constructed by the Turks (in a ruinous condition, 1889). Then along the N. E. base of the Ægaleus, through the village of *Kamateró*. On the l. is the model farm of the ex-Queen Amalia. To the r. in the distance rises the spire of the Bavarian colony of *Heracli*. In the plain lay *Acharnae*, the largest 'demos' of Attica, which was capable of furnishing a contingent of 3000 'hoplites'. To the l. on the hill *Menidi* (the ancient Pæonidæ) and *Liossia*. The ravine separating the Parnes and Ægaleus is now entered. To the r., surrounded by pines, *Liossica Calybia*, to the l. a view is disclosed of the Eleusinian plain and the sea. The road now leads (W.) to the village of *Chastiá*. Two wild ravines descend from the Parnes (from the N.) to this point. The precipitous road winds through the most W. of these, but the traveller need be under no apprehension, as the Athenian horses are sure-footed. Scanty pine-forest grows on each side of the road. The ruins of the fortress of **Phyle** (*Φυλή*) are perched on a lofty mountain-buttress, which descends precipitously on the S. and W. into the gorge through which an ancient bridle-path led to Bœotia, and is connected with the mountains by a broad neck of land on the E. It is not probable that any town of consequence was ever situated here, but the place was important as a frontier-fortress. In 403 Thrasybulus took up his position here, and soon afterwards delivered Athens from the yoke of the Thirty Tyrants. The fortifications, still admirably preserved, enclosed a small table-land extending from E. to W. The principal entrance on the E. side was so contrived that an approaching enemy would be compelled to expose his undefended right flank to the garrison. There is also a small entrance at the S. E. angle. — This eminence, 2000′ above the sea-level, commands an extensive prospect. The spectator surveys the entire range of the Ægaleus at his feet, and at its extremity Salamis in an almost complete semicircle (whence it derives its present name of *Κουλούρη*, i. e. a kind of rusk of semicircular shape). The eye wanders over the entire Attic plain, with Athens itself, Hymettus, *the Sinus Saronicus* with Ægina and the coasts of the Peloponnesus. Higher *mountains exclude* the view in other directions. The abrupt precipice to *the N. E. is the Hurma* of antiquity. Descending more towards the l., the

traveller reaches the romantically situated little *monastery of *Παναγία εἰς τὰ Κλεισιά* ('Our Lady of the Defile'), situated at the base of the Harma, about ½ hr. above the village of Chastiá.

To the *Monastery of Kaessarani*, situated among the spurs of the Hymettus, a pleasant walk of 4½ M. The first part of the route is the same as that to Cephissiá (see above). Opposite to the monastery of Asomáton the road turns to the r., traversing the site of the ancient Lyceum, and crosses a branch of the Ilissus (the *Eridanus* of the ancients). Following this route, the traveller passes a ruined outbuilding (*μετόχι*) of the monastery, which soon afterwards suddenly comes in view in a wooded ravine. A temple of Aphrodite, of which relics are extant, once stood here. The beautiful, fresh spring, flowing from an ancient enclosure termed *καλλόν πήγα*, was believed to be a remedy for the barrenness of women, a superstition which still survives. There are two other springs to the r. and l. beyond the monastery. By the chapel of St. Mark on the hill near the monastery a charming *view is enjoyed.

Piraeus. The traveller about to quit Athens by sea should proceed to the **Piræus** an hour or two before the departure of the steamboat, and ascend the *Munychia Hill*, the highest in the neighbourhood, and the farthest to the E. The circular site of a theatre is distinctly traced on the N. side. On the summit, which commands a fine *panorama, there is a deep shaft (*χρησφύγετον*), which served as a means of escape to the besieged in case of urgent necessity. The form of the peninsula of the Piræus is distinctly seen hence. On the N. is the *Piræus*, strictly so called; on the l. of the entrance was the war-harbour (*κάνθαρος*), on the r. the mercantile harbour (*ἐμπόριον*). To the S. of the latter is a flat and rocky tongue of land on which the ancient harbour-town lay. The harbour on the E. side of the latter, now termed *Paschalimani* or *Straliotiki*, the *Zea* of antiquity, was destined, as well as the small circular harbour of *Munychia* (now *Phanari*, S. of the Munychia Hill), for the reception of ships of war under sheds (*νεώσοικοι*). Traces of the latter are still visible under the water. The broad and open *Bay of Phaleron* towards the S. is much frequented as a sea-bathing place. At the extremity of the peninsula, adjoining the new lighthouse, there is a tomb hewn in the natural rock, commonly supposed to be that of Themistocles, but now covered by the water.

INDEX.

Abacaenum 262.
Abate 249.
Abbadiazza 268.
Abellinum 12.
Accumoli 173.
Acerenza 178.
Acerra 11.
Acerrae 11.
Acesines 274.
Acharnae 358.
Achates 243.
Acherontia 178.
Acherusian Lake 99.
Aci, Isole d' 275.
Aci Castello 276.
Aci Reale 275.
Aciris 282.
Acis 275.
Acithis 281.
Acqua Dolce 260.
Acquaviva 179.
Acragas 236.
Acrocorinth 327.
Actium 326.
Adernò 253.
Æclanum 13.
Ægaean Islands 230.
Ægaleus 327.
Ægina 328.
Ægusa 230.
Ænaria 101.
Æsarus 183.
Æsernia 169.
Ætna, Mount 282.
Ætolia 326.
S. Agata, near Sessa 23.
—, near Sorrent 140.
—, Sicily 260.
— de' Goti 172.
Agathyrnum 260.
Ager Falernus 23.
— *Taurianus* 185.
Agerola 156.
Agnano, Lago d' 92.
Agno, l' 11.
Agosta 289.
Agri, river 181. 182.
Agrigentum 236.
Agrimonte 181.
Agrippina, Sepolcro d' 96.
Agyrium 252.
Aiabon 289.
Aigion 326.
Akrai 245.
Alaesa 260.
Alare 184.
Alatri 3.
Alba 16.
Alba Fucentia 16.
Albino, Monte 151.
Alburnus 176.
Alcamo 224.
Alessano 166.
S. Alessio 271.
—, Capo 271.
Alesus 260.
Aletrium 3.
S. Alfio 275.
Alghero 319.
Alì 271.
Alia 250.
Alicata 241.
Alice, Punta dell' 183.
Alicuri 308.
Alimena 264.
Alli, river 183.
Altarello di Baida 216.
Altavilla 256.
Altilia 160.
Aluntium 260.
Amalfi 152.
Amantea 208.
Amantia 203.
Amara, Monte 159.
Amaseno, river 18.
Amatrice 173.
Ambracian Gulf, the 326.
Amenanus 282.
Amestratus 260.
Amiternum 175.
Ampelókipo 357.
Amsanctus-Lake, the 13.
Amyclae 20.
Anacapri 44.
Anagni 2.
Anagnia 2.
Anapus, river 301.
Ancyra 235.
S. Andrea, Monte 21.
Andria 162.
Andros 358.
S. Angelo, monastery 12.
—, Monte, near Naples 138.
—, —, Lipari 307.
—, —, Volscian Mts. 2.
—, —, the Little 150.
S. Angelo in Formis 10.
— a guida 156.
Angri 145.
S. Aniello 139.
Anfignano 84.
Anti-Milos 324.
S. Antimo 172.
Antinum 15.
Antipaxo 326.
Antrodoco 174.
Antullo, il Pozzo d' 3.
Anxa 165.
Anxanum 159.
Anxur 19.
Apice 170.
Apollonia 259.
Apricena 161.
Aqua Cornelia 257.
Aquae Cutiliae 173.
Aquila 174.
Aquino 4.
Aquinum 4.
Aragona 247.
Aranci, Fiumara dell' 262.
Arangia, Fiumara 262.
Arce 13.
Arci, Monte 317.
Arco 188.
Arco Felice 98.
Arena, river 233.
Arena Bianca 185.

Arenella 84.
Argolis 324.
Argostoli 326.
Argyripe 161.
Ariano 13.
—, Monte 2.
Ariccia 17.
Arienzo 11.
Ariosa, Mt. 177.
Aritzo 317. 321.
Armi, Capo dell' 184. 324.
Arpaia 11.
Arpi 161.
Arpinas, Insula 14.
Arpino 14.
Arpinum 14.
Arso, Lava dell' 102.
Artemisio, Monte 2.
Artesino, Monte 251.
Arx Volscorum 13.
Asaro 252.
Ascensione, Monte della 158.
Ascoli 158.
Asculum Picenum 158.
Asinaros 246.
Asinello 229.
Asmaros 293.
Aso 157.
Asomaton 357.
Aspromonte, Mt. 188. 270.
Assorus 252.
Astore, Monte 186.
Astroni 93.
Atella 177.
Atella 24.
Atena 181.
Aterno, river 167.
Athens 328.
Academy 331.
**Acropolis 340.
Agia Marina 353.
— Triada 356.
Agora 350.
Archaeolog. Insitute 331.
Areopagus 339.
Arsakion 331.
Bazaar 349.
Botan. Garden 356.
Callirrhoe 337.
Clock Tower 351.
Colonus 355.
St. Demetrius 354.
Dipylon 356.
Eleusinion 337.
*Eleusis 357.
English Church 336.
**Erechtheum 346.
*Gate of Hadrian 346.
Kapnikaraea 349.
Athens:
Lantern of Demosthenes 337.
Lycabettus 355.
Market Gate 350.
Metropolis 348.
*—, Little 349.
*Monument of Lysicrates 337.
— of Philópappus 354.
— of Thrasyllus 338.
Mosque 349.
Muscion 354.
Neopolis 331.
St. Nicomedes 336.
Nymphs, Hill of the 359.
*Odeum of Herodes 338.
*Olympieum 336.
Palace, royal 336.
*Palace Garden 355.
**Parthenon 344.
Phaleron 359.
St. Philip 351.
Philópappus 354.
Piraeus 325. 327. 359.
Pnyx 354.
Polytechnic 332.
Post-office 329. 331.
Prison of Socrates 354.
**Propylaea 342.
Rom. Cath. Church 331.
Stadium 337.
Stoa of Attalus 350.
— of Eumenes 338.
*— of Hadrian 350.
Telegraph-office 329.
**Temple of Nike apteros 341.
*— of Zeus Olympius 336.
*Theatre of Dionysus 338.
St. Theodore 331.
**Theseum 351.
Tomb of Cimon 354.
— of Themistocles 359.
*Tower of the Winds 349.
University 331.
Varvakion 331.
Athmonon 357.
Atina 15.
Atina 181.
Atrani 152.
Atri 158.
Atrio del Cavallo 106.
Atripalda 12.
Atzara 322.
Aufidus 162. 178.
Auletta 176.
Avellino 12.
Avernus, Lacus 94.
Aversa 24.
Avezzano 15.
Avigliano 177.
Avola 246.

Bacoli 96.
Badia di S. Spirito 247.
Badolato 184.
Bagaria 218.
Bagnara 187. 270.
Bagni di Nerone 95.
— di Paterno 173.
Bagnoli 79. 89.
Bahira, El 221.
Baia 95.
Bajae 95.
Baida 215.
Balensul 245.
Balzo di Trifoglietto 287.
Balzorano 15.
S. Bannaba, Monte 230.
Bantia 178.
Banzi, Abbadia de' 178.
Barbagia, la 321.
Barbaro, Monte 225.
Barbarossa, Castello di 144.
Barcellona 262.
Bardo, the 222.
Bari 163.
Barium 163.
Barletta 162.
Baronia 13.
Baronisi 12.
Barra, La 106.
Barrafranca 247. 255.
S. Bartolomeo 316.
Barucu, Monte 249.
Bâs-el-Belât 233.
Basento, river 177. 182.
S. Basilio 179.
Basiluzzo 308.
Batinus 158.
Battipaglia 149. 176.
Bauladu 317.
Bauli 245.
Bauli 96.
Bavuso 263.
Belbina 324.
Belici, river 234.
Bellici Sinistro 249.
Bellizzi 12.
Belmonte 203.
Belpasso 254.
Belvedere 203.
Belvedere, Monte 224.
S. Benedetto 16. 158.
Benevento 170.
S. Biagio, river 236.
Biancavilla 253.
Bifernо, river 180.

Birgi, river 231.
Biscari 243.
Bisceglie 163.
Bitetto 179.
Bivona 186.
Bocca di Fiume 19.
Boccadifalco 215.
Boeo, Capo 232.
Boiano 169.
Bon, Cape 220.
Bonacria 316.
Bonannaro 319.
Bonfornello 257.
Bonifato, Monte 224.
Bonorva 318.
Borghetto 224.
Borrone 231.
Borrianum 169.
Borutta 319.
Bosa 318.
Botte, Canale delle 18.
Bove, Val di 287.
BovianumUndecimanorum 169.
Bovino 169.
Bradano, river 182.
Brentesion 164.
Brilessus 324.
Brindisi 164.
Brolo 261.
Bronte 277.
Brucato 257.
Bruncu Spina, Punta 321.
Brundisium 164.
Buongiorno, Monte 249.
Buonpietro 264.
Busacchino 249.
Busamara, Kalata 249.
Busambra 248.
Buscemi 245.
Busento, river 184.
Butera 242.
Buttigliara, river 292.

Cabras 317.
Cabrera 324.
Caccamo 257.
Cacyparis 246.
Cagliari 313.
—, Stagno di 314.
Cajaniello 8. 169.
Caieta 22.
Cairo, Monte 8.
Calacte 260.
Calascibetta 252.
Calatafimi 225.
Calatapiano 274.
Calava, promontory 261.
Cales 8.
Callipolis 165.
S. Calogero, Monte 235. 257.
—, Lipari 307.
Calore, river 160. 170.
Caltabelotta 235.
—, river 235.
Caltagirone 255.
Caltanisetta 247.
Caltavuturo 264.
Calvi 8.
Calvo, Monte 162. 174.
Camaldoli 84.
— near Sorrento 140.
— della Avvocata 152.
Camarana, river 243.
Camarina 243.
Camicus 236.
Cammarata 184. 248.
—, Pizzo di 247.
Campanarello 13.
Campanaro, Monte 250.
Campanella, Punta della 141. 156.
Campania 10. 86.
Campedda, la 318.
Campestrino, Ponte di 180.
Campi 180.
Campi Elysii 98.
— *Geloi* 242.
— *Laestrigonii* 288.
— *Palentini* 16.
— *Veteres* 176.
Campo Bianco 307.
— Lazaro 319.
— Tenese 181.
Campobasso 160.
Campobello 233.
— di Licata 247.
Campomarino 160.
Canicatti 247.
Canalotti 229.
Cancello 11.
Cannae 162.
Cannita 219.
Canosa 162.
Cantara, river 274. 289.
Cantone, fiumara 262.
Canusium 162.
Capaccio Nuovo 149.
— Vecchio 149.
Capestrano 175.
Capistrello 15.
Capiti 151.
Capo Bianco 235.
— d'Acqua 172.
— Castella 183.
— Soprano 242.
Caposela, Villa 22.
Cappadocia 16.
Cappelliere 248.
Capreae 142.
Capri 141.
Caputo, Monte 224.
Capua 8.
Caralis 314.
Carbonara, Capo 314.
Carcaci, Ponte 253.
Carceri di Nerone 96.
Cardillo, Monte 255.
Cariati 183.
Carini 224.
Carlentini 289.
Caronia, Bosco di 260.
Carotto 139. 141.
Carpanzano 185.
Carpineto 3.
Cartellemi 253.
Carthage 222.
Cartiera del Fibreno 14.
Casa nglese 286.
Casabona 104.
Casalnuovo 11. 181. 184.
Casamicciola 102.
Cascano 24.
Cascia 173.
Caserta 10.
Casilinum 8.
Casino 5.
Casino Chiriaco 185.
Casinum 5.
Casmenae 243.
Casoria 172.
Casotta di Napoli 173.
Cassano 182.
Cassaro 246.
Cassibile, river 246.
Castagna, Capo 307.
Castel di Sangro 168.
Castellamare 137. 224.
Castellaneta 179.
Castello del Monte 162.
— in Parco 145.
—, Capo 183.
Castellone 22.
Castelluccio 181.
Casteltermini 248.
Castelvetere 184.
Castelvetrano 226.
Castiglione 276.
Castro 166.
Castrofilippo 247.
Castrogiovanni 251.
Castronuovo 248.
Castro Poli 3.
Castrovillari 181. 184.
Castrum Minervae 166.
— *Novum* 158.
S. Cataldo 247.
—, Castello di 165.
Catalfano, Monte 205. 218.
Catana 276.

Catania 278.
—, Piano di 254. 288.
Catanzaro 183.
Catena del Marghine 318.
S. Caterina 188. 247. 250.
Caudium 11.
Caulonia 184.
Cava 12.
—, la 146.
Cavalli, Monte de' 249.
Ceccano 3.
Cecina, la 2.
Cedrinus 322.
Cefalù 258.
Celano 16.
—, Lago 15.
Celsi 12.
Cento Camerelle 96.
Centorbi 252.
Centuripae 253.
Cephaloedium 258.
Cephalonia 326.
Cephissia 357.
Cephissus, the 327. 329.
Ceprano 3.
Cerda 264.
Cerigo 324.
Cerignola 162.
Cerrila, boschi della 284.
Cervaro 8. 169.
—, river 169. 170.
Cesarano 151.
S. Cesario di Lecce 165.
Cetraro 203.
Chalandri, the 358.
Charybdis 187. 270.
Chalcidicus, Mons 269.
Chastiá 358.
Chiaiolella 101.
Chiaramonte 243.
Chiazza 255.
Chienti, river 157.
Chiesazza, la 256.
Chieti 167.
Chieuti 160.
Chiunzo, Monte 151.
—, Torre di 151.
Chiusa 249.
Choerades 180.
Chrysas 252.
Ciampino 1.
Ciano, river 182.
Cicala 12.
Ciccio, Monte 269.
Cicero's Tomb 21.
Ciclopi, scogli dei 275.
Cicolano 16.
Cifali, Bagni di 249.
Cimiti, Capo delle 183.
Cinquemiglia, Piano di 168.
Cintaria, la 230.
Ciocca 320.
Circeji 19.
Circeo, Monte 19.
Cirò 183.
Cisterna 17.
Citara 152.
Città Vecchia 305.
Cività d'Antino 15.
— Ducale 173.
— Lavinia 2.
— di Penne 159.
— Reale 173.
— Retenga 175.
— Santangelo 159.
Civitanuova 157.
Civitella di Roveto 15.
Clanius 11.
S. Clemente 145.
— di Casauria 167.
Cocuzzo, Monte 185. 203.
Codola 12.
Codrongianus 319.
Cofano 230.
Collepardo, Grotta di 3.
Colles Leucogæi 92.
Collesano 258.
Colonne, Capo delle 183.
Colonnetta 229.
Comino 305.
Cómiso 243.
Comittini 247.
Conca 155.
—, Punta di 155.
Conca d'Oro, la 205.
Concazze, Serra delle 287.
Confini, Torre de' 20.
Cono 255.
Consentia 184.
Contessa 249. 250.
Conti delle Fontanelle 140.
— di Geremenna 155.
Contrada 12.
Copiae 182.
Coppola, Monte 137.
Corace, river 183. 185.
Coraci 185.
Corato 163.
Coreyra 325.
Corfu 325.
Corfinium 168.
Cori 17.
Corigliano 165. 183.
Corinth 326.
Corleone 249.
Corno, Monte 158.
Cornus 317.
Coroglio, Punta di 84.
Corpo di Cava 146.
Correboi, Col di 321.
Corvo, Monte 230.
Cosa 182.
Coscile, river 182.
Cosenza 184.
Cossyra 220.
Cotrone 183.
Crancotta, Fiumara 262.
Crapolla 140.
Crathis 182.
Crati, river 182. 184.
Crimisa 183.
Crimissus 225.
Crimiti, Monte 292.
Crocchio, river 183.
S. Croce 243.
—, Capo 289.
Croce, Montagna della 224.
Crocelle di Agrifoglio, le 185.
Croton 183.
Crucoli 183.
Cuba, la 214.
Cuccio, Monte 205.
Cumæ 98.
Cunano, Monte 278.
Cupramarittima 157.
Cutro 183.
Cuttò, Monte 278.
Cyane, Fountain 301.
Cyclades, the 324.
Cythera 324.

Damecuta 144.
Damusi 254.
Daphni 326.
Daunus 178.
Decima, Fiumara 274.
Demos Hermos 356.
— Lacciadae 356.
Denticane 13.
Deserto 140.
Diamante 203.
Diana, Castello di 249.
Diano 181.
Dicaearchia 102.
Dinnamari, Mt. 269.
Dirillo, river 243.
Dittaino, river 252.
Divieto 263.
S. Domenico 160.
— Soriano 186.
S. Donato 165.
Drago, river 236. 247.
Dragonara, Grotta 97.
Drepanon 229.
Duchessa, la 176.
Due fratelli 152.
Dugenta 172.

Eboli 176.
Egesta 225.

Eircta 217.
Eknomos 241.
Eleusis 357.
Eleutherus 219.
S. Elia, Monte 181. 270.
—, Capo 344.
St. Elias, Mt. (Aegina) 324.
S. Elpidio 157.
Engusium 264.
Enna 251.
Entella 249.
Epitaffio 168.
Epitafia, Torre dell' 20.
Epomeo, Monte 103.
Epomeus 101.
Epopeus 101.
Equa 138.
Erbe Bianche 254.
Erbessus 247.
Eridanus 359.
Erymanthus 328.
Eryx 230.
Esaro, river 189.
Etna 254.
S. Eufemia 185.
—, Golfo di 204.
Eurotas, the 324.

Fabrateria vetus 3.
Falconara 242.
—, river 242.
Falconari 231.
Falconera 324.
Falconiera, Monte 219.
Falernus, Ager 23.
Faraglioni, I 143. 275.
Faro 269.
Fasano 164.
Fata Donnavilla, Grotto of 262.
Favara 241. 247.
—, la 219.
Favarotta 255.
Favignana 230.
Favorita, la 106. 217.
S. Felice 11. 19.
S. Ferdinando 271.
Ferentino 3.
Ferentinum 3.
Ferentum 178.
Ferla 246.
Fermo 157.
Ferru, Monte 317.
Feronia 19.
Fibrenus, river 14.
Ficarazelli 218.
Ficarazzi 218. 249.
Ficuzza 249.
Figlino 151.
Filicuri 308.
S. Filippo d'Argirò 252.
Filosofo, Torre del 287.
Finale 259.
Finisterra, promontory 166.
Firmum Picenum 157.
Fiumarone, river 172.
Fiume freddo 203. 225. 274.
— Grande 257. 258. 264.
— Salso 241. 250. 252. 258.
— Torto 257. 264.
Fiumicello, river 250.
Fiumicino 24.
S. Flavia 218.
Flaviano, river 158.
Floridia 245.
Flumendosa, river 329.
Flumeri 13.
Foggia 161.
Foi, Monte 176.
Fondi 20.
—, Lake of 20.
Fonni 321.
Fons Bandusiae 178.
Fontana 13. 104.
— Congiada 324.
— Grande 178.
— Vecchia 274.
Fontes Leucogaei 92.
Fordungianus 317.
Forenza 178.
Forio 103.
Formiae 22.
Formianum 22.
Forno, Il 97.
Foro Appio 18.
Forum Appii 18.
Forum Trajani 317.
Forza 271.
Fossa 175.
Fossacesia 159.
Fossa nuova 19.
Francavilla 157. 182. 185.
S. Franco, Monte 175.
Francolisi 24.
S. Fratello 260.
—, Fiumara 260.
Fratocchie, Le 17.
Fratta-Grumo 172.
Fregellae 4.
Frigento 13.
Frosinone 3.
Frumento, Monte 287.
Frusino 3.
Fucino, Lago 15.
Fundi 20.
Fuore 155.
Fuorigrotta 179.
Furculae Caudinae 11.
Furiano, Fiumara di 280.
Fusaro, Foce del 99.
Fusaro, Lago del 99.
Fuscaldo 203.

Gaeta 22.
—, Mola di 22.
Gaggera, river 225.
Gagliano 252.
Gaidari 321.
Galatina 165.
Galli, I 141.
Gallico 188.
Gallipoli 165.
Gallo, Capo 217. 234.
Gangi 264.
Gargano, Monte 160. 162.
Garigliano, river 4. 23.
Gaulos 305.
Gavoi 322.
Gefala 249.
Gela 242.
Gela, river 243.
Gennargentu, Mt. 321.
Genzano 17.
Gerace 184.
Geranea, the 324.
S. Germano 5.
—, Stufe di 92.
Gesso 263.
Giambra 245.
Giara, la 321.
Giardinello 234.
Giardinetto 169.
Giardini 271.
Giarre 275.
Giaretta, river 288.
Giave 318.
Gibelrosso, Monte 249.
Gibilmanna 258.
Giganti, Grotta de' 219.
Gioja 179. 186.
Giojosa 261.
S. Giorgio 12. 180.
S. Giovanni Battista 232.
— di Cammarata 248.
— in Carico 4.
— de Sinis 317.
— a Teduccio 106.
Giovinazzo 163.
Girgenti 236.
Girio, river 167
Giuliana 249.
S. Giuliano, Monte 230.
Giulianova 158.
S. Giuseppe 146.
Gizio, river 167.
Gobbo, Rio 321.
Gojola, la 81.
Goletta 221.
Gorgo di Cotone 227.
Gozzo 305.
Gradelle, Punta delle 144.

Gragnano 138. 156.
Grammichele 255.
Gran Sasso d'Italia 158.
Granitola, Punta di 233.
Gratteri 258.
Gravina 285.
Griffone, Monte 218.
Grotta azzurra 144.
— del cane 92.
Grottaminarda 13.
Grottammare 157.
Grotte, Le 247.
Grumentum 181.
Grumo 179.
Guardia 203.
—, Monte di 306.
Guardia S. Framondi 160.
Gulfa, la 250.
Gurnalunga, river 255. 288.
Gurrita 277.
S. Gusmano, river 289.
Gypseli 358.

Hadranum 253.
Hadria 158.
Halycus 235.
Hammam-el-Enf 222.
Helikon, the 326.
Heloros 246.
Hemichara 264.
Heraclea 182.
Heraclea Minoa 235.
Heracleia 110.
Heradi 358.
Heræan Mounts, the 252.
Herculaneum 110.
Hiera 230.
Himera 257.
Himera Meridionalis 241. 250. 264.
— *Septentrionalis* 264.
Hipparis 243.
Hipponium 186.
Histonium 159.
Hybla Heraea 243.
Hybla Megara 189.
Hybla Minor 254.
Hyccara 224.
Hydra 324.
Hydruntum 165.
Hymettus 324.
Hypsas 234. 236.

Iglerias 316.
Ilissus, the 329. 359.
Imele, river 16.
Inarime 101.
Inice, Monte 226.
Inostra 305.
Insulae Diomedeae 160.
Interamna 158.
Interocrea 174.
Interpromium 167.
S. Iorio 106.
Iri, the 324.
Ischia 101.
Isclero, the 172.
Isernia 169.
Isili 321.
Isola 14.
Isola Ferdinandea 231.
— longa 231.
— delle Saline 308.
Isoletta 4.
Ispica, Val d' 244.
Ithaca 326.
Itri 21.

Kaessarani 359.
Kakiscala 357.
Kalamaki 326.
Kalavryta 357.
Kamatero 358.
Kasr-Janni 251.
Kasr-Sâd 219.
Kolonnaes, Cape 324.
Kuluri 324.
Kyllene, the 326.

Laccie, Monte 230.
Lacco 108.
Lacinian promontory 188.
Laconi 321.
Laconian Gulf, the 324.
Lacus Amyclanus 20.
— *Avernus* 94.
— *Cutiliae* 173.
— *Fucinus* 15.
— *Fundanus* 20.
— *Lucrinus* 93.
— *Niger* 181.
— *Palicorum* 255.
Lagonegro 181.
Lamato, river 185.
Lanciano 159. 168.
Landro 250.
Landro, river 176.
—, Fiumara 262.
Lao, river 181.
Laos 181.
Larino 160.
Larinum 160.
Lascari 258.
Latignano, Pozzo di 173.
Lato, river 182.
Lauria 181.
Laurion, Promont. 324.
Lautalae 20.
Lavello 178.
Lavinium 2.
S. Lazaro, Fort 156.
Lazaro, Campo 319.
Lazzaro 188.
Lecce 165.
Lene 151.
Lentini 288.
—, Biviere di 255. 288.
S. Leonardo 161.
Leonessa 173.
Leonforte 252. 263.
Leontini 288.
Lepanto 326.
Lepre, Monte 278.
Lepsina 356.
Lercara 248. 258.
Lesina, Lago di 160.
Lesta 173.
Lete Vivo 157.
Letojanni, Fiumara di 271.
Lettere 138.
Leuca, promontory 166.
Leuca 166.
Leucadia 326.
Levante, Porto di 307.
Levanzo 230.
Liberatore, Monte 169.
S. Liberio 141.
Licata 241.
Licatia 285.
Licodia, S. Maria di 254.
Licosa, Punta della 208.
S. Liguoro 141.
Lilibeo, Capo 232.
Lilybaeum 232.
Linaro, Capo 24.
Linguaglossa 276.
S. Lionardo, river 250. 255. 288.
Liossia 358.
Liossica Kalybia 358.
Lipari 306.
Lipari Islands 305.
Lipuda, river 183.
Liris, river S. 13. 23.
Lisca Bianca 308.
Locri Epizephyrii 184.
Longanus 262.
S. Lorenzo 19.
—, Certosa di 181.
S. Lorenzo Maggiore 171.
Luce 182.
S. Lucia, Fiumara 262.
S. Lucido 208.
Luco 16.
Lucus Angitiae 16.
Lupia 165.
Lungarina 246.
Lupino, Monte 2.

Macara 235.
Maccaluba 240.
Maccaroni, Ponte de' 258.

Macchia 169.
Macomer 318.
Macopisa 318.
Maddalena 322.
Maddaloni 11.
Madiuni, river 227.
Madonian Mountains 252. 258.
Madonna dell' Autu 224.
— di Camarana 243.
— Nera 261.
— della Rocca 274.
— di Saccargia 320.
— di Siponto 161.
— di Trapani 290.
Madredonna 245.
Maenza 18.
Maestra, La 272.
Maga, Grotta della 19.
Magano 275.
Magliano 16.
Maglie 165.
Magnisi 289.
Maida 185.
Majella, Mt. 15. 159.
Majori 152.
Malaspina, Monte 306.
Mal Consiglio, Scoglio del 229.
Malea, Cape 324.
Maletta 277.
Maleventum 170.
Malta 302.
Malvagna 276.
Mamertum 186.
Mamojada 322.
Mandas 321.
Manduria 180.
Manfredonia 161.
Mangonaro 248. 250.
Mani, the 324.
Maniace 277.
Mannu, river 321.
Marabello, Pizzo di 224.
Marano 157.
Marathon 356.
Marcello, Torre del 290.
Marcianise 172.
S. Marco 260.
S. Marco, Cape 317.
Mare Dolce 219.
— Morto 96.
— Piccolo 179.
— Pontis 317.
Maretimo 230.
S. Margarita 101.
S. Margherita 249.
S. Maria dell' Assunta 155.
— di Capua 8.
— a Castello 140.
S. Maria di Leuca 166.
— di Licodia 254.
— Maggiore 8. 145.
— a Monte Vergine 235.
— della Neve 140.
— della Scala 263.
— del Soccorso 143.
— della Valle 263.
— della Vittoria 16.
Marino 1.
Marno, river 176.
Marro, river 186.
Marrubium 16.
Marsala 231.
Marusi 357.
Mascali 275.
Mascalucia 285.
Massa Lubrense 141.
Massafra 179.
Massico, Monte 23.
Matapan, Cape 324.
Matese, Mts. 160.
Matrinus 158.
S. Maura 326.
Mazarus 293.
Mazzara 233.
Mazzarino 247.
Meana 322.
Megarean Bay 289.
Megaris 41. 324.
Melas, Mte. 317.
Melazzo 262.
Melfi 177.
Melingunis 306.
Melite 303.
Melito 13.
Mellili 290.
Menfrici 234.
Menidi 358.
Menzil-Jussuf 250.
Mercante, il Passo del 184.
Mercato di Sabato 98.
Mercogliano 12.
Mesa 19.
Mesima, river 204.
Messana 266.
Messenia 324.
Messina 264.
—, the Strait of 269.
Meta 139.
Metapontum 182.
Metaurus 186.
Mezzocampo 254.
Mezzojuso 249.
S. Michele, near Caltagirone 255.
—, near Manfredonia 161.
Mignano 8.
Mileto 186.
Milis 317.
Militello 255.
Milo, Torre di 182.
Mimiani, Monte 250.
Mimnermum 216.
Minardo, Monte 278.
Mineo 255.
Miniscola 97.
Minoa 235.
Minori 152.
Minturnae 23.
Mirabella 13.
Mirti, Fiume dei 249.
Miseno, Capo 97.
Misenum 97.
Misericordia 250.
Misilmeri 249.
Missolonghi 326.
Misterbianco 255.
Mistretta 260.
Mitro, Monte 224.
Mitromania, Punta di 143.
—, Val di 143.
Modica 244.
Modugno 179.
Mofera, Pizzo di 258.
Mofete, la 13.
Mojano 172.
Mojo 276.
Mola 164. 274.
Mola di Gaeta 22.
Molentargiu, Stagno di 314.
Molfetta 163.
Molinello, river 289.
Molini, Valle de' 154.
Monalus 259.
Monastir 316. 321.
Mondragone 23.
Monembasia 324.
Monfina, Rocca 8.
Monforte 263.
Mongerbino, Cape 205.
Mongibello 284.
Mongiò, Pizzo di 261.
Monopoli 164.
Monreale 213.
Mons Alburnus 176.
— Chalcidicus 269.
— Chronios 235.
— Gaurus 137.
— Tifata 10.
Montagnuolo, il 285.
Montaguto 169.
Montaperto 247.
Montauro 184.
Monte Allegro 235.
— Alto 188.
— Casino 6.
— Fortino 2.
— S. Giovanni 13.
— S. Giuliano 280.

Monte Grosse 245.
— Miletto 160.
— Nuovo 33.
— Vergine 12. 33.
Montecalvo 170.
Motecardillo 255.
Monteleone 186. 188.
Montemurro 181.
Montereale 173.
Montesarchio 11.
Montesardo 166.
Montesilvano 159.
Montes Lactarii 138.
Monticelli 20.
Monti Rossi 254. 285.
Montuoro 12.
Morano 181.
Morino 15.
Moropano 104.
Moscia, Monte 183.
Motta 161.
Motta S. Anastasia 254.
Mottola 179.
Motya 232.
Mucini, Monte 250.
Munychia 359.
Muranum 181.
Murata, la 177.
Murgie di Minervino 162.
Muro 166.
Mutignano 158.
Mylae 262.

Nao, Capo 183.
Naples 25.
Accademia Pontaniana 56.
Albergo dei Poveri 51.
S. Angelo a Nilo 57.
°S. Anna de' Lombardi 53.
SS. Annunziata 58.
Aqua della Bolla 51.
— di Carmignano 51.
— Julia 51.
Archives 58.
°Arcivescovado 60.
Armoury 45.
Arsenal 45.
S. Barbara 45.
Botanic Garden 51.
°Camaldoli 84.
Campi santi 59.
Capodimonte 50.
°Cappella del Tesoro 62.
S. Carlo, Theatre 42.
Castel Capuano 58.
— del Carmine 47.
— Nuovo 45.
— dell' Ovo 41.
— *Sant' Elmo* 83.
Naples:
Catacombs 49.
°Cathedral 60.
Cemeteries 59.
Chiaja, the 48.
°S. Chiara 54.
Chiatamone 41.
Chiesa del Sannazaro 80.
Collegio de' Cinesi 49.
Conservatory of Music 64.
Corso Vittorio Emanuele 82.
°Duomo 60.
°S. Domenico 55.
Exchange 44.
S. Filippo Neri 63.
Fontana di Masaniello 48.
— Medina 44.
Foresteria 42.
S. Francesco di Paola 42.
S. Gennaro dei Poveri 49.
Gesù nuovo 54.
S. Giacomo degli Spagnuoli 44.
°S. Giovanni a Carbonara 60.
Grotto of Sejanus 81.
°S. Januarius, Chap. 61.
Immacolatella 46.
°Incoronata 52.
Largo della Carità 48.
— del Castello 44.
— S. Domenico 55.
— S. Gennaro 60.
— del Mercatello 48.
— del Mercato 48.
— del Palazzo Redale 42.
— di S. Spirito 48.
— della Vittoria 41.
— S. Trinità 54.
Lazzaretto 80.
Lazzaroni 47.
Lighthouse 46.
°S. Lorenzo 63.
S. Lucia 41.
°S. Maria del Carmine 47.
— la Nuova 52.
— del Parto 80.
— di Piedigrotta 83.
— della Pietà de' Sangri 57.
°S. Martino 82.
Mergellina, the 80.
Miradois 51.
Naples:
Molo grande 46.
°Monte Oliveto 53.
— di Pietà 58.
Municipio 44.
°°Museum 64.
Nisida 81.
Osservatorio Reale 51.
S. Paolo Maggiore 63.
Palazzo Angri 48.
— Arcivescovile 64.
— di Capodimonte 50.
— Casacalenda 55.
— delle Connonate 81.
— Corigliano 55.
— di Donn' Anna 80.
— Fondi 52.
— Gravina 53.
— Maddaloni 48.
— Miranda 48.
— Reale 42.
— Sansevero 55.
— Santangelo 58.
Piazza del Municipio 44.
— del Plebiscito 42.
S. Pietro a Majella 64.
— Martire 47.
Pizzofalcone 41.
Ponte di Chiaja 48.
— della Maddalena 106.
— della Sanità 49.
Ponti Rossi 51.
Porta Capuana 59.
— del Carmine 47.
— S. Gennaro 51.
Porto Grande 46.
— Militare 46.
— Piccolo 48.
Posilipo 78.
Post-office, General 53.
Reclusorio 51.
°S. Restituta 61.
Sanità 46.
Scuola di Virgilio 81.
S. Sebastiano 45.
S. Severino e Sosio 57.
S. Severo, Cappella di 57.
°Strada nuova di Posilipo 80.
— dell' Infrascata 83.
Theatres 32. 43.
Toledo 48.
Tribunali 59.
S. Trinità Maggiore 54.
University 57.
Vicaria, la 58.
Villa Angri 80.

Naples:
Villa Avelli 50.
— Belvedere 83.
— Floridiana 83.
— Forquet 50.
— Gallo 50.
— de Melis 81.
— Meuricoffre 50.
— Minutolo 80.
— Nazionale 77.
— Patrizi 84.
— Reale 77.
*— Regina Isabella 50.
— Ricciardi 84.
— Ruffo 50.
— Rocca Matilda 80.
— Rocca Romana 80.
— Tricase 84.
Virgil's Tomb 79.
S. Vitale 80.
Vomero 83.
Nardò 165.
Naro 241.
Naso 260.
Nasone, Punta del 106.
Natrella, la 13.
Naupactos 326.
Naxos 274.
Nebrodi, the 251. 258. 276.
Negro, river 176. 180.
Neptunian Mts., the 272.
Nerano, Marina di 140.
Neretum 165.
Nerone, Bagni di 95.
Nesis 81.
Neto, river 183.
Netum 246.
New-Corinth 326.
Nicastro 185.
S. Nicola 152. 282.
S. Nicolo d'Arena 288.
Nicolosi 282.
Nicosia 252. 264.
Nicotera 204.
Ninfa, river 17.
Nisi, Fiume di 271.
Nisidà 81.
Nissoria 252.
Nizza di Sicilia 271.
Noara 262.
Nocara 182.
Nocera 12. 145. 205.
Noicattaro 184.
Nola 12.
Nora 316.
Norcia 173.
Norma 17.
Noto 246.
Nuceria Alfaterna 145.
Nuoro 324.
Nurallao 321.
Nuraminis 316.
Nursia 173.

Oenussae, Insulae 324.
Ofanto 178.
—, river 162. 178.
Ogliastro 249.
Ogygia 183. 303.
Olbia 319.
Olivieri 262.
—, Fiumara 262.
Ongnina, l' 275.
Onobalas 274.
Oppido 186.
Oreto, river 248.
Oristano 317.
Orlando, Capo d' 138. 261.
—, Torre d' 22.
Orosei 322.
Orri 316.
Orru, Monte 322.
Orso, Capo d' 152.
—, Monte 224.
Orta 162.
Orton 159.
Ortona 159.
Ortygia 291.
Osilo 320.
Ostia 24.
Ostuni 164.
Otranto 165.
Ottajano 12.
Ozieri 319.

Pacchino 246.
Pace 269.
Paceco 231.
Padula 181.
Paeonidae 358.
Pagani 145.
Palagianello 179.
Palagiano 179.
Palagonia 255.
Palazzo 178.
Palazzo Adriano 250.
Palazzolo 244.
Palermo 205.
Bagaria 218.
Baida 215.
Biblioteca Comunale 212.
*Botan. Garden 207.
Campo di S. Spirito 219.
**Cappella Palatina 208.
Capuchin Monastery 214.
Casa de' Matti 214.
— Professa 212.
Palermo:
Castellammare, Fort 216.
Catacombs 207.
S. Cataldo 210.
*Cathedral 209.
Collegio Nuovo 210.
*Cuba 214.
Cubola 214.
S. Domenico 213.
Favara, la 219.
Favorita, la 217.
S. Francesco d'Assisi 212.
Gancia, la 213.
GiardinoInglese207.217.
*S. Giovanni degli Eremiti 209.
— de' Leprosi 218.
S. Giuseppe dei Teatini 210.
Grotta de' Giganti 219.
*— della S. Rosalia 217.
Harbour 207.
Jesuits' Church 212.
Istituto Agrario 217.
Lyceum 210.
Magione, la 212.
Mare Dolce 219.
*S. Maria dell' Ammiraglio 210.
S. Maria della Catena 213.
— di Gesu 219.
*Marina 206.
S. Martino 215.
*Martorana 210.
*Monreale 213.
Monte Pellegrino 216.
*Museum 211.
National Library 210.
Palazzo Arcivescovile 209.
— del Duc d'Aumale 214.
— Forcella 213.
— del Municipio 210.
— Paterno 212.
*— Reale 206.
— dei Tribunali 213.
— Valguarnera 218.
— Villafranca 210.
Ponte dell' Ammiraglio 218.
Post-office 210.
Solanto 218.
Spedale Grande 209.
Square Garibaldi 207.
Stanza di Ruggiero 208.
Teutonic Lodge 212.
*University 211.

Palermo:
Villa Belmonte 216.
— Butera 216.
*— Giulia 306.
*— Serradifalco 216.
*— Tasca 214.
*Zisa 216.
Palermo, Pizzo di 258.
Palica 255.
Palizi, Lago di 255.
Palma, near Nola 12.
—, Sicily 241.
Palmaria 23.
Palmarola 23.
Palmi 187. 270.
Palo 24.
Palycus 203.
S. Panagia, Capo 289. 290.
Panaria 308.
Pandateria 23.
Panepinto, Case di 248.
Panni 169.
Panormos 207.
Pantacyas 288.
S. Pantaleone, Isola 232.
Pantani, lakes 269.
Pantano 288.
Pantano dell' Acerra 11.
Pantellaria 220.
Panza 104.
Paola 203.
S. Paola, near Syracuse 245.
—, Island, near Arce 14.
—, near Taranto 180.
Papigno 172.
Parata, la 156.
Parco 224. 248.
Parnes, the 324. 358.
Partanna 249.
Paschalimáni 359.
Passero, Promontorio 246.
Passo Fonduto 248.
Pastena 176.
Pastina 154.
Pæstum 148.
Paterno 151.
Paternò 254.
Patissia 330.
Patras 326.
Patti 261.
Patù 166.
Paulilatino 317.
Pausilypon 78.
Paxo 326.
Pedara Via Grande 288.
Pedaso 157.
Pelao, Monte 319.
S. Pelino 167.
Pellaro 188.
Pellegrino, Monte 216.
Peloponnesus, the 324. 326.
Penna, Punta di 159. 179.
Pennata, Punta di 97.
Pentéli 358.
Pentelicon, the 338.
Pentima 167.
Perda Cuadda, rio di 321.
— lunga 317.
Perdas alvas, rio de las 319.
Perdeddu, Monte 322.
Pergusa, Lago 255.
Pertosa 180.
Pescara 159.
—, Fiume 159.
Pescolanciano 169.
Petraea 264.
Petralia soprana 264.
— sottana 264.
Petrella 16.
Pettineo, Fiume 260.
Pettorano 168.
Pezzo, Punta del 188.
Phaleron 359.
Phanarí 359.
Phorbantia 230.
Phyle 358.
Piano dei Greci 249.
— de' Cappuccini 230.
— del Lago 286.
— di Perillo 156.
Pianura 79. 86.
Piazza 255.
Picerno 176.
Piedilugo, Lake of 172.
Piedimonte 276.
Piemonte 138.
Pietrabbondante 169.
Pietraperzia 247. 255.
Pietrasanta 146.
S. Pietro, Basilica 141.
—, Isola 180.
—, river 248. 258.
— in Fine 8.
— Monforte 263.
— Pula 316.
— di Torres 318.
— Vernotico 165.
Pietro della Pace, Grotta di 98.
Pignataro 8.
Pilae 89.
Pineta, Monte 245.
Pinna 159.
Piomba, river 158.
Piperno 18.
Piraeus 325. 327. 359.
Piraino 261.
Piscina Mirabilis 96.
Pisciarelli, I 92.
Pispisa, Fiumara 225.
Pithecusa 101.
Pizzo 185.
Pizzone, Il 179.
Pizzuta, La 246.
Placeolum 245.
S. Placido 271.
Plaia, the 316.
Platani, river 235. 248. 250.
Plemmyrion 293.
Ploaghe 320.
Poetelia 183.
Pogerola 154.
Poggio di S. Angelo 241.
— Imperiale 161.
Poikilon 327.
Policastro 203.
Policoro 182.
Polignano 164.
Polino, Monte 203.
Polizzi 264.
Polla 181.
Pollina 259.
—, Fiume di 259.
Pollino, Monte 181.
Pompeii 110.
*Amphitheatre 135.
Barber's Shop 130.
Basilica 119.
*Bidental 134.
*Chalcidicum 121.
Curia 121.
*Forum Civile 120.
— Triangulare 134.
Fullonica 129.
Hôtel Diomède 113.
House of the wounded Adonis 129.
— of the Anchor 130.
— of Apollo 128.
— of Ariadne 130.
*— with the Balcony 133.
— of the Bear 131.
— of the Boar Hunt 133.
— of the Chase 130.
— of the new Chase 133.
— dei Capitelli Figurati 130.
— of Castor and Pollux 128.
— of the Centaur 128.
*— of Cornelius Rufus 132.
— dei Diadumeni 132.
— of the Dolphin 131.

Pompeii:
House of the Faun 130.
*— of the large Fountain 129.
*— of the small Fountain 129.
— of the Grand-duke of Tuscany 130.
*— of Holconius 132.
— of the Labyrinth 129.
*— of Marcus Lucretius 131.
*— of Meleager 128.
— of the Mosaic Columns 126.
*— of Pansa 124.
— della Pareta nera 130.
— of Pomponius 130.
— dei Principi di Russia 131.
— of Sallust 125.
— of the 5 Scheletri 129.
*— of Siricus 132.
— of the Surgeon 125.
— of the Vestals 125.
Lesche 122.
Lupanare 133.
Pagus Augustus felix 126.
Pantheon 122.
Porta di Ercolano 115. 125.
— della Marina 119.
— di Nola 131.
— di Sarno 131.
— del Vesuvio 131.
Strada dell' Abbondanza 121. 131.
— della Fortuna 130.
— della Fullonica 124.
— d'Iside 133.
— del Lupanare 131.
— di Mercurio 128.
— di Nola 131.
— dei Sepolcri 126.
— di Stabia 115. 131.
— dei Teatri 132.
— delle Terme 123.
*Street of the Tombs 126.
*Teatro Comico 135.
*— Tragico 135.
*Temple of Aesculapius 135.
*— of Augustus 122.
— of Fortuna 123.
*— of *Isis* 135.
*— of *Jupiter* 122.
*— of *Mercury* 121.
Pompeii:
*Temple of Venus 119.
*Theatre, the Great 135.
*—, the Small 135.
*Thermae 123.
*—, Stabian 132.
*Tomb of Calventius Quintus 127.
— of Cerinius 126.
— of the Garlands 126.
*— of L. Libella 127.
*— of Mamia 126.
*— of Nævoleia Tyche 127.
— of Scaurus 127.
— of Servilia 127.
— of Terentius 126.
*Town-wall 125.
Tribunals 120.
Triclinium 127.
Triumphal Arch 123.
Vico Storto 131.
Vicolo di Mercurio 128.
Villa of Cicero 126.
*— of Diomedes 127.
Poni, Monte 316.
Ponte di Benevento 171.
— di Bovino 169.
— di Caligola 89.
— Maggiore 19.
— Orte 167.
— di Silla 181.
— di Terria 172.
— Valentino 170.
Pontecagnano 176.
Pontecorvo 4.
Pontelandolfo 160.
Ponti della Valle 11. 172.
Pontine Marshes 18.
Pontia 22.
Pontone 152.
Ponza 22.
Ponza Islands 22.
Popoli 167.
Portella, la 20.
Portella di Mare 219. 249.
Portici 113.
Porto d'Anzio 24.
Porto Civitanuova 157.
— S. Elpidio 157.
— S. Giorgio 157.
— Giulio 93.
— Leone 330.
— Palo 246.
— Scuso 316.
— Torres 320.
— d'Ulisse 246.
Portus Ulyssis 276.
Poseidonia 149.
Posilipo 78. 84.
Positano 140. 155.
Posta, la 15.
Postiglione 176.
Potentia 177.
Potenza 176.
Pozza di Grotta 262.
Pozzo Piano 139.
Pozzuoli 89.
Prajano 155.
Pratolea 168.
Pratola 13.
Presenzano 8.
Presicce 166.
Priolo 290.
Privernum 18.
Prochyta 100.
Procida 100.
—, Canale di 97.
—, Monte di 97.
Promontorium Herculis 184.
— *Japygium* 166.
— *Lacinium* 183.
— *Laurion* 324.
— *Leucopetrae* 284.
— *Pachynum* 146.
— *Pelorum* 188.
— *Sunion* 324.
— *Taenaron* 324.
Prossedi 18.
Pula 316.
Pumice, Baja della 307.
Punta Fiumenica 183.
Psyttaleia 325.
Puteolanum 91.
Puteoli 89.
Puzzano 138.

Quadriga di Mezzo 219.
Quartu 316.
Quattro Arce 216.
Quisisana 137.

Racalmuto 247.
Ragusa 243.
Rahal Zabuth 249.
Rama 225.
Rametta 263.
Randazzo 276.
Rapido, river 5.
Ras Sidi-bu-Said 222.
Ratto 152.
Ravello 154.
Reate 173.
Regalbuto 252.
Reggio 188.
Regi Lagni 11.
Reginolo, river 152.
Regitano, river 260.
Resina 106.
Retiro 20.
Rhegium 188.

Riardo 8.
Ribera 235.
Rieti 173.
Rionera 168.
Ripa sottile, Lago di 172.
Ripalta 160.
Ripatransone 157.
Riposto 274.
Ritorto 184.
Rivisondoli 168.
S. Rizzo, Colle di 263.
Rizzuto, Capo 183.
Rocca di Papa 1.
Rocca, Monte 230.
Rocca Cinquemiglia 168.
— d'Evandro 8.
— di Cusa 233.
— Gorga 18.
— Imperiale 182.
— Monfina 8.
Roccalumera 271.
Roccarasa 168.
Rocca di Sarno 264.
— Secca 4. 18.
— Valloscura 168.
Roccella 258.
Rocciola, Punta di 100.
Rocella 184.
Rogliano 185.
Rosamarina, Fiumara 260.
Rosarno 186.
Rosso, Monte 306.
Roseto 182.
Rosolini 246.
Rossano 183.
Rotonda 181.
Roveto, Val di 15.
Rovigliano 137.
Rovolo, Monte 278.
Rubi 163.
Rudiae 165.
Rugge 165.
Rus-Melkarth 235.
Ruvo 163.

Sabato, river 11. 170.
Sacco, river 2.
Sabutus 185.
Sagras 184.
Sala 181.
Sala di Partinico 224.
Salamis 324. 358.
Salandrella, river 182.
Salemi 226.
Salerno 147.
Salernum 147.
Salica, Fiumara 262.
Salito, river 250.
Salto. Il 143.
Salvatore, Monte 308.
S. Salvatore dei Greci 269.
Salviano, Monte 15.
Salvo, Monte 251.
Samassi, the 317.
Sambucca 249.
Sangro, river 159. 168.
Sangrus 159.
Sanluri 317.
Santicelli, Contrada dei 245.
Santo, Monte 319.
Santoni, I 245.
Sapienza 324.
Saponara 181.
Saepinum 160.
Sarcidano 321.
Sardara 317.
Sardinia 309.
Sarno 12.
—, river 12. 137.
Saronic Gulf, the 329.
Sarretella, river 11.
Sarus 168.
Sassari 319.
Saticola 172.
Saughe, Monte 230.
Sava 180.
Savignano 169.
Savone, river 24.
Savuto, river 185. 204.
Scafati 145.
Scala 155.
—, la 261.
Scala Greca 290.
Scaletta 154. 271.
Scamander 225.
Scaramanga 327.
Scaricatojo 141. 155.
Scheria 325.
Schioppo, Lo 15.
Schisò 274.
Schoinos 326.
Schykeli 221.
Sciacca 234.
Scicli 243.
Scilla 187.
Sclafani 264.
Scoglieti 243.
Scordia 255.
Scorzo, Lo 176.
Scuola di Virgilio 81.
Scurcola 16.
Scutolo, Punta di 138.
Scylaceum 183.
Scylla 187. 270.
Sebeto, river 106. 111.
Secondigliano 50.
Segesta 225.
Segni 2.
Seiano, Marina di 138.
Sele, river 149.
Selinunto 227.
Selinus 227.
Sella-Misilibesi 249.
Selvatichi, Monte 98.
Seminara 187.
Senariccia 175.
Senorbi 321.
Sepino 160.
Serapeum, the 90.
Sermoneta 17.
Seroni, Lago di 181.
Serra di Falco 247.
Serrenti 316.
Sessa 23.
Setia 18.
Seui 321.
Seulo 322.
S. Severa 24.
S. Severino 12.
S. Severo 161.
Sevo, Pizzo di 158.
Sezza 18.
Sgurgola 2.
Sibilla, Montagna della 158.
Sibyl, Grotto of the 94.
Siculiana 235.
Sidi-bu-Said 222.
Signia 2.
Signora, la 257.
Sila-Mountains 183. 185. 188.
Silarus 149.
Simeto, river 224. 288.
Simmari, river 183.
Sindia 318.
Sinno, river 181.
Sinonia 23.
Sinuessa 23.
Sinus Terinaeus 185.
Siponto, Madonna di 161.
Sipontum 161.
Siracusa 290.
Sirens, Islands of the 140.
Sirino, Monte 181.
Siris 181. 182.
Soccaro 86.
Solanto 218.
Solaro, Monte 142.
Solfatara 92.
Solfizio, Serra del 258.
Solmona 168.
Soloeis 218.
Solopaca 171.
Soluntum 218.
Solfizio, Serra del 287.
Somma, Monte 106.

Sonnino 19.
Sora 14.
Sorgono 322.
Soriano 186.
Sorrentini 261.
Sorrento 139.
—, Capo di 140.
—, Piano di 138.
Sortino 246.
Soverato 184.
Spaccaforno 246.
Spada, Monte 321.
Spadafora 263.
Sparagio, Monte 230.
Sparanisi 8. 24.
Sparano 244.
Spartivento, Capo 184. 203. 314.
Sperlinga 264.
Sperlonga 21.
Spezzae 324.
Spezzano 184.
Spina, Serra della 278.
Spinasanta 247.
Spinazzola 178.
S. Spirito 163. 170.
Squillace 183.
Squinzano 165.
Stabia 137.
Stagnicello 255.
Stagnone, Lo 231.
Stalitti 184.
Stampaci, river 246.
Stauros, the 358.
S. Stefano 23. 271.
— del Bosco 186.
— di Camastra 280.
Sternatia 165.
Stilo 184.
Stratioliki 359.
Strato 84.
Stromboli 306.
Strongoli 183.
Stufe, le 307.
Suelli 321.
Suessa Aurunca 23.
Sulmo 168.
Suni 318.
Sunion, Promont. 324.
Surrentum 139.
Sutera, Pizzo di 248.
Suvero, Capo 204.
Sybaris 182.
Symaethus 288.
Syracuse 290.
Achradina 291.
Amphitheatre 297.
Anapo, river 301.
Aqueducts 292.
Ara 297.
Arethusa, Fountain 296.
Syracuse:
Belvedere 299.
Buffalaro 299.
Buonfardeci, Giardino 299.
°Catacombs 300.
Catenaccia 294.
Cathedral 295.
°Cyane, Fountain 301.
Due fratelli 302.
°Ear of Dionysius 297.
Epipolae 291.
°Euryalus 298.
S. Giovanni 297. 300.
Grotta di Nettuno 302.
Harbour, Great 291.
—, Small 291.
Hexapylon 294.
Labdalon 291. 299.
°Latomia de' Cappuccini 301.
— Casale 300.
— del Filosofo 299.
°— del Paradiso 297.
— Santa Venera 297.
Leon 299.
S. Lucia 300.
Monte Crimiti 292.
°Museum 295.
Neapolis 291. 298.
Nymphæum 298.
Olympieum 291.
Ortygia 291.
°Palazzo Montalto 296.
Pisma 301.
Plemmyrion 293.
Roman Baths 299.
Santoro, Casa 296.
Scala Greca 290. 299.
Street of Tombs 298.
Temenites 291. 298.
Temple of Diana 296.
— of Minerva 295.
— of Zeus Olympius 301.
Terracati 292.
°°Theatre, Greek 298.
Thymbris 291. 299.
Tomb of Archimedes 297.
— of Timoleon 297.
Tyche 291.
Villa Landolina 301.
Taburno, Monte 11. 172.
Tacina, river 183.
Taenaron, Cape 324.
Tagliacozzo 16.
Tamaro, river 160.
Tanager 176.
Taormina 271.
Taranto 179.
Taras 179.
Tarentum 179.
Tarracina 19.
Tarsia 184.
Tauromenium 271.
Taviano 166.
Tavogliere di Puglia 161.
Tavola de' Paladini, la 182.
Taygetos, the 324.
Teano 8.
Teanum Sidicinum 8.
Teate Marrucinorum 167.
Tegianum 181.
Telese 171.
—, lago di 171.
Telesia 171.
Telluro, river 246.
S. Teodoro, Grotta 260.
Tenna 157.
Teramo 158.
S. Teresa 271.
Termini 256.
— di Castro 262.
Termoli 160.
Terra di Bari 179.
— di Lavoro 10.
— d'Otranto 179.
Terracina 19.
Terranova (Sard.) 319.
Terranuova 182. 242.
Thapsus 289.
Tharros 317.
Thermae Neronianae 95.
— *Himerenses* 256.
— *Segestanae* 226.
— *Selinuntinae* 234.
Therusia 307.
Thurii 182.
Thymbris 292. 299.
Tiber, river 24.
Tiberio, Villa di 143.
Tifernus 160.
Tindaro, Capo 261.
Tinos 358.
Tiriolo 185.
Tirso 317.
Tissa 276.
Tolaro 2.
Tonara 317. 321.
Tordino, river 158.
Torino di Sangro 159.
Torralba 318.
Torre dell' Annunziata 114.
— di Chiunzo 151.
— dell' Epitafia 20.
— di Gaveta 99.
— di Gerace 184.
— del Greco 114.

Torre di Grifo 285.
— de' Legni 230.
— del Marcello 290.
— a Mare 182.
— Masdea 185.
— di Milo 182.
— di Paola 19.
— de' Passeri 167.
— S. Tecla 183.
— tre Ponti 17.
Torrecuso 171.
Torrelifo 285.
Tortore, river 160.
Tortoreto 158.
Totta 175.
Tovere 154.
Trabia 256.
Traeis 183.
Traetto 23.
Traeus 183.
Traina, Foresta di 278.
Tramonti, Val 151.
Trani 163.
Trapani 229.
Trasacco 16.
Trebisacci 182.
Trecchina, river 181.
Tre Fontane, Fondaco 255.
Tre Fratelli 138.
Trejenta 321.
Trelo Vuni 324.
Tremestieri 271.
Tremiti-Islands, the 160.
Trento 160.
Trepuzzi 165.
Trerus 2.
Tres Tabernae 17.
Tricase 166.
Trigno, river 160.
Trinità della Cava 146.
Trinitàpoli 162.
Trinius 160.
Triocala 235.
Trionto, river 183.
Tripi, Pizzo di 263.
Tritoli, Stufe di 95.
Trogilus 290.
Troina 252.
Tronto, river 158.
Tropea 186. 204.
Truentus 158.
Tulo 322.
Tumolo, Capo 152.
Tunis 221.
Tuoro grande 143.
Turano, river 172.
Turco Vuni 329.
Turris Lybissonis 320.
Tusa 260.
Tusciano, river 149.
Tyndaris 261.

Ufente, river 19.
Uffita, river 13.
Uggento 166.
Uras 317.
Ustica 219.
Uxentum 166.

Valetta, la 303.
Valguarnera 304.
Vallalunga 250.
Valle 172.
Valmontone 2.
Vandra, river 168.
Vandria 168.
Vasto 159.
Vaticano, Capo 204.
Velino, river 172.
—, Monte 15.
Velletri 2. 17.
Venafro 169.
Venafrum 169.
Venere, Monte 272. 289.
Venosa 178.
Ventotene 23.
Venusia 178.
Verbicaro 203.
Vergine, Monte 12. 32. 308.
Veroli 3.
Verulae 3.
Vervece, La 141.
Veserus, Mons 106.
Vespasia 173.
Vesuvius, Mount 105.
Vettica maggiore 155.
— minore 154.
—, Val 156.
Via Appia 16.
— *Campana* 92.
— *Cumana* 92.
Via Helora 246.
— *Herculea* 93.
— *Latina* 2. 5.
— *Puteolana* 92.
— *Salara* 173.
Vibinum 169.
Vibo Valentia 186.
Vicari 250.
Vico 138.
Vico Equense 138.
Vicus Aequensis 138.
Vietri 147.
Vietri di Potenza 176.
Villafrati 249.
Villa S. Giovanni 188.
Villarosa 250.
Villasmunda 289.
Vinius 5.
Vita 226.
S. Vito 164.
S. Vito Chietino 159.
S. Vittore 8.
Vittoria 243.
Vittorie, Torre delle 269.
S. Vittorino 175.
Vitulano 171.
Vivara 100.
Volturno, river 172.
Vomano, river 158.
Vomanus 158.
Vomero 83.
Vostitza 326.
Vulcanello 307.
Vulcania 307.
Vulcano 307.
Vulture, Monte 177.

Xiphonia 289.
Xitta, La 231.

Zaffarana, Promont 205.
Zambrone, Capo 204.
Zancle 206.
Zannone 23.
Zante 326.
Zapulla, Fiumara 260.
Zea 359.
Zembarotta 220.
Zembra 220.
Zirreto, Monte 272.
Zisa, la 216.
Zollino 165.

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